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APPENDIX TO THE JOURNALS
OF THE
SENATE AND ASSEMBLY

OF THE
TWENTY-NINTH SESSION

OF THE
LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

VOLUME VIII.



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FOR THE YEAR 1880

VOLUME VII

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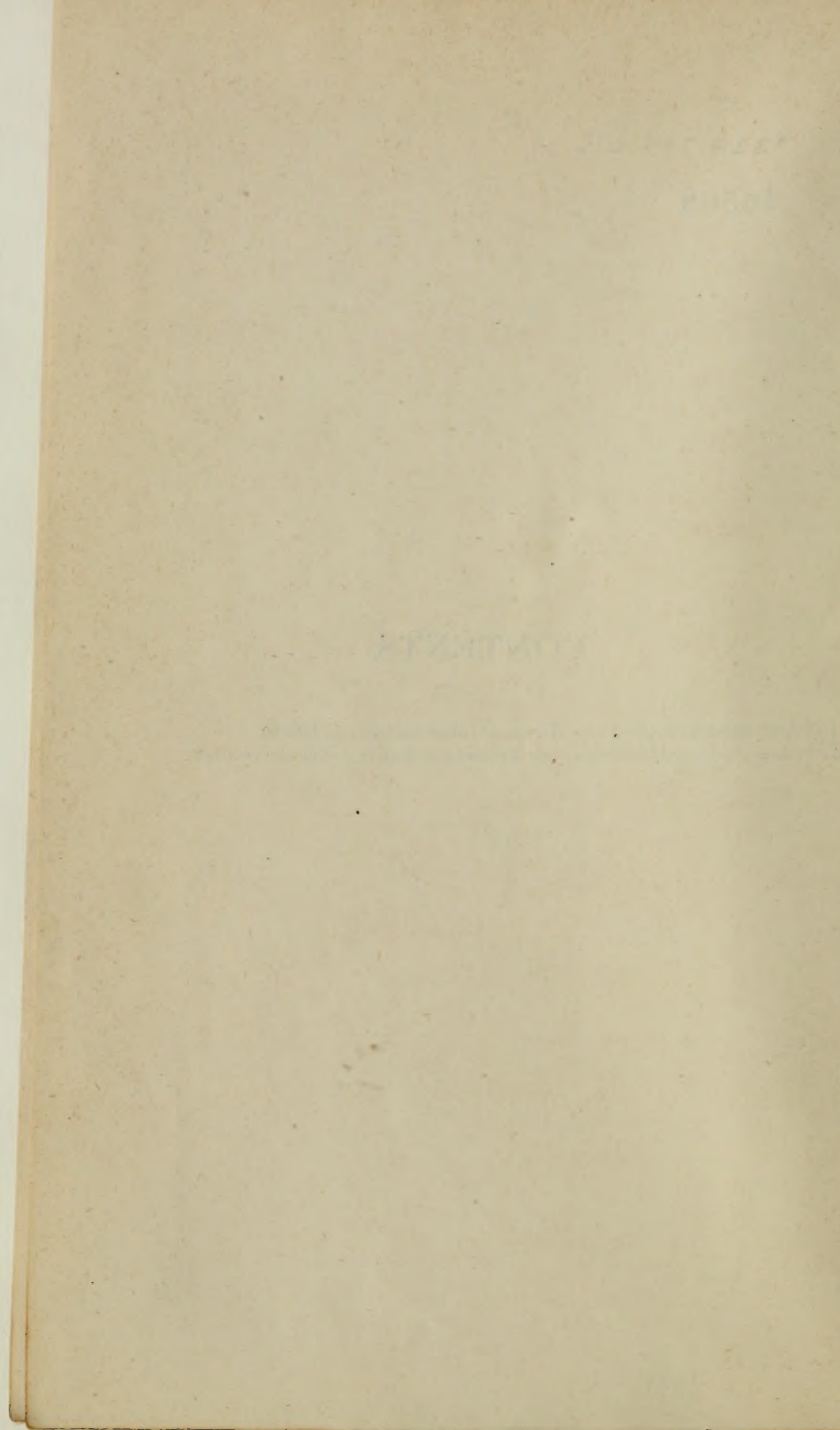
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FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

FOR THE

YEARS 1889—1890.

JOHN J. TOBIN, - - - COMMISSIONER.



SACRAMENTO:

STATE OFFICE, : : : : : J. D. YOUNG, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.

1890.

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STATE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, }
SAN FRANCISCO, October 1, 1890. }

Hon. R. W. WATERMAN, Governor of California:

SIR: In accordance with law, I have the honor to submit herewith the report of this bureau for the years 1889 and 1890, being the fourth biennial report.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN J. TOBIN,
Commissioner.

INTRODUCTION.

In my introduction to the third biennial report of this bureau, I pointed out that the attempt to collect labor and industrial statistics by mail had proved a failure in every State in which it had been tried.

I said "personal inspection and interrogation by the Commissioner or his authorized representative, is the only and proper way to obtain full, fresh, intelligent, and correct statistics, and this cannot be done without an increase in the appropriation for contingent expenses, including hire of one or two agents." My predecessor in office, Mr. John S. Enos, in his report used almost identical language.

In consequence of this necessity the Legislature passed an Act amendatory of the law under which this bureau was created, authorizing an expenditure "not to exceed \$4,500 per annum for the salaries of agents, or assistants, for traveling expenses, and for other contingent expenses of the bureau." This Act was approved by the Governor February 8, 1889.

To carry into effect this provision of the law, the item of an appropriation of \$9,000 for the two fiscal years following, 1889-90, was in the appropriation bill passed by the Legislature. This item was vetoed by the Governor, on the ground "that the amount sought to be appropriated is excessive, the scope of the office not warranting such expenditure."

By this act of the Executive the bureau was not only deprived of the amount provided in the Act already passed for the employment of assistants, but also of any contingent fund whatever for the purchase of stationery, postage stamps, and for fuel, light, and wages of janitor, etc.

In anticipation of the enlarged appropriation for carrying on the work of the bureau, the Legislature saw fit to enlarge its sphere of usefulness, by constituting the Commissioner a Factory Inspector, to enforce laws passed during the session, relating to the employment of minors and females, and the sanitary condition of workshops.

The last state of affairs was therefore much worse than the former, as complained of in previous reports of the Commissioners.

Before the factory and sanitary laws were passed the work of the Commissioner was simply educational. He was a gatherer of facts. His duties under the law were "to collect, assort, systematize, and present, in biennial report to the Legislature, statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the State." By the Acts relating to the employment of minors and the sanitary condition of workshops, executive duties were imposed upon the Commissioner utterly at variance with the functions of a collector of statistics. The discharge of such incompatible duties could not be otherwise than detrimental to the usefulness of the bureau in carrying out the main objects for which it was instituted.

As the eminent economist and statistician, now at the head of the United States Department of Labor Statistics, Colonel Carroll D. Wright, has pointed out: "It should be remembered that a Bureau of Labor cannot solve social or industrial problems, nor can it bring direct returns

in a material way to the citizens of a country; but its work must be classed among educational efforts, and by judicious investigations and the fearless publication of the results thereof, it may, and should, enable the people to more clearly and more fully comprehend many of the problems which now vex them."

A man who enters a workshop or factory one day as a collector of statistical information, and upon another as a sanitary inspector, with the power of the law behind him to enforce sanitary regulations, cannot expect to be treated in both capacities with an equal degree of civility.

The effective enforcement of such labor laws would require the constant, day by day, supervision of at least one male and one female inspector. Their whole time and attention should be devoted to the work. To enforce the laws in a thorough manner relating to minors and females, and the sanitary condition of factories and workshops, passed by the last Legislature, would compel me to drop all statistical work, for which the bureau was established. As the law requiring the collection and presentation in proper form of labor or industrial statistics still remained in force, I determined to continue the work, as being more in consonance with the aim and object of Bureaus of Labor Statistics, at the same time doing my duty, as far as lay in my power, to comply with the law requiring me to enforce the before mentioned labor laws. These laws should be so amended as to make it the duty of a Factory Inspector, instead of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, to enforce them, the same as in other States of the Union.

The law forbidding the employment of children under ten years of age in any factory, workshop, or mercantile establishment, should be amended by raising the limit of age to twelve or thirteen. There is no other State in the Union where the limit is so low as in California. The bill originally introduced placed the limit at twelve, but it was reduced to ten by the Senate Committee on Labor. It might as well have been altogether rejected. One reason given for this alteration was that it would prevent the employment of young children who pick fruit in the season which occurs about school vacation time.

The bill could have been so amended as to except from its operation children under twelve employed in our orchards and vineyards during certain months of the year. Children under twelve should be at school instead of working from morning until night in workshop or factory. We have a compulsory school law on our statute books which requires this, but it is not enforced. Neither could a law forbidding the employment of such minors in factories and workshops be enforced, unless it is made the sole duty of some official to enforce it.

Seeing the utter futility of trying to collect statistics by mail, blank forms were distributed through the State, with the request that they be filled out and returned to this office.

Taking into consideration the resources at my command, I determined to confine the work of the bureau to the collection of statistics relating to certain industries, and to the investigation of the condition, plans, and practices of certain coöperative financial schemes. The publication in the third biennial report of the Bureau of Statistics about the building and loan associations of the State, has been productive of much benefit to these admirable institutions, and has contributed to some extent in greatly increasing their number and sphere of usefulness. Following this came a special report of the bureau, published in pam-

phlet form, exposing the plans and practices of the so called National Building and Loan Associations. The demand for this report was so great that the stock of pamphlets was exhausted in a few weeks, and the report since then has been republished in other States of the Union. The special report on endowment insurance associations has also had a very large circulation. Both of these special reports are embodied in this.

Building and loan association statistics are continued in this report, as no form of coöperation has been productive of so much good in this country. If it is considered a wise policy to publish annual statistics regarding our savings banks, it must be the same as to our building and loan associations, in which an immense capital is invested, representing the savings of thousands of our citizens.

The importance of an inquiry into, and report upon the manufacturing industries of the State, cannot be overestimated. In order to bring the matter collated within the contents of an ordinary sized report, the inquiry had to be confined within certain limits. In future reports this work can be extended until all our leading manufacturing industries are fully reported.

In the selection of industries, it was deemed best to inquire first into the condition of such as were languishing, and endeavor to ascertain the reasons why such industries were not prospering in California. I considered that it would be of considerable advantage to know why it was that some industries, while in a flourishing or prosperous condition in other States, were slowing dying here.

Statistics regarding two industries of vast importance in this State, viz.: beet sugar manufacture and fruit canning, are also given in this report. The former is only in its infancy, but is undoubtedly destined to be of enormous magnitude. The latter has already attained vast proportions, and is yearly growing at an accelerating rate. Facts developed in some of the investigations held by the bureau are given in Part V; those already printed in pamphlet form being omitted.

PART I.

MANUFACTORIES.

Why is it that certain manufacturing industries cannot succeed in California, is a pertinent and momentous question. We depend entirely too much upon the East. On the western bounds of this great continent we are far removed from the great centers of traffic in the New and the Old World. When we send away almost everything we raise, and buy almost everything we use, our profits are cut at both ends by freight charges. We ship our wool East in the grease and let our own woolen mills die. During the year 1889, we shipped of wool in the grease, ten million nine hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred pounds from San Francisco, one million two hundred and forty-five thousand nine hundred and fifty pounds from Sacramento, two million nine hundred and twenty-one thousand nine hundred and sixty pounds from Los Angeles, and a couple of million pounds more from other places. Most of this is manufactured into cloth, clothes, carpets, etc., to be reimported in immense quantities, as Californians like to dress well. The quantity of California wool bought for home consumption was about three million six hundred thousand pounds less in 1889 than in 1888, in consequence of the shutting down of some of our mills.

Why is it that with our excellent tanning bark and almost unlimited supply of superior leather, we cannot make nearly all the shoes we require? The population of the interior of the State should largely overbalance that of San Francisco, and our rural population should not be compelled to import cotton and woolen goods, boots and shoes, ready made clothing, machinery, leather, glass of every description, and household furnishing goods.

Every yard of silk cloth worn by our ladies is imported. We ship large quantities of cattle East that are brought back to us in the shape of canned meats, put up in Chicago.

It may be that the State is handicapped by habits inherited from the time when our only industry was gold mining, and nobody cared what he paid for an article, or how far it had to be brought. In other words, it may be to some extent a lack of enterprise. It may be a dislike to turn over an undue proportion of the profits for freight charges to the monopolists, who would want all that the traffic could bear, and rather than submit to the extortion our producers would let things go in the old groove.

Probably our fiscal policy is also to blame. We assess the land, buildings, and plant of our manufacturing industries at their cash value, while in the East they enjoy special exceptions. There can be no question but that the Pacific Coast constitutes a commercial entity that can be developed into the richest region of the world, and capable of

supporting a population at least twenty times as great as our present million and a quarter.

While the policy prevailed at Washington of shutting us off from those markets both north and south of us on this coast, it could not be expected that California could make rapid headway in the path of progress. The trade with Mexico and the Central American republics naturally tends in this direction. The reciprocity ideas of Secretary of State Blaine, if fully carried out, should open many ports in these countries to California productions, and give an impetus to our manufacturing industries. As the tariff bill, lately passed by Congress, contains clauses which will put to some extent the results of reciprocity to the test, it will soon be known what, if any, advantage California can reap from it.

With the object in view of getting the views of those best informed, and most deeply interested in such enterprises as those referred to, this bureau started out upon this investigation.

Recognizing the fact that the more widely diffused this information would be, the better for the interests of the State, I furnished most of the matter herein contained in advance for publication to Mr. Thos. A. Vivian, Special Agent of the United States Treasury Department, for the collection of California manufacturing statistics. It is to be published in the reports of the Treasury Department, and also by the State Board of Trade of California.

TEXTILE FABRICS.

CHAPTER I.

WOOLEN MANUFACTORIES.

A little over a year ago the following woolen mills were running in California:

The Pioneer Woolen Mill, of San Francisco, manufacturing blankets, cassimeres, dress goods, beaver overcoating, flannels, shawls, and carriage robes. It had thirty-seven sets of carding machines, one hundred and fifty looms, thirteen thousand spindles, one hundred and twenty knitting, and eighteen sewing machines. It gave employment to about seven hundred men and women, and had a paid up capital of \$1,000,000. This mill was established in 1858, and was therefore entitled to be called the pioneer woolen mill of California. Before the construction of the Pacific railroads it did a flourishing business, and for many years after made considerable money.

The Golden Gate Woolen Mill, of San Francisco, manufacturing blankets, cassimeres, cloths, tweeds, flannels, robes, and shawls. It has six sets of carding machines and thirty-six looms. Capital invested, \$400,000.

The California Hosiery Company, of Oakland, manufacturing hosiery and knit underwear, had three sets of carding machines. It employed over one hundred operatives, and had a paid up capital of \$212,500.

Marysville Woolen Mill, manufacturing blankets, flannels, and tweeds,

has seven sets of carding machines, twenty-six looms, and one thousand three hundred and twenty spindles. It employs over one hundred hands, mostly Chinese. Capital invested, \$200,000. This mill was established in 1867. For the year 1888 to 1889, it turned out two hundred and sixty-five thousand yards of flannel and tweeds, and nearly twenty thousand pairs of blankets. Total value, \$213,000.

Los Angeles Woolen Mill, manufacturing blankets and flannels, had one set of carding machines, nine looms, and two hundred and sixty spindles.

Merced Woolen Mill, manufacturing blankets, flannels, and cloths, has five sets of carding machines, twenty looms, and nine hundred and sixty spindles. Capital, \$250,000.

Napa Woolen Mill, manufacturing blankets and flannels, has two sets of carding machines, ten looms, and sixteen sewing machines. Capital, \$100,000. Thirty-five hands are employed.

Petaluma Woolen Mill, manufacturing flannels and blankets, has two sets of carding machines, and eleven looms. Twenty-two hands are employed.

San José Woolen Mill, manufacturing blankets, flannels, and cloths, has six sets of carding machines, twenty-four looms, and one thousand nine hundred and twenty spindles. It employs eighty hands. Capital, \$400,000.

Santa Rosa Woolen Mill, manufacturing navy blue flannels, cassimeres, and blankets, had three sets of carding machines, and six looms. It employed forty hands.

Stockton Woolen Mill, manufacturing blankets and flannels, had two sets of carding machines, nine looms, and eight hundred spindles.

Woodland Woolen Mill, manufacturing blankets, flannels, and cassimeres, had two sets of carding machines. Capital, \$100,000.

Altogether we had in California twelve woolen mills, running seventy-six carding machines, with a capital of from three to four millions of dollars. At present only half that number are running, with a capacity of only twenty-eight carding machines. This is less than half what we had ten years ago. According to the United States census for 1880, California had nine woolen mills, having sixty sets of carding machines, one hundred and thirty-eight knitting machines, sixteen sewing machines, and eighteen thousand seven hundred and forty spindles. Capital invested, \$1,676,500. Number of men employed, eight hundred and thirty-five.

The Pioneer of San Francisco, by far the largest in the State, having thirty-seven sets of carding machines, or half of the capacity of all our woolen mills, has closed down, thereby throwing seven hundred employes out of work.

The California Hosiery Company at Oakland has closed its doors, and more than one hundred hands have been thus deprived of their means of living.

The Los Angeles, Santa Rosa, Stockton, and Woodland mills are not now running, and of course a large number of weavers, spinners, etc., are deprived of work. It becomes, therefore, a question of grave import as to what the causes are why woolen manufacturers cannot prosper in California. To ascertain the facts an investigation was set on foot by the bureau, with the following results:

All of the Managers, Superintendents, etc., of woolen mills who were

interviewed concurred in saying that over or excessive production of woolen goods was the first or primary cause. This is borne out by the statistics published relating to the woolen manufacture and consumption of last year.

According to Bradstreet, there were not less than sixty-one failures of woolen manufacturing concerns during the year 1889, with assets amounting to \$5,651,000, and liabilities to \$8,149,000. For the previous year, 1888, there were forty-nine failures, with assets amounting to \$1,723,000, and liabilities to \$3,101,000. On the other hand, the quantity of woolen manufactured goods imported into the United States largely increased during these two years. According to a report issued from the Treasury Department, the average imports for ten months each year, from 1884 to 1888, inclusive, amounted to \$37,978,862, while in 1889 the amount rose to \$47,167,423.

This was far less than the actual amount imported. According to the report of the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted to Congress April 16, 1890, the invoice amount imported during the past fiscal year was \$52,681,000, whereas the market value was nearly \$90,000,000, which was equivalent to the importation of one hundred and sixty million pounds of wool.

The woolen mills of California had a producing capacity far in excess of the local demand. One mill alone—the Pioneer—could more than supply the home market. Export trade to British America, Mexico, Central or South America, is impossible under the existing tariff systems. Unless, then, the woolen mills of California could successfully compete with eastern manufacturers, it is manifestly impossible to keep them all running. This they have learned by experience they cannot do. Our manufacturers in California have not only been unable to sell goods to eastern buyers, but eastern manufacturers have shipped goods to this market and undersold manufacturers here. The Pioneer Mill, of San Francisco, erected especially for the purpose of woolen manufacture, and splendidly equipped with all the latest appliances for turning out a superior quality of goods, has lost money year after year, and the original shareholders could realize little more than 10 per cent on their investment. The question of over production affects all manufacturers alike, eastern as well as middle or western. One of the managers stated, however, that when eastern manufacturers, having a large surplus of stock on hand, are driven to the necessity of raising money, they generally send their goods to distant markets. In that way California has become a favorite dumping ground for over-stocked eastern manufacturers, and our local mill owners have suffered the consequences. Aside from this, there are several valid reasons why California manufacturers are placed at a decided disadvantage in the effort to compete with those of the States east of the Rockies. These reasons, outside of some minor ones, may be summed up as follows:

1. Higher rate of interest on loans.
2. Higher wages paid to employés.
3. Higher prices paid for fuel.
4. Higher water rates.
5. Higher taxes.
6. Higher rates for insurance.

In our woolen mills, in consequence of excessive production, a large amount of stock has to be carried on hand. Goods are sold at from

three to four months' credit. Wool must be paid for on delivery. Hands must be paid off weekly or monthly. Consequently a large amount of ready money is required to keep the mill in running order. According to Mr. Wm. Harney, of the Golden Gate Woolen Mill of San Francisco, manufacturers in the East can be accommodated with loans at from 4 to 5 per cent per annum, interest paid semi-annually, whilst in California they have to pay as high as from 7 to 8 per cent per annum, interest payable monthly.

As to the second reason given—higher wages paid to employés—the following classification of the average rates of daily wages paid in different States is taken from the first annual report of the Commissioner of the United States Department of Labor (1886):

AVERAGE RATES OF DAILY WAGES.

	Adult Male.	Adult Female.	Youth.
Maine	\$1 42	\$0 96	\$0 71
New Hampshire	1 61	1 15	-----
Vermont	1 31	1 11	59
Massachusetts	1 35	1 03	69
Connecticut	1 46	96	54
New York	1 38	94	61
New Jersey	1 21	83	50
Pennsylvania	1 65	1 10	70
Delaware	1 63	1 27	61
Maryland	1 47	93	50
North Carolina	1 07	70	43
Kentucky	1 69	79	60
Indiana	1 42	97	62
Illinois	1 65	80	52
Iowa	1 81	1 07	67
California	2 45	-----	75

From this it would appear that California pays the highest rate of wages, and North Carolina the lowest. Just as eastern manufacturers are able to outrival the West, by paying a lower scale of wages to their employés, so are those of the South able to compete successfully with the former by paying a still lower rate of wages. According to the same report, while a wool carder in California is paid \$1 75 per day, he receives \$1 25 in Connecticut, and only 50 cents in North Carolina. If Connecticut can undersell California, North Carolina, to a far greater degree, can undersell Connecticut.

Notwithstanding the great disparity between the wages paid here, as compared to other places, the managers of some of our largest mills informed me that the question of wages is not such a serious drawback as it would appear to be. It must not be supposed, however, that the condition of the California woolen mill operative is, on account of higher wages, better than that of his fellow worker in the East. On the contrary, in many of the woolen factories in the New England States, the operatives are treated with such care and consideration in the way of living, such as comfortable cottages at low rent, deposits for cheap household supplies, etc., that they can live far more comfortably on a lower scale of wages than in California, which has not progressed in this line.

Next, as to the third reason given, viz.: the higher cost of fuel in California, I learned from Mr. John Williams, Secretary of the California Hosiery Company, that the cost of coal here was on an average about

three times higher than in the East. For many of the eastern mills hard lump coal can be bought for less than \$3 a ton, and screenings for less than \$1. In Oakland coal costs from \$7 50 to \$8 50 per ton, and the Hosiery Company had to pay about \$4,000 a year for fuel. Mills in the vicinity of coal mines in Pennsylvania can get the screenings gratis.

Mr. Heynemann, manager of the San Francisco Pioneer Woolen Mill, said the cost of fuel in high coal times added 5 cents a pound to the price of production, and averaged during the year $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents. In the East it averages only from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

The fourth reason given, viz.: higher water rates, requires no elucidation so far as San Francisco is concerned, where the rates are outrageously high as compared with most other cities. The Oakland Hosiery Company had to pay at the rate of \$200 per year per set of carding machines, while in the East it would average only \$66. Although the Pioneer Mill of San Francisco had a large water supply of their own, still they paid about \$3,000 per year to the San Francisco Water Company.

As to the fifth reason, viz.: higher taxes, it is a well known fact that in many States textile manufactories are either exempt altogether from taxation, or else have concessions made to them. Not only the buildings and grounds, but the plant, machinery, tools, etc., are taxed in California. No privileges are granted, no concessions are made; no inducements are held out under our laws to foster and encourage manufacturing industry in this State. The Pioneer Woolen Mill had to pay last year \$7,000 for taxes.

The sixth and last reason given, is the higher rate of insurance which has to be paid in California. In this State we are under the thumb of an insurance trust or compact that has been able to pile up the rate of insurance at their own will and pleasure. In the East, textile manufacturers insure themselves through the mutual or coöperative system. Hence, while eastern manufacturers have to pay at the rate of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent, those in California had to pay about three times as much. The Hosiery Company at Oakland had to pay on an average $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. It cost them \$4,256 for insurance in the year 1887.

Although not given as one of the reasons why California woolen manufacturers cannot compete with eastern, still it must be borne in mind that freight rates on raw material, as well as manufactured goods, are also much higher in California than in the East. The Superintendent of the hosiery factory of Oakland, told me of an experience he had in Siskiyou County, where he found that whilst it cost \$1 94 per cwt. for the railroad transportation of raw wool to Oakland, the same would be carried to Boston, about six times the distance, for \$1 94 per cwt. No wonder, then, that laboring under all the disadvantages herein enumerated, woolen manufacture has not been a prosperous, or even a paying industry in California. Still, the time may not be far distant when there will be a market for all the goods that could be manufactured by every mill that was ever started in California. If one of the results of the Pan-American Congress should be the negotiation of reciprocity treaties, whereby our textile fabrics would be admitted free of duty to Mexico and the Central and South American republics, there would be work for every loom and spindle and sewing machine in all our factories.

There can be no question that manufacturers of textile fabrics of

every kind labor under many disadvantages in this State. They cannot compete with eastern manufacturers for the reasons already stated. When the home market is supplied, where are they to look for a market for the surplus? As we have no competing lines of overland or interstate railroads, the manufactures are corked up in California by freight schedules. Through the operation of our tariff laws the ports of our neighbors across the lines are hermetically sealed to us. "Shall we pay for our imports all in cash," says Mr. Blaine, "or shall we seek reciprocal arrangements by which a large part of it may be paid for in pork and beef and flour, and in lumber, in salt, in iron, shoes, calico, furniture, and thousands of other things. When shall we enlarge our commercial intercourse with that great continent, South America, if we do not now make a beginning? Do you not think a line of ships, generously aided by the Government, will have better prospect for profit and permanence if we can give to them *outward* cargoes from the United States and not confine them to *inward* cargoes from Latin America?"

There is not a manager of the closed up woolen mills of California but will agree with the doctrines of Secretary of State Blaine, and who does not believe that if they had been in operation a few months ago these mills would now be in full blast.

As to whether or not the tariff duties on wool have anything to do with the decadence of wool manufacturing on this coast, is an open question. As these duties operate equally in all parts of the United States, and consequently all manufacturers would be affected equally alike, it is natural to suppose that the tariff has nothing to do with it.

In order, however, to throw some light upon the subject, the following statistics are germane and interesting:

The importation of raw wool into the United States has, like the manufactured article, largely increased. In 1885 we imported 70,596,170 pounds of wool, and in 1889, 126,487,729 pounds, an increase of nearly 80 per cent. In the former year, 11,475,889 pounds of clothing wool were imported, and in the latter year 29,226,317 pounds, an increase of nearly 155 per cent.

During the four fiscal years ending June 30, 1884, the aggregate importation of wools was 322,532,905 pounds, or an annual average of 80,633,226 pounds, against an annual average of 105,352,715 pounds, or an increase of more than 28 per cent, during the past six years. The bulk of this wool is received from the countries of Europe and Asia.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, the United States imported from England 11,345,879 pounds of clothing wool, valued at \$2,594,067, and from Australia 6,133,191 pounds, valued at \$1,172,879. The total domestic production for the year 1888 was 269,000,000 pounds; total imported, 97,231,277 pounds, or 36 per cent.

In an article on "The Development of Woolen Manufactures," written by George William Bond, of Boston, and published by the U. S. Treasury Department in 1887, it is said: "There are none of the third class (or carpet) wools that can be grown in this country to advantage. Most of them are from races adapted to entirely different climate and circumstances, whose yield of wool is so small that it would not pay for half their helping. It is more difficult to explain why we cannot produce any particular grade of first class wools. We may grow wool in some places equally fine and apparently as good in other respects as

wools that are imported, but they may not have the same working qualities. They will not produce the same effect when finished."

In the special report made on wool and manufactures of wool in 1887, by the United States Treasury Department, appears the following: "It is idle to talk about raising sheep in Europe or this country to compete with South Africa, the Platte country, or Australia. Our sheep farming must eventually be confined to small flocks of improved breeds, raised on farms where they require little or no extra labor. It has already come to this in Europe, and in the Eastern and Middle States where lands are valuable, and will finally prevail in the West as the large ranches are divided up and settled. The conditions are entirely different in South Africa, Australia, and South America, where laborers are, at best, semi-barbarians or peons, and the immense plains of cheap lands and torrid climate seem better adapted to sheep raising than other industries. In Australia the plains devoted to sheep raising are in the hands of comparatively a few who have perpetual leases of immense tracts of Government lands at low rates. Some of these tracts contain as much as one hundred thousand acres. So that the country bids fair to continue to be a sheep-raising section."

The United States imported more than double the quantity and four times the value of wool from Australia than from the whole of South America. The annual average of clothing wools received from all American countries south of the United States, for the five years ending June 30, 1888, was five million three hundred and sixty-seven thousand five hundred and eighty-six pounds, or less than 20 per cent of the total importation. This condition of affairs would be changed, were there direct and frequent steam communication between the North and South American continents, by which the manufactured products of the former could be exchanged for the wool and other raw materials of the latter.

For the year ending June 30, 1889, we imported through the San Francisco Custom House ready made clothing valued at \$84,114; cloth, \$430,275; dress goods, women's and children's, \$409,312; or a total of manufactured woolen goods of \$923,701.

In the previous year, 1888, we imported woolen goods valued at \$1,057,489. For the year 1888, we imported through the San Francisco Custom House raw clothing wool from Australia valued at \$11,025, and in 1889, only \$4,505, a falling off of nearly 60 per cent. This is chiefly owing, of course, to the decadence in the manufacture here. At the same time it will be observed that the falling off in the importation of manufactured wool was only about 10 per cent.

The following letter from Judge R. F. Peckham, President of the San José Woolen Mill, contains very pertinent points and practical suggestions:

SAN JOSÉ, March 2, 1890.

Hon. J. J. TOBIN, *Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor:*

DEAR SIR: I have been much interested in newspaper accounts of your report on the woolen industry of California. Will you please, if you have it printed, or when it is printed, send me a copy. It is, as reported in the journals, in the main correct. The high rates of money, labor, fuel, taxes, insurance, to which might be added rents, the limited market, and the most expensive way of disposing of manufactured products, are the bane of not only the woolen, but mostly every class of manufacturing industry in California; and so far as the woolen industry is concerned, the fact that San Francisco is made the dumping ground of the United States of America is the most fatal. The tariff has nothing to do with it. We cannot reach Mexico, or British Columbia, or any other foreign market, unless we can sell as cheap as any other nation. This means competition with the whole world—with as cheap money, as cheap labor, as cheap products of labor as any other country. I find no one prepared for this. California has naturally

the wealth of an empire, but its perfect development depends upon one or the other of two things. It is either getting down in our ideas of value to the balance of the United States of America, or in educating ourselves to the fact that to sustain our higher values, we must stand together and patronize each other, consume the products of our own laboring classes, and purchase nothing elsewhere that can be purchased at home because it is offered cheaper than we can produce it. It is draining the State of our circulating medium to pay for things we could produce at home at a trifling more cost. So long as we continue to purchase of those that can produce cheaper than we can, our labor must go unemployed, and even run the risk of bringing upon us a financial panic and general bankruptcy. When this comes, away will go all our better values, both in rent, trade, and prosperity, below the average American standard, and it will find our industries unable to give employment to all those that will be compelled to labor for the means of support.

But little can be done by legislation. But we have the power and should enact laws to prohibit any State institution or institutions (including counties and cities), supported in part by the State, from buying anything in the way of supplies that can be or is produced in California. The money of the State should not go to the discouragement of our own industry. England, in building up her woolen manufactures, enacted laws requiring that her dead should be buried in woolen clothing. Beyond this, nothing can be done except in our individual capacities. As long as we look for merchandise which has been dumped on our market by eastern over-loaded manufactories or eastern bankrupt market-merchants to supply our wants, simply because we can get them below the cost of production, and that where money, fuel, labor, taxes, and insurance are much cheaper than here, so long are we at war with ourselves, and our industries must go down and our labor go unemployed.

Let the reform commence with our labor unions and confederated trades. Let them, when they want any of the necessities or conveniences of life, resolve that they will buy nothing which is not produced in their own State, if what they want so produced can be so made, and act upon this resolution, and our industries seeking to expand and give employment to labor will soon find they are getting upon a more healthy basis. Capital will have more confidence and will not be so fearful of going into adventures depending upon the employment of the laboring people. If the confederated trades could unite in the establishment and support of a journal devoted to the support and consumption of the products of California labor, as well as the value of the labor itself, it would be a long step in the right direction. How can the value of labor be maintained when we will not even try to support the value of its own products? How can we expect to receive good interest and good wares when we, in purchasing the products of other men, pay extra for prices which would starve even a Chinaman in their production.

Will they ever do it? It is extremely doubtful.

R. F. PECKHAM.

CHAPTER II.

COTTON MANUFACTURE.

The first cotton mill started in California was the Oakland Cotton Mill, which was established in 1865.

As the State had offered a large premium for the first one hundred bales of cotton goods manufactured in California, the Oakland Cotton Mill succeeded in getting the prize the following year, 1866.

Most of the raw cotton used at that time was imported by steamer from New York, at a cost of 25 cents, gold, per pound. The capacity of the mill was sixty thousand yards of cloth per month. This cloth was made up into flour sacks and sold at 15 cents per quarter.

In February, 1867, the mill was enlarged and the product diversified, but the proprietors found little or no profit in the enterprise. They had anticipated that as soon as the mill was started the farmers of California would commence to grow cotton. In this they were disappointed, although experiments in cotton growing in this State had proved successful. Somehow, as at present, our farmers did not take to the work.

Importing raw material, at a cost of 25 cents per pound, and working it up with high priced labor (only white labor was employed), did not pay. The owners found they could not compete with imported goods,

which could be sold at lower figures than their own product in the San Francisco market.

In 1868, when a proposition was made to convert the cotton mill into a bag factory for the manufacture of bags and coarse cloth from hemp and grasses, it was accepted. The mill is now the California Jute Mill. Thus ended the first attempt at cotton manufacture in California.

For fifteen years no attempt was made to revive this important industry, and California could not boast of a single cotton mill. At length an enterprising Scotchman, Mr. William Rutherford, with the grit and energy so characteristic of his race, undertook the work of starting a cotton mill in the immediate vicinity of the one which had failed. He knew the business of cotton manufacture thoroughly, having been brought up to it from his earliest years. He was also possessed of capital, which he did not hesitate to venture in the enterprise. These three important factors in the management of the enterprise, viz.: skill, experience, and financial risk, have been the cause of success in the California Cotton Mill, while to their absence may be traced the failure of several enterprises on this coast. A manager who risks all his capital in an enterprise is bound to devote all his energies to make it a success, for his interest is identical with the interests of all the stockholders.

At present there is but this one cotton factory in California, and, in fact, there is but one on the Pacific Coast, and that is the California Cotton Mill, situated at East Oakland. While the woolen industry has been on the decline, the cotton has prospered. The ground upon which the factory stands covers six acres, and was purchased in 1883 by the present Superintendent, Mr. William Rutherford, at one fourth of its present market value. He draughted the plans of the buildings and superintended their construction. The mills were set in motion in 1885. All the buildings, eight in number, are of brick, and one story high. They present a front of four hundred feet, and a depth of three hundred feet, and cover about two and a half acres of ground. The main building has a frontage of three hundred and thirty-nine feet, and a depth of one hundred and fifty feet. The location is healthy, bordering on an estuary of the bay, and access can be had both by rail and water.

A visitor to the mill cannot fail to be struck with the order and cleanliness to be seen in every department. There are separate water-closets for the sexes, and commodious, well arranged toilet and cloak rooms for the women. The machinery, belting, etc., are under the floor of the work-rooms, so there is no danger of the employés running risk of loss of life or limb by coming into contact with them. In consequence of the considerate manner in which the employés, especially the women and girls, are treated, a better class of help is obtained than would be the case otherwise. The hoodlum element is happily absent.

The mills are owned and controlled by a joint stock company, with a capital of \$600,000, of which \$350,000 has been paid up. The following are the names of the nine Directors: George W. Beaver, President; V. D. Moody, Vice-President; John Center; J. C. Ainsworth; M. Levent-witt; W. Rutherford, Superintendent; E. W. Newhall; E. C. Sessions; J. Y. Millar, Secretary.

The number of cotton spindles operated is four thousand, and jute

spindles, one thousand and twenty. All of the machinery is of the latest and most improved patterns, and cost about \$200,000.

The California Cotton Mills manufacture cotton sail, sewing, seine, and wrapping twines; also carpets, horse blankets, sail cloth, and rope of various varieties. Their specialty is, however, seamless bags, made either of cotton or of jute, or of both combined. Besides the foregoing, they supply cotton batting, candle wicking, etc. During the past year they manufactured two hundred tons of small twine. The California Cotton Mills supplies the market, in its specialties, for all the States and Territories along the Pacific Coast. There was for some time considerable cause of complaint on the part of the proprietors and employes of the mills, that convict labor at San Quentin was not confined to the manufacture of grain bags, but branched out into lines that competed with them. Fortunately for the California Mills, this is no longer the case, and the result has been that a large trade has been developed in the manufacture of jute ore bags, which are shipped in large quantities to Idaho and Montana. In consequence of this, the factory had to be largely increased in capacity and in machinery. There will also be required a far larger quantity of raw jute than heretofore, so that the mills will become a cotton and jute manufactory. The total amount of production for the year ending July 5, 1889, was \$286,955 18. The amount paid for the raw material, cotton, during the same period, was \$125,701 47; paid for jute, \$29,875 05; paid for coal and oil, \$16,891 51; paid for dye stuffs, \$3,239 42; amount paid for wages, \$71,004 02. To show how the mills have advanced in prosperity during its five years' existence, it is only necessary to point out that the production in 1886 was \$128,908 25, while in three years after, as shown above, it amounted to \$286,955 18, an increase of far more than double.

Since it started the Directors have been obliged to extend the factory buildings year after year, at the same time increasing the machinery, and, of course, the number of operatives. At present they are putting in machinery for the manufacture of horse blankets. They have also lately put in an electric dynamo, which will furnish thirty electric lights of two thousand candle-power. The entire machinery is run by a Corliss engine of five hundred horse-power. Like the managers of the woolen mills, those in charge of the California Cotton Mills have reason to complain of the high cost of fuel. Coal costs them on an average \$7 per ton, and as they use between five and six tons per day, it amounts to nearly \$1,000 per month. They have to pay taxes not only on the land and buildings, but also upon all the machinery in the factory.

In eastern and southern cotton mills, as a general rule, they are not subjected to such taxation, and on that account have therefore a great advantage over our local industries. Machinery should at least be exempt from taxation.

One of the greatest difficulties met with at first was the want of skilled help. Out of one hundred employed, only twenty had any previous training.

Girls quickly learned the business, and many of them now working at the mill, have been there since it opened.

The proprietors have nothing but praise for California girls, who they found not only eager to learn, but stick closely to the business in order

to advance themselves. As a result, many who started in at 50 cents per day are now able to earn four times that amount.

The boys, on the contrary, are found to be intractable, and with rare exceptions, indisposed to tackle the work earnestly. They will not stick to business. As soon as they find a few dollars in their pockets they quit work and leave the mill men in the lurch. This complaint against the California boys is general among the industries of the State. Of course, the time will come when the pinch of necessity will compel our boys to stick to business and behave themselves just as the girls do.

At the present time there are one hundred and ninety employés in the California Cotton Mills, of whom sixty-five are men, twenty are boys, eighty-five are women, and twenty are girls. The wages of men run from \$1 65 to \$3 50 per day, women from \$1 to \$1 80, and boys and girls from 50 cents to \$1. These rates of wages are considerably higher than what is paid in other States, and the result is that the Superintendent receives applications for work almost daily from operatives in other mills, especially from the Southern States. The Superintendent states that what they have most to contend against are the lower wages and the longer hours in other cotton mills, especially those in the South. In the California Mills the hours are sixty per week, or an average of ten per day, while in the mills of the Southern States they run from eleven to thirteen hours per day. In none of the Southern States has cotton manufacture advanced so rapidly as in North Carolina. The number of mills has increased from forty-nine in 1880, to eighty in 1888. The capital invested is more than \$4,000,000, the number of spindles operated over two hundred thousand, and they consume more than thirty million pounds of cotton. As North Carolina is then one of the most prosperous in the line of cotton manufacture, it is fair to take that State as a test of the wages paid and hours of labor in southern cotton mills.

From a table given in the report of the Labor Commissioner of North Carolina for the year 1887, the following is taken: Hours of labor per day, from eleven to twelve and a half. Spinning department, wages of foremen from \$1 25 to \$2 per day; weaving department, from \$1 50 to \$2 25; assistant foremen, from 75 cents to \$1 25 in the former, and from \$1 to \$1 50 in the latter. Men get from 50 cents to \$1 in different departments, and women from 40 to 60 cents.

Here is a sample of a return from a manufacturer in Alexander County, North Carolina: "Labor is abundant, but not very reliable. We employ eight men at wages ranging from 75 cents to \$1 50 per day, seventeen women at 33½ cents per day, three children at 25 cents per day. Pay wages weekly. House rent and fuel free to all employés."

From this it would appear that a woman operative in a cotton mill in North Carolina is paid at the rate of three cents an hour. In a large mill in Cabarrus County, North Carolina, employing three hundred hands, the hours of labor are twelve per day. The following is the scale of wages: Lapper and card-rooms: men, per day, 65 cents; drawing, 50 cents; women the same. Spinning department: foreman, \$2; assistant foreman, \$1 25; women spinners, 10 cents per side; doffers, boys and girls, 40 cents; spoolers, women, 40 cents; warpers, women, 75 cents. Quilling department: foreman, \$2; women, 50 cents. Weaving department: foreman, \$1 75; assistant foreman, \$1; weavers, per cut of fifty-four yards, 25 cents; twistors, men and women, 75 cents; folders, men,

75 cents; balers, men, 65 cents; dyers, \$1 25; firemen, \$1; machinists, \$1 25; watchman, 70 cents; carpenters, \$1 25.

The following is the schedule of wages paid to the employes of the California Cotton Mills: Head foreman, \$4 50; assistant foreman, \$2 50. Lapper and card-rooms, men, per day, \$2 20. Drawing, women, \$1. Spinning, assistant foreman, \$2 50; women, 25 cents per side; doffers, boys and girls, 50 cents per day; spoolers, women, \$1 75 per day (piece work); warpers, \$1 35. Weaving department, foreman, \$4; assistant foreman, \$2 50; women (piece work), average, \$1 50; folders, men, \$2; balers, \$2; dyers, \$3 75; firemen, \$2 50; machinist, \$3 50; assistant machinist, \$2 50; watchman, \$2; carpenter, \$3 50; laborers, \$1 50 and \$2.

As was pointed out in the report, herein given, on the woolen industry of California, just as the eastern manufacturers can afford to mark their product below ours in consequence of paying lower wages, so the South for the same reason can undersell the East. High tariff duties protect the wage earners of the United States from competition with the lower paid wage earners of Europe; but what can protect those in the Northern and Western States from the poorly paid wage earners in the Southern States? It can readily be seen from the facts herein given relative to the hours of labor and rates of wages paid in the cotton mills of the Southern States, as compared with our own, how impossible it would be for any cotton mill in California to compete with the former except for home consumption. Even at present manufacturers at Nashville, Tennessee, are able to pay the heavy freight on cotton rope from that long distance and undersell the California company at their own doors. It is the opinion of the Superintendent that the interstate commerce bill was a boon to the cotton industry of California. It is, to a large extent, a barrier to the ruinous competition of eastern and southern manufacturers. Were it not for it, by means of special rates they could flood the markets here and no cotton mills could run in California. Nearly all the raw cotton used in the mills during the past year came from Texas. About one hundred and forty thousand pounds of cotton grown in California were used in these mills. The Superintendent found it a better article upon the average than what he gets from Texas. He is, therefore, strongly of the opinion that cotton raising would pay in California. It would undoubtedly be of considerable advantage to the mills, as it would save them a large amount paid for freight on the raw material. If cotton could be bought from the farmers at home, the Directors of the California Cotton Mills could defy competition from any southern manufacturers, notwithstanding the lower rates of wages they pay to the operatives in their mills.

That cotton can be successfully and profitably grown in California is no longer a matter of doubt or speculation. According to Professor Hilgard, of the State University, "cotton has been successfully grown within the State all the way from the Mexican boundary to Shasta County, and the staple produced has, on the whole, proved to be of peculiar excellence." The Professor then goes on to prove that cotton culture should commend itself to the farmers of California:

First, since the production for the home market has steadily been maintained and has proved profitable, it is legitimate to infer that whenever by the establishment of cotton factories on the coast the local demands shall increase, cotton production will do the same. Other causes are the relation of cotton culture to the peculiarities of the soil and climate, especially of the great valley.

Apart from the general rule, that the greater the variety of crops and industries of a country, the more independent and the less liable it is to crop failures of a general character, there are two points that speak strongly in favor of at least the partial substitution of cotton for wheat. One is the well known fact that wheat culture is very exhaustive of the soil, notably of the phosphates, especially when the grain is chiefly used for export, little or nothing being given back to the soil, and the same crop being repeated year after year in a wholesale fashion. It is hardly necessary to expatiate upon the fact that this kind of farming, or rather, planting, is doomed to speedy termination, and that while for the time being it enriches individuals, it is of very doubtful permanent benefit to the country. The exhausted wheat fields must wait for the coming generation of more careful farmers—true husbandmen, not skimmers of the soil—to be rehabilitated into something like their original productive value. That has been the history of wheat growing all over the Atlantic States, and is certain to be repeated in California. When the wheat fields cease to be so profitably productive as to be able to compete with the fresh lands of Washington, Montana, Dakota, and Minnesota, what crop shall be substituted for that grain? It is idle to say that there is plenty of time yet before the question arises. The truth is, that in the older settled portions of the State it is already upon us, for the average product per acre is rapidly falling from the surprising figures of old—forty and fifty bushels per acre—to the modest twelve or fifteen bushels of Eastern States, and it is impossible that it should be otherwise; but the man who grows fifteen bushels per acre cannot long compete with those still able to grow double that amount. A portion of the lands so thrown out from wheat culture may be given to orchards and vineyards; but it will be long before these industries can occupy all the ground, if indeed the state of the world's markets would permit of their indefinite expansion. Alfalfa, which it has been proposed to substitute for grain, cannot find sufficient consumption at home, and is too bulky for export. Many other crops might be suggested that will doubtless hereafter find a profitable place in the agriculture of California, but among these there is every reason to believe that cotton will occupy a prominent place, especially since it can be grown on any naturally fairly productive soil for scores of years without thought of other manure than its own seed regularly returned to the soil. It is in this respect the reverse of the exhaustive wheat crop; for a crop of cotton lint takes no more from the soil than the chaff of the wheat would were it a merchantable article, while the grain and straw were returned to the soil.

There is another reason in favor of the planting of cotton as against the planting of wheat (at least as the latter is practiced now) when irrigation is required. This is the fact (too well known to the population concerned, and more specially treated of in the article on alkali soils on pages 63 to 77) that on lands afflicted with alkali the evil is steadily on the increase, on account of the "rise of the alkali," as a consequence of continued surface irrigation. The last flooding of the wheat leaves the soil with a dense crust, from which the soil water evaporates rapidly, and which, the grain being sown broadcast, cannot be broken and the surface soil put in the condition of tilth necessary to prevent the accumulation of the alkali salts at the surface. More and more every year the "dead spots" in the wheat fields increase, and when, on account of such failures, it ceases to be profitable, something else must be substituted, and that substitute must be a hoed crop, planted in drills, and capable of being cultivated at all times. It should, moreover, be a deep and tap-rooted crop, requiring the least amount of irrigation, on account of the depth to which its roots reach. Cotton fulfills preëminently both conditions. It needs and responds generously to clean and frequent tillage, and in this it would tend to fill the period of comparative idleness experienced by the California grain grower between harvest and seeding time, that for the time being throws a large number of laboring men out of employment. By the proverbial spreading out of the work over the entire twelve months cotton serves to secure steady employment, and therefore a steady laboring class.

Finally, where irrigation is once established, it will secure a cotton crop without fail every year, instead of the often-recurring summer droughts that so frequently stunt the crop in the Mississippi Valley, and the waters of the fortnightly shower, thought there to be desirable for the best success of cotton, could be here made a certainty. But singularly enough, such treatment is found not to benefit the plant in the climate of California, so that, in comparison with some other crops, cotton culture would be economical as regards irrigation water.

Keeping all these points in view, the writer cannot but think that the wider introduction of cotton culture into California is but a question of time, and that in many respects it will serve to improve the agricultural prosperity of the State.

As early as the year 1856, it was demonstrated by growers that cotton was a thrifty growing plant in this State. In that year, as well as in the year following, prizes were offered by the State Agricultural Society for the best cotton produced, and during the late war, when cotton was commanding a high price, the State Legislature offered premiums for the production of cotton, as follows: For the first one hundred bales, of three hundred pounds each, \$3,000; for the same quantity produced in

the first, second, and third succeeding years, \$2,000, \$1,000, and \$500, respectively.

The offering of these premiums stimulated and encouraged the growing of cotton, causing a large acreage to be planted in the various interior valleys of the State. Matthew Keller, of Los Angeles, secured the premium of \$3,000 from raising one hundred and eight acres of the product. The other premiums were divided between persons in Kern, Fresno, and Merced Counties. The report of the Agricultural Society, in 1866, regarding cotton growing in California, pronounced it a success, so far as production was concerned, but, owing to the scarcity of labor, and no home market, there was not much encouragement in its culture. In 1873, however, a shipment was made by Buckley Brothers, of Merced, to Liverpool, of twenty-two thousand eight hundred and eighty-six pounds, where the article met with ready sale.

In 1874, J. L. Jackson cultivated one hundred and sixty acres of cotton on the river bottom lands along the Sacramento with fair success, getting a yield of thirty thousand pounds of lint of excellent quality. Two other tracts, one near Williams, in Colusa County, and the other near Gridley, in Butte County, aggregating five hundred acres, showed that cotton was a success on the upland of the Sacramento Valley without irrigation and without the frequent rains which are considered so essential to a good crop in the Southwestern States. As far north as Shasta County about this same time cotton was tried in quantities of a few acres, with entire success as to yield and quality. In 1875, or the year following, Mr. Ware, of Colusa, planted a large acreage to cotton, and the yield was so great that he could hardly find storage room for it.

As has been stated, there was no ready market for cotton; storage, insurance, commission, and other incidental expenses ate up the producer's profit, and as wheat was in demand at high prices and ready money, the farmer who had experimented with cotton naturally turned his attention to wheat growing. Thus the cultivation of cotton gradually decreased until the past year. The continual cropping of the land to wheat exhausts the soil and lessens the yield of the product. This fact, in connection with the prevailing low price obtained for wheat, has caused the progressive farmer to look for a substitute for wheat.

Superintendent Rutherford says that many of the farmers of the State who have lately tried the experiment of cotton culture have been gratified at the result. Among others he refers to Mr. Davis, of Madera, who planted two hundred acres in cotton and succeeded better than he would in wheat. Cotton has been grown successfully in the great Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, and in nearly every portion of the State which is protected from raw, cold winds and fogs. The latter are very detrimental to cotton growing. Cotton should be grown where it is warm, the hotter the better, so long as moisture is procurable by the roots which grow quite deep, or is supplied by irrigation. Along the lower foothills of Napa, Sonoma, Lake, Tulare, Kern, Merced, and San Diego Counties, fine cotton has been recently grown, which places its successful culture beyond experiment. One of the greatest objections to cotton planting in California is the supposed scarcity of labor for cultivating and picking. As cotton picking comes on in the months of October, November, and December, farmers could utilize the same laborers who were employed during the summer months in the orchards and vineyards. This would to some extent solve one of the problems

agitating the public mind: "What shall we do with our farm laborers after the harvest has been gathered in?"

The farmer who plants cotton on a portion of his land will find work for his laborers after his fruit has been picked or his corn gathered in. There would no longer be such an exodus of the genus "tramp" farm laborers from the country to the large cities during the winter months. The citizens of San Francisco would not be obliged to pass the hat around for the relief of the unemployed. Land owners would then feel more disposed to provide a local habitation for the men who would toil for them, not only during the heat of summer, but also during the cold of winter.

But then, the question may be asked, How could California hope to compete with Texas, which has had such a long start ahead of her, and which now produces more cotton than any other State in the Union? The estimate of her cotton crop for the present year is one hundred millions. The answer to this is given by Professor Hilgard, who says: "The California cotton grower has this great advantage over his southern competitor—the latter has to fight the grass throughout the season; in fact to keep the cotton out of the grass is his never ending task. In California there are no summer showers to start a new crop of grass and compact the surface of the soil into a strangling and moisture-wasting crust. If kept clean to the dry season the ground remains clean, save perhaps a few straggling weeds that can be easily cleared away by a few strokes of the hoe. There is no crabgrass to go to seed every autumn, as an earnest of the perennial renewal of the grass fight."

If the farmers of this State were to devote a portion of their lands to cotton growing they could find a ready market at the California Cotton Mills, as the Directors of which, the Superintendent assured me, are willing to give a written guarantee, if necessary, that they will pay the quotation prices of the New Orleans or Galveston Chambers of Commerce. This would remove one of the objections which farmers raise, viz.: that as we have but one cotton manufactory in California, they would be compelled to accept any price the proprietors chose to offer them, as they say they are afraid of being "cinched." There would be a demand for the current year at the California Mills for about five thousand bales of cotton, or from two to three million pounds, at from 10 to 12 cents.

Another objection made against cotton growing by California farmers is that there is too much bother in attending to it. According to the opinions of several who have had experience in the matter the cotton crop gives far less "bother" than hops, or fruits, or vines.

The California Mills Company has lately distributed two carloads of upland cotton seed to the farmers of the State, in order to induce them to try the experiment of cotton growing, in the full confidence that it will redound to their mutual advantage. The cultivation of cotton would also be of great benefit, as was already shown, to the farm laborers of the State. Instead of paying only about \$5 per acre for labor, the farmers would be able to pay \$15, with the still further benefit to the laborer that his services would be required for the greater part of the year.

In San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys, cotton can be planted as early as April fifteenth, and should not be planted later than the middle of May or the first of June. It should be planted in rows about

four feet apart, and two feet apart in the row. Two seeds should be planted in each hill, so that in case one should fail to grow the other probably would. Planting in large quantities is done by a machine similar to a corn dropper. The seed should be covered over with four or five inches of earth. When the young plant is about five or six inches high, where two plants are in a hill the smaller should be pulled out. The weeds must be kept down and the ground thoroughly cultivated similar to corn. This can be done by cultivators or by hoeing. In August or September the bolls which contain the lint will begin to open, when picking must begin. This is done by men or boys, and in many instances by girls. The lint, which is fast to the seed, is gathered in long sacks or baskets. The cotton is then ginned, which separates it from the seed, after which it is baled into bales of about four hundred pounds each, an ordinary hay press being used for the purpose.

The yield of unginned cotton to the acre is all the way from one thousand to two thousand pounds. Of this about one third is lint, which, if of good quality, is worth 12 or 15 cents per pound, and the other two thirds is seed.

It is not generally known, but cotton seed is valuable for more purposes than one. It is good feed for stock, but the most valuable use made of it is for oil, for which it demands a price of from \$20 to \$30 per ton. Cotton-seed oil is a substitute for olive oil. The cotton, after being ginned, goes through a cleaner in which the dust and dirt is separated from the lint. It is then passed to carding machines, where it is spread out very thin in strips a yard wide. From the carding machine cotton batting is made. For thread or twine, the wide strip from the carding machine is twisted into a roll the size of one's finger. From this it is run on spindles and twisted to a smaller size, from which it is run to other spindles, where it is twisted still more to very small thread. For making twine several of these small threads are twisted into one, and for weaving into cloth the size of the thread is regulated according to the coarseness or fineness of the texture.

A South Carolina cotton planter, in an interview with a representative of the San Francisco "Call," gave the following interesting details regarding the cultivation of cotton:

To solve the problem of planting and raising cotton, it is necessary to fully understand the proper nature of the soil and climate which is suited to this plant, and the most approved mode of cultivation.

Cotton is a plant which grows best in such a soil as is to be found in the Gulf States, where the surface soil is of a light, friable nature, a sandy loam overlying a clay foundation. The reason for this is, the plant has a tap-root, which easily penetrates the top soil and is stopped by the clay. The lateral roots are thrown out when the tap-root is checked, and these support the plant while it is taking on its fruit, or bolls.

The climate that is the best suited to cotton is a rather warm, temperate atmosphere, with sufficient rain or moisture to sustain the heavy leaf crop, which is a feature of the development and growth of the plant.

Cotton stands drought well, but whether it could do with as little rain as falls in California during the growing season is doubtful. If the land were in such a condition in the very early spring as to admit of the proper preparations, the crop might be planted before the close of the rainy season; or where irrigation could be had, a very moderate amount of water would sustain the growth.

PREPARING LAND.

To prepare land for cotton it should be first plowed deeply, say six inches or more if possible; then laid off in rows three feet apart and bedded up, by throwing the furrow together with a six-inch plow. On this bed run a cotton planter, which will open a small trench; then drop the seed and cover about an inch deep.

When the cotton comes up, the middle should be broken with a six-inch straight-shovel plow, which should not put any earth on the growing plant, but keep the ground free from weeds and the crust rough.

As soon as the plant is three inches high, it should be thinned out to two stalks to a place, and about twelve inches apart on the bed. This can be done with a hoe or by hand. The after culture should all be done with sweeps or cultivators. These plows should run very shallow and not turn the soil, but simply keep it rough and friable. The best is that whose sweeps are broad flat plows which cover the surface between the rows, and are of different widths. When the plant is small, say six inches in height, a twelve-inch sweep will be best to use, running three furrows to the row; when the plant is twelve inches high, a broader one, about fifteen inches, running two furrows to the row, and after that a twenty-inch sweep or cultivator can be used to advantage, and run once in a row until the growth of the plant shades the ground.

BLOOMS.

Should the blooms appear on the stalk or limbs before the plant is fully grown, the work ought to be suspended, as the least disturbance of the roots may cause the plant to shed its blooms.

The demand for cotton is steadily on the increase; even the stems are now being used to make a coarse kind of cloth. Cotton seed is very valuable as a fertilizer, being quite rich in ammonia. The oil is first extracted from the seed by pressure, then the residue is ground into what is known as cotton-seed meal, which is used as food for cattle and as a fertilizer of land.

Picking cotton is the slowest process known to the farmer; a good hand can average about one hundred and fifty pounds per day in good cotton. No machinery has yet been invented for gathering this crop, although many attempts have been made. Prominent among them is a machine invented by Charles Mason, a young man in South Carolina, a few years ago, and although it is being improved on by him little by little all the time, it has as yet achieved only a small measure of success, and the great bulk of the crop is gathered by hand, which is a very slow process.

When the crop has been gathered it has to be ginned before it is ready for use. The process of ginning is accomplished by saws, that separate the lint from the seed, and also removes a large amount of trash, such as crisp leaves and other things that are impossible to keep out while it is being gathered.

THE CROP.

The crop of the Southern States for the year 1889 has reached seven millions of bales, of the value of \$50 per bale, or \$350,000,000. The demand keeps up with the supply, and the price is now above the average of the past ten years, being 10½ cents per pound for the average quality. It takes about one bushel of seed to plant an acre, and the average yield is nearly one bale to three acres at a gathering.

If cotton can be raised successfully in California it will add largely to the prosperity of the State. The experiment should be tried on a large scale and at the expense of the agricultural department of the State Government.

Cotton is grown successfully in China, Egypt, and India, but the crop of the world is largely American. A very large proportion of the American crop is exported, probably five sixths of the whole, and as it is always sold for cash it brings into the country from outside nations about \$300,000,000 annually in its raw state, besides all the manufactured goods into which it enters that are also exported and sold.

Commenting upon the foregoing views of the South Carolina planter, the "Call" of May 19, 1890, published the following editorial, which is deserving the careful perusal of all interested in the subject of cotton growing in California:

A South Carolina planter, in Sunday's "Call," recommends the cultivation of cotton in this State, and advises that experimental stations be established and worked at State expense. He is evidently unaware that the experiment was made long ago. Cotton has been grown in this State, in small quantities, for many years. There has probably been no year in the last twenty that some one, in some county, has not cultivated a cotton patch, nor is there any county in the valley in which the plant has not had a chance of growing. Californians have all along been perfectly aware of the profit to be derived from cotton planting.

The trouble with the industry in this State has not arisen from want of suitable soil or climate, but from the cost of labor. So long as the standard grade—middling uplands—sells at or about 10½ cents a pound in the great distributing markets, it can only be grown where labor is cheap. It is a good day's work to pick one hundred and fifty pounds of cotton from dawn to sundown. Thus, the only countries which produce cotton in large quantities are the Southern States of the Union, Egypt, India, and China, in all of which farm labor is low in price. In the two last named countries the field hand gets less for a week's work than a field hand receives for a day's labor in this country. In Egypt the fellahs work under a system of semi-compulsory labor. In the Southern States labor of field hands in the cotton fields is much cheaper than for labor in the North and West, and the proportion of cotton which is raised by the ex-slaves for their own account, or on joint account with the owners of the soil, increases daily. In this State, in the counties

where grape and fruit planting is increasing, laborers are asking \$1 25 and \$1 50 a day with board. Hence, cotton grown in those localities costs the grower so much that it cannot compete with cotton brought by rail from New Orleans.

It is a pretty safe rule to follow to do the thing which we can do better than others. There are probably lawyers and doctors who could make a pair of boots if they were driven to it; but the boots would be poor of their kind, and they would cost a lot of money. So it is possible to grow pineapples in Alaska, and strawberries on the sea beach, but the fruit would compare unfavorably with the produce of the spot where it is indigenous, and it would be terribly expensive. There are fruits and other products of the earth which we can raise in this State better than they can be grown anywhere else in the world. Perhaps we had better confine our energies to growing these comestibles, and improving their quality. There are so many of them that an agriculture which embraced them all would be diversified enough to suit any taste.

The first instinct of the land owner is to raise that which he can raise the most easily. Thus the first farmers were herdsmen and shepherds. Cultivation of the soil with plow and hoe came next, and the cultivator planted the seed which would yield the largest and surest crop. Presently a comparison of returns led to the cultivation of crops which, though they involved more exertion, commanded high prices, in preference to those which could be raised with less labor but sold for less money. Thus the wheat and barley grower gradually stops sowing his fields for a crop which barely gives him \$5 a year per acre, and devotes them to raising fruit, which gives him in a good year \$50 or \$100 per acre. The last stage of progress is the adoption of high farming, as applied to fruit—the production of small crops, with much labor and care, in preference to large crops, with less labor and less money yield per acre. The farmers of this State have been through all the initial stages, and are now entering upon the final stage, where perfection in the product is the objective point. They are not likely to be diverted from that objective by wild dreams of adding right away California to the list of cotton States.

CHAPTER III.

JUTE MANUFACTURE.

The first grain bags made in California were manufactured from imported cloth, and in a small way, by hand and machine sewing. At that time, hand-sewed bags were considered to be the only ones fit for long voyages. Now, in consequence of improved machinery, machine-sewed bags answer the purpose. The first machinery for the manufacture of bags, etc., from jute, arrived on the British ship "Santa Lucia," from Glasgow, December 8, 1868. A number of skilled operators from the Dundee jute factories arrived on the same vessel to put up and work the machinery. The first invoice of jute, direct from Calcutta, for the factory, arrived August 28, 1868. It consisted of nine hundred bales, by the "Ladye Love," consigned to Rodgers, Myers & Co. The Oakland Jute Factory was making one thousand two hundred bags per day in 1870. In 1871 the capacity was forty thousand per month. Then, new machinery was added, which brought the capacity up to eighty thousand per month, or three hundred and fifty thousand for the season.

During that year, in addition to direct imports from Calcutta, three hundred and fifty bales of jute arrived from New York. A bag ring, formed in 1871, was broken up by the Oakland factory. That was the first time importers felt the influence of the local factory.

In Eastern States, where means of transportation are more abundant, and where the system of elevators are more perfect and widely distributed, most of the grain is handled in bulk. The cost of grain bags is therefore eliminated from the cost of production.

Not so in California. The farmers of this State are too far distant from the markets for consumption. The experiment of shipping in bulk has been tried and found to be a failure. Consequently, the necessity of sacking every bushel of grain which is destined to be on shipboard for

months. The question then of how to get suitable grain bags at the lowest possible figure is a serious one for the farmers of this State. A large quantity of grain in the Western States goes to the Atlantic seaboard in bulk, and is carried across the ocean in borrowed sacks, which are returned and refilled until worn out. But our farmers have to ship their grain in sailing vessels which must sail around the Horn and traverse two great oceans.

Since the establishment of the jute factory at Oakland, followed by that at San Quentin, the prices of grain bags have been greatly reduced. With the abolishment of the tax on raw jute, new factories will be started and the cost of grain bags reduced to a minimum.

The same year, 1882, in which the State began the manufacture of jute grain bags by convict labor, the Pacific Jute Mill—which had succeeded the Oakland Cotton Mill—suspended operations.

Afterwards a new company, under the name of the California Jute Mill Company, took hold with a capital of \$240,000, in twelve thousand shares of \$20 each, of which \$222,000 has been paid up—equal to \$18 50 per share. The plant was thoroughly overhauled and new machinery added.

Formerly nearly all the grain bags used on this coast were imported from Dundee, Scotland. Delays in the arrival of vessels sometimes led to imports from New York by way of Panama. Since 1875 the bulk of our wheat bags has come from Calcutta, because it was found we could buy them cheaper and better than in Dundee. Now that there is opposition in manufacturing, jute bags can be purchased at almost one third the price paid in early days.

THE CALIFORNIA JUTE MILL.

The California Jute Mill, situated at East Oakland, is the only exclusively jute mill, except the mill at San Quentin Prison, on the Pacific Coast. It was established in 1865 as a cotton mill, and was changed to a jute mill in 1869. The works came under the present management in 1883. The California Jute Mill is owned by a joint stock company, with the following Directors:

L. P. Drexler, President; George H. Bryant, Vice-President; Dr. J. D. Whitney, Wm. Greer Harrison, Fred W. Zeile, William White, Alfred Marcus; Louis S. Lissak, Secretary; Superintendent of the mill, John Robinson.

The capital stock is \$240,000, divided into twelve thousand shares, at \$20 per share.

Two hundred thousand dollars have been invested in plant and machinery. The mill contains one hundred and twenty-six looms, and one thousand nine hundred spindles. The grounds cover an entire block of three hundred feet square. The old wooden buildings were torn down and new buildings of brick were constructed. They are of the L shape—the principal one having a frontage of three hundred feet on one street by two hundred and fifty feet on another. The warehouse is sixty by one hundred and twenty feet, and the reservoir sixty-six by sixty feet.

The buildings are subdivided into the following departments or rooms: Batching, carding, spinning, and weaving, together with a machine shop and engine-room and blacksmith shop. The articles manufactured in

the mill are grain, ore, wool, sugar, rice, coffee, borax, bean, and twine bags; fleece, fine, and sewing twine; matting, hop cloth, and burlap of forty, forty-five, fifty, fifty-four, sixty, and seventy-six inches in width.

The mill has its own dyeing and baling departments—a hydraulic press being used for baling purposes—one thousand bags being put into each bale. Then the hoops are put on, and the goods are ready for market. To keep the mill running requires about \$250,000 worth of raw material and manufactured goods constantly on hand. The output, supposing all the jute was turned into grain bags, would be equivalent to four million five hundred thousand bags, which, at 8 cents each, would amount to \$360,000.

The total sales of last year's production amounted to \$325,000. Amount of jute worked, eight thousand two hundred and eighty-nine bales, averaging \$15 per bale, or \$124,333. Wages of employes for 1889, \$96,448.

At present there are three hundred and thirty-eight persons employed in the mill, of whom two hundred and eighteen are white and one hundred and twenty Chinese. The working hours are from 6:50 A. M. to 5:50 P. M. Wages of boys are from 50 cents to \$1 per day; girls, from 40 cents to \$1 25. Most of the operatives are paid by the piece; weavers earn from \$1 50 to \$2 per day; spinners, from \$1 to \$1 40; bag sewers, 65 cents to \$1. The Chinese earn from \$4 50 to \$7 50 per week. Highest wages paid to men, \$22 50 per week; lowest, \$7 50; average, \$12 per week. According to the rules posted in the work-rooms, a fine of one quarter of a day's wages is imposed for dilatoriness. The foremen and forewomen are all white persons, and it is the present policy of the management to dispense, as soon as practicable, with Chinese help altogether.

The Boys in the Jute Mill.

The boys employed are a mixture of races—white, black, and yellow. Their ages are from ten to sixteen years. Until the law went into effect prohibiting the employment of children under ten years, there were children working in the mill as low as eight years of age. The majority of the boys and girls are from Portugal or the Azores Islands. Their work consists in removing empty bobbins from the spinning frames and replacing them with full ones. They have to be very quick at the business, for the machinery has to stop while they are doing this. Older hands cannot do this work so well, for it requires small, deft fingers to get in between the narrow spaces in the machinery. Few of these children have received any education whatever. Their parents are very poor and illiterate. The mothers, and, in some cases, the fathers of these children, work in the mill, and I have been credibly informed that some of the unnatural parents live off the earnings of these little overworked toilers. Girls are chiefly employed in bag sewing and piling. In the latter they earn 40 cents a day.

Cost of Fuel, etc.

The work-rooms, though low, are well lighted and ventilated, but overcrowded. The machinery is in too close juxtaposition, and as the belting, etc., is not under the floor, as in the cotton mill, but above, there is imminent risk of accident to the employes.

The mill has its own machine shop fitted up with iron and wood turning lathes, circular saws, and all the machinery necessary to at once

repair any part of the works that break or get out of order. The high price of fuel is a cause of general complaint among the industries of California. In the California Jute Mill fuel costs between \$800 and \$900 per month. For the month of February, 1890, coal cost the mill \$40 per day. Seattle coal screenings cost \$4 85 per ton, and lump coal averages about \$6 75 per ton during the year. In good seasons it takes about forty million grain bags to supply all the States and Territories of the Pacific Coast with grain bags alone. The purchasing agent at Calcutta of several importing firms, informed me that San Francisco received about thirty million jute bags last year from India. The number of wool bags is about one hundred and fifty thousand. The increase in exports of jute, raw and manufactured, from British India, was from five million two hundred and six thousand five hundred and seventy cwt. in 1876, to ten million three hundred and forty-eight thousand nine hundred and nine cwt. in 1883, or 98 per cent.

THE SAN QUENTIN JUTE MILL.

The second factory for the manufacture of grain bags from jute was initiated by Governor George C. Perkins. The utilization of convict labor at San Quentin State Prison was the motive that prompted the suggestion.

As the jute factory at Oakland was operated almost entirely by Chinese, it was felt that there would be little or no opposition to such a movement on the part of the labor organizations of the State. At that time the labor unions were up in arms against the convict contract labor system which prevailed at the State Prisons. Here was an opportunity to placate this feeling of opposition, and at the same time give plenty of work to the convicts. It was also believed that a State factory of this sort would be an excellent preventive of the annual combines among bag importers by which the farmers were cinched.

Our legislators from the country districts were captured by the idea, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Governor, voted the necessary appropriations for the purchase of machinery and the erection of a suitable building on the prison grounds at San Quentin. The building was erected under the direction of Warden Ames. One hundred looms and other machinery were put in. Total cost, \$280,000.

The jute mill at the San Quentin State Prison was started May 1, 1882. The plant consists of one hundred looms, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six spindles, and necessary preparing and spinning machinery, bag sewing and hemming machines, hydraulic press—all driven by steam power. The amount invested in the plant was \$249,385. The cost of erecting a similar plant at present would be approximately as follows:

Cost in England of the preparing, spinning, weaving, and finishing machinery necessary to run one hundred looms.....	\$70,000 00
Freight per sailer and duty on same.....	30,000 00
Hydraulic press.....	1,500 00
Bag sewing machines.....	4,000 00
Bag hemming machines.....	1,500 00
Engine (of say 350 nom. horse-power and boilers).....	20,000 00
Shafting and pulleys.....	15,000 00
Belting.....	3,000 00
Labor (placing machinery).....	5,000 00
Building (a one-story brick, 160 feet by 250 feet, not including engine and boiler-rooms, with truss roof covered with tin, and concrete floor, water pipes, etc.).....	50,000 00
Total cost of plant.....	\$200,000 00

In the operation of such a factory it was found indispensable, in order to make the necessary repairs continuously required, to attach a small machine shop and foundry and carpenter shop. The cost of tools and machinery necessary for these would amount to about \$15,000. This would cover the cost of a first class machinist's lathe, drill press, gear cutter, planer, furnace, cupolas and machinists' and foundry tools, also wood-working machinery, such as shaper, bandsaw, lathe, boring and circular saw machines, jointer, etc. The plant at San Quentin includes all these. All the jute used in the manufacture of bags and burlaps is obtained from India, and its price is very fluctuating, depending on quality, condition of the crops, demand, etc. The prices paid by the prison during the last six years have ranged from 2.975 cents per pound, the lowest (1885), to 5½ cents per pound, the highest (1883).

The average price this year has been about 4½ cents per pound, at ships tackle in San Francisco, cost, freight, duty, and insurance paid. For the full operation of a plant similar to the one described, it will require from three hundred and seventy-five to four hundred prisoners, under the superintendence of at least three competent foremen (free). The engineer and fireman of machine and carpenter shops should also be free men.

The output of the mill with its force, if engaged on grain bags alone, and working say nine hours a day, should be seven thousand to seven thousand five hundred bags per day, and the running expenses, including cost of fuel, oil, repairs, flour, glue, in fact everything necessary in the manufacture of jute, excepting the cost of the raw jute itself, will be from \$2,500 to \$3,000 per month.

The duty on jute used at San Quentin Prison during the past three fiscal years, is approximately as follows:

For the year ending June 30, 1887	\$9,000
For the year ending June 30, 1888	11,250
For the year ending June 30, 1889	15,000

PROGRESS OF JUTE MANUFACTURE AT SAN QUENTIN.

	Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1887.	Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1888.	Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1889.
Number of bales of jute used	4,695	6,275	7,818½
Number of pounds contained in same	1,856,347	2,509,726	3,127,176
Value of same	\$66,548 10	\$82,945 32	\$110,001 05
Manufacturing expenses, exclusive of the value of raw jute	\$36,805 17	\$48,648 17	\$69,841 26
Fuel	\$8,348 41	\$13,514 81	\$26,697 79
Salaries paid to employes	\$7,380 00	\$9,379 90	\$12,115 26
Number of yards of burlap manufactured ..	2,180,047	2,951,414	3,619,015
Gross amount of sales	\$131,625 23	\$180,047 46	\$273,510 41
Profits	\$17,240 03	\$51,120 82	\$80,926 86
Average number of persons employed	360	502	711
	1 shift.	1 shift 8½ mos. 2 shifts 3½ mos.	2 shifts.

The cost of fuel rose from \$13,514 31 for the year ending June 30, 1888, to \$26,697 79 for the year ending June 30, 1889, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. The great increase was owing, in the first place, to an advance in the price of coal from \$6 65 per ton, in 1888, to \$9, in 1889, and, in the second place, to the far larger quantity consumed in

consequence of the increase in the hours of labor. The mill was operated with but one shift of men for eight and one half months in 1888, and with two shifts for the remaining three and one half months, while there were two shifts of men during the whole of 1889. The number of grain bags made for the year ending June 30, 1889, was 3,052,433. Besides bags and burlaps, there were also manufactured 4,148 pounds of three-ply twine, and 121,809 pounds of five-ply twine, of which amount 47,694 pounds were used in sewing bags, and 4,250 pounds in baling goods.

The California Cotton Mill Company, at East Oakland, worked \$29,-895 05 worth of raw jute last year, principally in making ore bags. They have built a large addition to the factory (in which jute bags will be exclusively manufactured), and invested in a large amount of jute machinery. We will therefore have three extensive jute factories running in California, viz.: two in East Oakland, operated by free labor, and one in San Quentin, by convict labor. No Chinese are employed at the Cotton Mill, but there is still a large number employed at the Oakland Jute Mill.

JUTE BAG MANUFACTORIES.

There are three establishments, all located in San Francisco, where jute burlap is made into bags. One of the three, Ames & Dietrich, imported two million five hundred thousand yards of burlap from India last year—as much as the full production of a one hundred-loom mill.

The second, Neville & Co., imported last year one million five hundred thousand yards of burlap, and three million five hundred thousand bags. They manufactured five hundred thousand grain bags last year.

The third, Anderson & Co., manufactured two hundred and fifty thousand grain bags last year.

There are fifty men and boys and eighty women and girls employed at present in the three establishments, but the work is not confined to the making of bags, but also include flour sacks, etc. The first two are also extensively engaged in the manufacture of tents, awnings, etc. The wages paid to the girls are from \$3 to \$6 a week; sewing women, from \$6 to \$9. The average is about \$1 per day. Boys, \$5 to \$9 per week. Men, jute bag sewers, average \$15 per week. Hours of labor are from 7 A. M. to 5:30 P. M., or, allowing half an hour for lunch, ten hours per day. Ames & Dietrich are now erecting a large establishment, in which they propose to enter more extensively into the manufacture of bags, and in which more than double their present force will find employment.

If the duty on raw jute should be removed by Congress, a great impetus would be given to the manufacture of jute bags on this coast, and immediate work could be found for hundreds of women and girls.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

According to the "Report on Commerce and Navigation" by the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Treasury Department for 1889, the amount of raw jute imported into New York for the last year was eighty-two thousand three hundred and twenty-seven tons, appraised at \$2,599,659.

There was imported into San Francisco, for the year ending June 30, 1889, jute bags and bagging, \$850,917; burlaps, \$105,017; all other

kinds manufactured from jute, flax, or hemp, \$329,497; making a total of importations through the San Francisco Custom House of \$1,285,431.

JUTE GROWING IN CALIFORNIA.

The experiment of growing jute has been tried in California. Under the Wardenship of Mr. Ames, at the San Quentin Prison, a considerable quantity of the best jute seed was obtained from Calcutta and distributed among the farmers of the State. The raising of jute was tried in Stanislaus, Merced, and San Bernardino Counties, and on one of the islands of the Sacramento. The experiment proved a complete failure. While a good article of jute should attain a growth of from nine to fourteen feet, it did not reach a third of the height in California. As Mr. Watson of Calcutta said, jute will grow successfully only in moist or marshy soil, under a broiling sun and copious rains. It requires a kind of natural steaming process. The long dry summer of California is death to the jute plant. Besides, even if the soil and climatic conditions were favorable to the growth of jute in this State, how could your laborers compete with the native laborers of India, who thrive on 6 or 8 cents a day? The Hindoos will wade in a nude condition into the rivers and stagnant pools, where the raw material is undergoing the process of soaking, and remain there for hours, under a burning sun, in order to decorticate or defibrize the plant. Jute is planted in the dry river beds of India, and gathered in when the waters begin to flow. If the river rises early the crop is a poor one; if late, the reverse. It is grown along the banks of the river Ganges, which, like the Nile, is subject to periodical overflow.

WHY RAW JUTE SHOULD NOT BE TAXED.

Raw jute, therefore, of necessity, must be imported in large quantities into the United States, as it is not, and apparently cannot be, cultivated successfully and profitably here. But why a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem should be levied on jute surpasses all understanding, unless it be to mollify the opposition of the flax growers, who imagine that the free importation of jute might prove detrimental to their interests. There is no home industry to protect by imposing a tax on raw jute, but there is on the manufactured article. The present duty of 40 per cent on jute bags is not sufficient to protect home industry against competition in the jute mills of Calcutta. As was said before, from thirty-five to forty millions of grain bags are used on this coast annually, while the capacity of the factories here is about six million. Consequently, if home manufacture were adequately protected by the Government, we could have six times as many mills, employing a proportionate number of operatives, as we have at present on this coast. The California Jute Mill Company paid nearly \$15,000 duty on the raw material last year. This is almost equivalent to granting a bounty of \$15,000 to the coolie labor of British India. A few years ago Scotland had almost a monopoly of jute manufacture. Dundee was the great center of the trade. Now, since wealthy manufacturers transferred their capital from the Firth of Tay to the Hoogley, on account of cheap labor, Dundee has gone down while Calcutta has gone up. Our present fiscal policy caters to English and Scotch capitalists who have invested in the jute mills of India. The average price of bags per hundred for the past few years at

Calcutta has been \$3 91; of burlaps for one hundred bags (thirty-eight inches to a bag), \$3 72, a difference of only 19 cents per hundred. This difference of 19 cents represents the cost of labor in making one hundred bags at Calcutta and the manufacturer's profits, while the cost of the labor alone in making one hundred bags at San Francisco is 75 cents, a sum four times as large.

This cheap labor of Calcutta, all operated by English capital, is the chief difficulty against which the California bagmaker has to contend. The entire cost of making bags at Calcutta is only 5 per cent of the cost of the material, while in San Francisco the labor alone costs 19 per cent. The additional expense incurred in manufacturing bags increases the percentage to 22, so that the difference between the cost of manufacturing here and in Calcutta is 17 per cent. The obvious deduction to be drawn is, that there is need of a protective duty of 17 per cent at least to cover the actual difference in the cost of making bags in the two countries, where there is now only 10 per cent.

No further illustration is needed to show that at ad valorem rates the bag-making industry on this coast requires for its encouragement a protective duty of 20 per cent.

SPECIFIC AND NOT AD VALOREM DUTIES.

Another obstacle is the ad valorem system itself, because it is too uncertain to be depended upon in a close calculation such as must be made in this business. The manufacturer, in order to be sure of obtaining his goods in time, has to make his contracts in June of each year for burlaps to be delivered on ship board at Calcutta in December following, which burlaps arrive in San Francisco from four to six months later. In the meantime, and before the manufacturer knows what his bags will cost him, contracts must be made with dealers for bags to be delivered during the ensuing season.

In making such contracts account must be taken not only of the first cost of burlaps, freight, insurance, interest, and the like, but also of the dutiable value placed thereon in assessing duty at the Custom House. All invoice and commercial valuations of India are based upon the value of the silver rupee, the monetary unit of account. For Custom House purposes, the value of the rupee is computed from the average price of silver in the London market for the last three months of each year, for the ensuing year. These reports show that the value of the rupee has been fluctuating yearly for the past ten years.

The contracts for burlaps are usually made upon the valuation of the rupee in June, while the Custom House computation is based upon its valuation at a subsequent period, and which, heretofore, has been of a different valuation.

This uncertainty as to the cost of the goods is increased by the fact that although the goods are invoiced and certified at the Consulate at the price at which they are purchased, the Custom House is not governed by this valuation in its appraisement for duty.

Furthermore, the law provides that if the price of raw jute, burlaps, etc., increases between the day of purchase and that at the sailing of the vessel, and is higher on that day, that value shall be accepted as the basis upon which to compute the duty. But, on the other hand, should they decrease in value within the same time they shall pay duty at the purchase price.

An ad valorem duty is objectionable for many reasons, but is peculiarly so in the India trade, on account of the great length of time required to complete transactions, the capital necessary to conduct it, and the fluctuations in the price of silver. Hence, California commercial ventures with India are attended with more or less uncertainty, as it cannot be known what burlaps will cost until they have passed through the Custom House.

This objectionable feature of the tariff would be removed by imposing a specific duty, for then the manufacturer would be able to compute with reasonable certainty the cost of his material, and the Government would also be able to collect its revenue with less difficulty.

From this standpoint it would seem that the bag-making industry requires a protective duty equivalent to 20 per cent of the foreign value of the material, and that this duty should be levied according to weight instead of value.

This would be accomplished by making jute free, and by levying a duty of 1 cent per pound on burlaps and 2 cents per pound on bags.

A specific duty of 1 cent per pound on burlaps is equivalent to a 20 per cent ad valorem duty levied upon the average price of burlaps, and of 2 cents per pound on bags to the ad valorem duty of 40 per cent levied on the average price on bags. The average cost of material for one hundred bags has been \$3 94 in Calcutta for the past several years. A duty of 20 per cent thereon would be 78.8 cents. The weight of these burlaps is seventy-nine pounds. A specific duty on these at 1 cent per pound is 79 cents, which is only two tenths of 1 cent more than the ad valorem. But the advantage to the manufacturer of the specific rate of duty lies in its simplicity, regularity, and certainty. It enables the manufacturers to ascertain with reasonable accuracy the cost of their merchandise, and prevents imposition upon them.

The rates proposed herein properly equalize the advantage to be derived from such a measure. The bag manufacturer from burlaps would have a protective duty of 20 per cent as against the bag importer, and the manufacturer of bags from raw jute would have a protection of 40 per cent.

Such a law would offer inducement to capital to engage in burlap and bag making to meet the local wants of the Pacific Coast, where, according to custom, all the cereals are sacked for both home and foreign markets, and would cheapen the price of bags, and give remunerative employment to many thousands of laborers.

Bags have a value of their own after the contents have been removed in a foreign market; and the shipper may reserve to himself the ownership of the bags, which, under the law, can be returned to the United States free of duty. This is done in many cases, so that the price paid for the bags in the first instance does not involve an entire loss to the exporter, as is usually the case with merchandise coverings.

The following letter from Mr. William Lichtenberg, an extensive importer of all kinds of raw and manufactured fibers, as well as being an expert, is deserving of attention:

J. J. TOBIN *Esq.*, Commissioner of Labor, State of California, 220 Sutter Street, San Francisco:

DEAR SIR: JUTE.—I beg to inclose slip showing exports of jute from Calcutta and Chittagony since 1882 to 1890, to Europe and United States. You will observe that jute cuttings, both for spinning and manufacture of paper, cut quite an important figure. The importation of jute for bagging material into the United States has steadily increased, amounting to sixty thousand three hundred and forty-eight bales in 1882 and 1883,

against one hundred and forty-three thousand three hundred and forty-eight bales in 1889 and 1890. What would the jute business be with proper legislation? What a field of steady and profitable employment would be opened to our laboring classes if the duty on jute were removed. Look at the consumption of jute in Europe; the exports in 1888 and 1889 amounted to two million three hundred and forty-four thousand six hundred and eighty-two bales, against one hundred and forty-three thousand three hundred and fifty-eight bales to the United States. You know all about our factories here from your own personal observation, and I have no doubt that you are impressed with their efficient and economic management. The yearly consumption of raw jute, for bagging purposes, I suppose, reached about twenty-two or twenty-three thousand bales, all told.

RAMIE.—Nothing but a deplorable lack of enterprise in this State has retarded the growth of this important industry. The Legislature once passed a law granting official aid to our silk industry, which, in my mind, will never amount to anything, unless we could employ coolie labor at about one sixth of what we have now to pay the celestials. An appropriation for the fostering of the ramie culture would have a much more telling effect, and would stimulate an industry which, as a leading Californian recently expressed himself, would be the salvation of the State.

We have at present plants and roots sufficiently large in number, and of strong and vigorous growth, to set out five hundred acres. Our decorticating machinery, although not as perfect as it might be, turn out a raw product which can be readily sold, I hear, at from 7 to 10 cents a pound. About the yield of the plant, Professor Hilgard can give you leading data, and I have no hesitation to say, that those who plant ramie now will reap a steady and growing profit from the investment.

Yours very truly,

WM. LICHTENBERG.

CHAPTER IV.

RAMIE MANUFACTURE.

The ramie, or rameh plant, to which Mr. Lichtenberg refers, is a native of the East Indian Archipelago. From ramie, a fiber is extracted which, under proper management, can be put to almost unlimited uses for manufacturing purposes. The fiber, when prepared for the spinner, is beautifully white, soft, and glossy, closely resembling floss silk in appearance. It is much stronger than the best flax, and readily receives the most difficult dyes without injury to its strength or luster. Carefully prepared, it may be made as fine as silk and very much stronger, while its coarser products may be made heavier and more durable than the strongest tow. Velvet and laces made of ramie will last a long time, and are almost as beautiful as if made of silk. In fact, whatever fabric is demanded, from the lightest gauze to the heaviest canvas, ramie will supply.

White ramie comes from China. The leaf underneath is white, veined in green, and the leaves and stems are very hardy. Owing to this hardiness, the plant will grow in almost any climate, but nevertheless, has a predilection for a sandy, light soil with a well drained undersoil, as the roots rot in a swampy ground. Soil impregnated with saltpeter is also prejudicial to its development. In order that the stems may grow straight and narrow, without lateral branches, it is necessary that the plants should be crowded together, having a space of not more than half a yard between each; the stems will then give a much superior fiber. After the second year, weeding is no longer necessary, as the multiplicity of roots does not allow the growth of any parasite. Once started, the plants will last for years without being renewed. It is stated that the plants will live for more than fifty years. However, to obtain this result an annual manuring is indispensable. In spite of the assertion of some cultivators that the fallen leaves suffice to manure the land, experience shows that the best results are obtained by using

manure. Again, the leaves may be used for making paper, as is done in China. The cultivation of ramie requires but a small outlay and very slight labor, and as the harvests are numerous when once the plants are fairly started, the return is prompt.

It stands to reason that the building up of an industry, based upon the cultivation of this plant, opens up vast possibilities. Ramie seems to be destined to take a very high place among manufactures of this nature in the world's commerce. Mr. Lichtenberg says:

No part of the United States is better adapted to the cultivation of this plant than the Pacific Coast. Especially is this the case with California, her soil and climate eminently fitting the natural conditions of ramie.

A number of years ago the Committee on Fibrous and Textile Substances, at the seventh industrial exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute, reported as follows:

We do not propose a premium, because this enterprise is as yet but an experiment, but from a careful examination of the subject, we are strongly convinced that the cultivation of this most valuable plant can be successfully introduced into California. Wherever Indian corn can be raised in perfection, there will the ramie grow. It promises such large profits that, once introduced, it must soon become the great staple of our State.

Professor E. W. Hilgard, of the State University, says:

Ramie will grow in our climate to perfection, not only on strong soil, but also on alkali lands, which are practically worthless for other purposes; that from two to three crops a year can be cut, and that an uninterrupted, prolific growth will be the result.

According to statistics presented to the French Academy of Sciences, the consumption of ramie in France amounted to one hundred and fifty million kilos, or more than three hundred million pounds.

Mr. W. G. Klee, practical agriculturist at the State University, says:

The great value of the ramie fiber has tempted a number of persons in California to grow this plant, and we believe that its culture has proved a success wherever tried, both in Central and Southern California, but its wonderful growth in Kern County seems to indicate that the southern San Joaquin Valley will prove one of the best sections for its successful growth. The impossibility of manufacturing a product cheap enough to compete with that of India, either hand produced or partly worked by machinery, has thus far discouraged all attempts for large scale culture. Although machines for this purpose have been devised, none as yet are known to have proved fully satisfactory, and owing to the fact that cheap hand labor is as yet absolutely necessary, its manufacture must at present be confined to counties possessing such. The large premium offered for an efficient machine has never been paid. It is to be hoped that the earnest efforts of several persons here in California will be able to solve this problem.

Of course, the farmers of California are not likely to engage in the cultivation of this prolific plant until assured of a ready market for their production. One acre of roots will yield enough stock to plant ten acres the following year. After a well managed start, five thousand roots set out per acre will soon completely cover the field as if it had been sown in wheat. No doubt it would prove a very profitable crop if we had home factories established where the raw material could be sold. It will first be necessary, however, to organize textile working classes and weaving schools, after which capitalists can probably be induced to furnish the necessary capital to start a well equipped ramie factory. Mexico has entered quite extensively into the growing and manufacture of ramie.

The Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, in his report for the year 1889, says:

The vexed question of the establishment of the ramie industry, while more favorable to success than at any previous time, is yet beset with difficulties. Ramie machinery has been produced in both hemispheres, concerning which we may record quite satisfactory performances in regard to the mere production of "ribbons," or of "filasse," of good quality, but in the consideration of quantity and ability for continuous operation something remains to be desired.

Recent discoveries in this country in degumming the fiber of ramie, and in one branch of ramie spinning—on woolen and cotton machinery from carded fiber—are cheering indications of a future for the industry, from the manufacturers' point of view, in this country, when difficulties in the earlier preparation of the fiber shall have been fully overcome. The question is not so much whether this country can produce flax, jute, ramie, and other textile fibers, as whether *the farmer can find a market for those he may produce*. The manual labor heretofore necessary in the separation of the fiber from the stalk has, in competition with the cheaper labor of other countries, rendered it impossible for the fiber industry here to maintain an economic standing, and our only hope lies in the invention of decorticating machines that shall take the dry stalk or the green one, as the case may be, and produce the fiber in one or in two operations in a short time with a minimum of cost, and without the primitive manual labor incident to the rotting, breaking, pounding, etc.

CHAPTER V.

FLAX MANUFACTURE.

Situated on the grounds of the California Cotton Mills is a small flax mill, known as the Pacific Flax Mills. It occupies a temporary wooden structure quite close to the waters of the bay. The mill was started in November, 1887, and for some time, like most new ventures, had a precarious existence. It is now on a paying basis, and has enough to do to keep pace with the demand. The mill is under the management of Messrs. Bruce & Center, the latter of whom devotes his time chiefly to the work of the mill. The capital stock is \$50,000.

There are three hundred spindles operated, employing twenty hands, of whom fourteen are women, four boys, and two men. The capacity of the mills is from eight hundred to one thousand pounds of twine per day. They manufacture sewing twines, polished twines, spring twines, and sash cords. The heavy flax twines are principally sold to paper mills and hardware men. They also manufacture hemp twines, which are sold to dry goods men, and also to hardware dealers for tying heavy parcels. About 25 per cent higher wages than is paid in the cotton mill is given to women working on fine flax twine. In all other respects the wages are similar to those quoted for the California Cotton Mills. The Superintendent of the California Cotton Mills, Mr. Rutherford, is of the opinion that there is a splendid field for a large flax factory on this coast. From three to four hundred tons of flax twines are used annually in the States and Territories of the Pacific Coast. The twine is used for sewing the mouths or openings of grain, flour, potato, and ore bags, and of woolen packs. About forty million grain bags are required to contain the grain of the entire Pacific Coast, and at two yards of twine for each bag, they would require eighty million yards of flax twine. The firm of Ames & Dietrich, of San Francisco, sell annually about one thousand bales of four-ply flax twine, which is about one sixth of the entire consumption.

In the year 1888 there was brought to San Francisco, by rail, nine hundred and sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and fifty pounds of twine and netting. In the following year, 1889, this was increased to one million four hundred and eleven thousand two hundred and seventy

pounds. According to Mr. Rutherford, the most of this was flax and hemp twines.

But the same obstacle presents itself, as in the cotton mills, for the successful operation of a flax mill, viz.: the want of supply of the raw material at home. Farmers will not cultivate flax for the same reason that they object to cotton, that it requires too much attention, or, in other words, there is too much bother about it. Flax has been and is successfully grown in the neighborhood of Alviso, Pescadero, Half Moon Bay, and San Luis Obispo. In the counties bordering on the ocean, where cotton will not grow, flax can be grown successfully and profitably. The islands of the Sacramento and other large rivers are most favorable for the growth of flax, especially after being flooded, where other crops could not be cultivated with success. The flax now grown in the State is cultivated for the sake of the seed, which is sold to oil refiners. The fiber is either burned or sold to mattress makers. The fiber required for flax is of a different period of growth, and the manager of the Pacific Flax Mills said it would pay our farmers well to raise flax for them. The mills import their flax from the province of Ontario, in Canada, and also from Ireland. Hemp they get from Kentucky, and some from Mexico. They pay from 12½ to 14 cents per pound for flax. Some from Ireland, of a higher grade, costs 15 cents per pound. Hemp costs from 11 to 11½ cents per pound. As the building or shed in which the machinery is placed is quite small, it is overcrowded, and should business continue to prosper, as at present, the company will have to erect a factory better adapted for the purpose. The work is not as clean as in the cotton mill, and for that reason is not as agreeable to the employes, especially the women. To supply the home demand alone with flax twine would require an immense factory, where several hundred hands could find employment. The following extracts from a letter written by the Directors of the cotton mills to Mr. George Hussman, of Napa, has some pertinent points:

We believe considerable quantities of flax have been grown for many years along the coast counties of San Mateo, Monterey, and Santa Barbara, chiefly for the seed, which is sold to the San Francisco Oil Mills. We offered to import the best selected seed from Belgium, if our farmers would plant it and give it careful attention, but our proposal was not well entertained.

In the prosecution of this industry we received sample lots of flax from Oregon and Idaho, which were good specimens of the fiber, and proved conclusively that the best quality of flax could be produced in those regions. The sample from Moscow, Nez Perces County, Idaho, was excellent, but our success in getting the farmers thoroughly interested in the proper cultivation of flax for fiber was not sufficiently encouraging to induce us to persevere in the effort to develop this industry.

Several hundred tons of manufactured flax material in the form of twine and rope are used on this coast annually—all imported. We see no reason why the whole of this might not be profitably grown and manufactured here.

The managers of the cotton and flax mills in Oakland positively assert that if flax was cultivated in sufficient quantities in California plenty of capital would be found to engage in extensive manufacture. Instead of a small, struggling mill employing twenty hands there would start up several that would furnish employment for hundreds.

Mr. W. G. Klee, practical agriculturist at the State University, says:

In California this plant has, as far as we are aware, been cultivated for the seed only, no inducement being offered until lately to raise it for fiber. The variety grown generally in the State for seed is of very low stature, only about one third the height of varieties cultivated for fiber. It is identical with what in France is called "Winter Flax," and seems to be a very hardy variety. The flower is large and blue. About six years ago two varieties of flax were introduced by the College of Agriculture, the one called

the "Russian," from Pskoff, a blue flowering variety; the other, the "Royal," a white flowering variety. Both thrive well, and on new soil, especially, made good length, being three times as tall as the common variety. When sown in February they would always do well and develop without irrigation. At various fairs samples of these have been shown and pronounced to be of good quality. Two years ago several more varieties were imported from France, including the "Yellow Seeded," "White Flowering," and "Winter." They have proved well adapted to the climate, but as no inducement to grow flax fiber presented itself, the stock was merely kept up. This season I learned that the California Cotton Mills desired large quantities of flax fiber, and, as the Superintendent kindly informed me that the firm would do all in its power to encourage flax planting, it was decided to propagate all the varieties on hand. The two first named varieties were planted on April the third, the "Royal" on a square which had for two years been cultivated with grape cuttings. To facilitate cultivation and irrigation, if necessary, the seed was planted in rows twelve inches apart. The development of this variety was astonishing. In less than two months it was in full bloom, and had almost reached its full size without receiving a drop of irrigation. The rainfall after planting was exceedingly scant. The "Russia," from Pskoff, was planted, half of it the same day, the other a few days later, between rains. The ground on which it was planted was cultivated two years ago with flax, and last season with barley. The soil is a little more gravelly than that of the piece occupied by the "Royal." After a month it was found that it needed water, and it received two irrigations during the season of growth, but never became equal to the "Royal." The yield of the two varieties when harvested, July twentieth, was at the rate of five thousand six hundred and forty-six pounds per acre, total weight for the "Royal," and three thousand four hundred and twenty-two pounds per acre for the "Russian."

CHAPTER VI.

SILK MANUFACTURE.

According to the United States census for 1880, we had in that year four silk manufactories in San Francisco, with a capital of \$159,300, employing one hundred and forty-eight hands—one hundred and four of whom were women and girls. The total amount paid for wages in 1879 was \$40,700; value of materials, \$78,625; value of products, \$155,075.

There was also a silk factory in San José. The quantities of silk in products in California for 1880 were nine thousand five hundred pounds of sewing silk and twist, and four thousand six hundred and fifty pounds of trimmings and small goods. The value of the buildings was placed at \$16,400, and the value of the machinery \$62,000. There were twenty-four hand looms, two hundred winding, cleaning, and doubling spindles, one hundred and fifty spinning and twisting spindles, and seven hundred and fifty-four braiding spindles, in said four factories.

At present, 1890, there are only two silk factories in the State—both in San Francisco. One of these is the pioneer factory in California. It was started in San José in 1874, and removed to San Francisco in 1882. Tram, fringes, and floss are manufactured. Dyeing is also carried on. Last year \$8,000 worth of raw silk was worked in the factory, and \$17,000 worth of goods were manufactured. The proprietor employs eleven girls, who earn from \$3 to \$5 25 per week, working ten hours per day.

The Carlson-Currier Silk Manufacturing Company, of San Francisco, manufactured machine twist, sewing, knitting, and embroidering silk and floss. Capital, \$125,000. The factory contains nine frames raw silk winders, three silk doublers, ten spinning frames, two silk stretchers, twenty spooling machines, two large soft silk winders, three Oneida pickers, one printing machine, etc.

This factory is affiliated with, though independent of, the well known eastern silk manufacturing firm of Belding Brothers, who have mills

at Northampton, Massachusetts, and Montreal, Canada. Two of the Beldings are Directors in the Carlson-Currier Company. Since the factory started in 1880 it has steadily grown and prospered. The sales in 1880 amounted to \$82,226 12; in 1889, they reached \$254,395 85. The amount of raw silk worked averages two thousand two hundred pounds per month. There are ninety hands employed in the factory—seventy-five women, and fifteen men and boys. Women earn from \$5 to \$6 per week; beginners, \$3 75. Girls can fill about three thousand spools each per day. The factory is on the top floor, and is well lighted and ventilated. Many attempts have been made to establish silk factories in California, but from various causes they have failed.

The last of these was the Pacific Silk Factory, located at San José, which was started in 1882 for the manufacture of silk cloth. The proprietors were A. F. Saufrignon and H. X. Van de Castele. A stock company had begun the enterprise and failed, and these two gentlemen took hold in 1883. It prospered for awhile, but on the death of Mr. Saufrignon, the practical member of the firm, it succumbed. The factory had twenty-one looms, and twenty-one men and women were employed in weaving. Wages, piece work, averaged about \$1 50 per day. Seven of the looms were run by hand power, the rest by steam. Gros grain and satin weavers earned from \$1 50 to \$2 per day. The factory was a small wooden structure. Two or three attempts were also made, in a small way, to establish silk weaving in San Francisco, but without success. The Western Manufacturing Company, for the manufacture chiefly of silk ribbons, was incorporated March 13, 1876, with a capital of \$1,000,000, divided into ten thousand shares of \$100 each. A large factory was built in Visitation Valley, south of San Francisco. The officers of the company were: H. R. Mann, President; D. L. McDonald, Vice-President; Josiah Hand, Secretary, and George C. Bode, Treasurer. The Superintendent was Mr. Warburton. After an existence of about two years this factory stopped running, having lost over \$50,000. About \$200,000 of the capital stock was paid up, and when an additional assessment was levied, the stockholders would not come to time, and the ground, plant, etc., remain on their hands to this day. The shareholders refused to shoulder the losses, and give further time to the experiment.

There is little doubt that this enterprise was handicapped from the start by the want of experienced and efficient management. The very machinery, which was not of the best and most improved kind, was allowed to rust, and become otherwise injured in the warehouse where it was stored in San Francisco, when first brought from the East, according to one of the shareholders. For a time the factory turned out marketable goods, but in consequence of loose management, eastern manufacturers were able to sell the same article in San Francisco at lower prices.

Raw silk, imported from China into San Francisco, was sent East to be spun, and then brought back to be weaved into ribbon, instead of having the entire process carried on here at home. They had but very few experienced hands at the start. Seven eighths of the employes had no previous knowledge of the business. Under such circumstances, how could it be expected that they could manufacture goods of a character to compare with the old established eastern factories?

There was some talk about putting this factory, and its machinery,

etc. (now lying idle, and, of course, daily depreciating in value) in the hands of practical Japanese silk workers, but up to the present nothing has been accomplished.

The California Silk Manufacturing Company opened a factory, in 1870, in San Francisco, for the manufacture of silk thread, tram, and organzine. Capital, \$100,000. In 1873, having become insolvent, it fell into the hands of its principal creditors, Messrs. Rodgers, Myers & Co., to whom it owed a large sum for raw silk. The factory was burned down in 1882, and no attempt has since been made to rebuild and resume business. About one hundred hands were employed in the factory; about \$180 a day was disbursed for wages. Nearly \$150,000 worth of silk goods were sold during the last year of its existence. The factory not only never paid any dividends to the stockholders, but was not able to get out of debt. Mr. Myers, one of the late proprietors, said the factory was mismanaged from the very start. Instead of buying the ground and paying for building, machinery, etc., for cash, the company paid for almost everything partly in shares of stock and partly in cash, with the usual result of having to pay exorbitant prices. The men in immediate charge of the business were inexperienced, and the goods manufactured did not consequently come up to the eastern standard, either in cost or finish. The factory could turn out about \$200,000 of goods in the year, but it was not patronized by home consumers. The dry goods merchants and tailors dealt with the company extensively, but the boot and shoemakers held aloof. There can be no question that the failure of this factory was the result of mismanagement and want of experience.

If a cotton factory can be made a success in California, there is no reason why a silk factory cannot also. The raw material in both instances is free from duty, and the expenses of conducting the business are much the same. If a silk thread factory, like the Carlson-Currier, can be run profitably, why not a silk ribbon or cloth factory? Let men experienced in the business and having a stake in the investment, take hold of the enterprise, and success would be certain. Such is the opinion given to me by several gentlemen who knew what they were talking about.

EXTENT OF THE SILK INDUSTRY.

What a field exists for the expansion of the silk industry in the United States, can be gathered from the following statistics: There was imported through the San Francisco Custom House, for the year ending June 30, 1889, silk manufactured goods valued at \$742,133. For the same time there was imported 3,343,731 pounds of raw silk valued at \$11,131,370. Through the New York Custom House, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, there was imported 1,984,797 pounds of raw silk, valued at \$7,408,647, making a total, through both ports, of 5,328,528 pounds, valued at \$18,540,017.

According to the United States census of 1880, the amount imported through the New York and San Francisco Custom Houses for that year was 2,562,236 pounds, valued at \$12,024,699. There was an increase, therefore, of more than double the quantity and 50 per cent in the value of raw silk imported in 1889 over 1880.

SILK CULTURE.

The experiment of raising raw silk in California has been tried extensively and at the cost of much labor and money.

The ultimate results have been rather meager and unsatisfactory, although there can be no question as to adaptability of both soil and climate for the purpose.

The cultivation of the mulberry was begun in California in 1854. In 1856, Louis Provost, at San José, commenced the planting of mulberry trees. He published a manual on silk culture in 1867, which encouraged a great many persons to engage in the enterprise of silk raising. Silkworms were brought here in 1860, and in 1865 about two hundred and fifty pounds of cocoons were obtained. In 1868 the product reached one thousand nine hundred pounds. More than a million mulberry trees were growing in California in 1870. Silk culture was encouraged by an Act of the Legislature, in the session of 1865-66, giving a bounty of \$250 for planting five thousand mulberry trees, and \$300 per one hundred thousand cocoons. There being no market for the cocoons, the main object of producers, from the date of the passage of the Act to its repeal, in 1870, was to secure the bounty of the State for mulberry trees and cocoons, and to raise silkworm eggs for culturists in Europe. In consequence of the war between France and Germany, the California product of 1870, worth not less than \$100,000, was left on the hands of the producers, and, there being no market in the United States for cocoons, those who had embarked in the enterprise became discouraged. Tens of thousands of valuable trees were soon after destroyed.

An attempt to pass an Act "to encourage silk culture and manufacture" was defeated in the Senate in 1872. Again, in 1883, an Act was passed "to establish a State Board of Silk Culture, and to provide moneys for the expense thereof."

The Board consisted of nine persons, five of whom were to be "members of the Ladies' Silk Culture Society of California."

This Act appropriated \$7,500 for the uses of the Board. Once more, in 1885, a similar Act was passed, creating a Board of seven persons, and reducing the number who should be members of the Ladies' Silk Culture Society to three. This Act appropriated \$10,000 for the uses of the Board. In 1887, a deficiency bill of \$763 and a biennial appropriation of \$5,000 were passed.

In 1889, the Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for the use of the State Board of Silk Culture, but the Governor disapproved of the appropriation, "for the reason that while the State Board of Silk Culture has been in existence for a period of four years, it has accomplished nothing, it having been proven years before the organization of this Board that the rearing of silkworms and the manufacture of silk therefrom could not be successfully done in California, where the cost of labor is so much higher than that of India and China, whose raw silk is admitted into the United States duty free."

Notwithstanding the liberal appropriation given by the Legislature since 1883, the raising of silk in California was not taken hold of by the people. In the reports of the State Board of Silk Culture to the Legislature, it is said that "silk culture is capable of giving employment to every unemployed woman and girl in the State." And again: "Silk culture is the special work of women, girls, young boys, and aged per-

sons. There are so few industries for women that this great enterprise would seem to be a godsend to them. We are assured that any mother, with the aid of two or three children, can earn \$50 in the six weeks required for raising the silkworms. She can do this without interfering with her ordinary household duties. There is no hard work about it."

A filature was established by the Board. The State Superintendent of Public Schools and many of the teachers entered zealously upon the work of instructing the youth, and otherwise encouraging the industry. But neither women nor children took to the work. Money and labor were spent in vain. No silk was forthcoming. The Carlson-Currier Company offered to buy all the silk raised in California, suitable for their purpose, at an advance of 25 per cent above the market price in the New York "Conditioning House," and not a pound was ever sold to them. At one time they received forty pounds of California raw silk, to be manufactured for a certain purpose, and the firm worked it up without charge.

Having failed in securing further appropriations from the State, the indefatigable promoters of silk culture in California have turned their attention to the Federal Government. As a result, our representative from the Third Congressional District, Mr. McKenna, introduced a bill into Congress "to encourage silk culture in the State of California." It empowers the United States Secretary of Agriculture to establish an experimental silk culture station in this State, and appropriates \$30,000 for the purpose. The salary of the Superintendent is to be \$2,000, and his assistant \$1,800 per annum.

The Committee on Ways and Means, in their report to Congress, on April 16, 1890, also strongly urge that aid and encouragement should be given to silk culture in the United States.

With a view of increasing the number of gainful occupations open to the farmer, the committee has recommended a bounty to growers of silk. As a duty of \$1 per pound will be required to protect the American silk grower and reeler, the committee decided that a high duty would embarrass the silk-weaving interests without sufficient reason, and to secure the industry aid as speedily as possible, offers the necessary differential, a bounty of \$1 per pound, or about 20 per cent of the protection on reeled silk. The report says: "To produce our annual importations of reeled silk will require fourteen thousand basins, and give work to over twenty thousand persons in the different branches of the industry. To produce the cocoons necessary to supply this silk, will give temporary but remunerative employment to the families of five hundred thousand farmers every season."

To encourage production of cocoons and give direct encouragement to producers, the committee has also provided a bounty of 7 cents a pound on fresh cocoons, the bounties to continue for ten years. Unfortunately for those interested in silk culture, the United States Senate struck out of the tariff bill the bounty provisions proposed in the silk schedule passed by the House.

PART II.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

CHAPTER I.

BEET SUGAR MANUFACTURE.

The cost to the people of the United States for sugar for home consumption must be a question of serious import so long as the cost of the sugar consumed in this country per capita continues nearly equal to the cost of flour so consumed. The consumption of sugar per capita last year, according to reliable authority, was about fifty-one pounds; the average price at retail, $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents, or \$4 53 per capita per annum. The average consumption of flour per capita is one barrel per annum, and the average price to the consumer from \$5 50 to \$6.

Nearly all the money paid for sugar is sent abroad, while that for flour remains at home.

In Europe there are over one thousand three hundred beet sugar factories, using about twenty-four million tons of beets, grown on two million two hundred and fifty thousand acres. Over three million tons of sugar and eight hundred thousand tons of treacle are extracted, while the residuum is ten million tons of pulp, used for cattle food, and two million five hundred thousand tons of scum, used for manure.

Nearly half the factories are in Germany and Austria, there being three hundred and ninety-six in the former, and two hundred and twenty-six in Austria-Hungary. Last year these two countries produced one million nine hundred and fifty thousand tons of sugar.

According to the report of the United States Treasury Department, there was imported into the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, two billion seven hundred million five hundred and forty-seven thousand six hundred and sixty-seven pounds of dutiable sugar, valued at \$78,596,799 96, and which paid duties amounting to \$54,896,437 38. If to this we add sugar candy, molasses, etc., the amount will reach another one hundred thousand pounds, making a total value of \$83,419,276 89, with duties of \$55,995,137 10. Sugar cane and drainings duties, \$2,121 33.

Besides this enormous amount of dutiable sugar, there was imported sugar, duty free, from the Hawaiian Islands, two hundred and twenty-eight million five hundred and forty thousand five hundred and thirteen pounds, valued at \$10,260,048.

Grand total of imported sugar, nearly three billion pounds, or one million and a half tons, valued at \$93,679,325.

The amount of domestic sugar, or home product, was only two hundred and fifty-four thousand five hundred and eight tons, of which the Southern States furnished two hundred and twenty-four thousand five hundred and eight tons.

The remaining thirty thousand tons were made up of beet, sorghum, and maple sugar, chiefly grown in the Western States.

It can readily be seen what an immense field and vast opportunity there exists for the cultivation of sugar at home.

In this connection it is of interest to study what has been done in other countries to promote the cultivation of the sugar beet, and to note the progress made in its manufacture into sugar. France, Germany, and Austria-Hungary not only manufacture enough of beet sugar to supply their home markets, but export large quantities besides. This result was not accomplished without great scientific research, and the expenditure of a large amount of money.

The world owes a debt of gratitude to such scientists as Magraff and Archard for their useful discoveries in this direction of manufacturing sugar from the beet.

Although to the Germans is due the credit of discovering and perfecting the processes by which sugar is extracted from the beet, it was not until Napoleon, under pressure of national emergency, resolved to make France independent of sugar supply from foreign countries, that the manufacture of sugar from beets became an important factor in the economic and industrial world.

Napoleon exempted from tax for four years the product of every man who made a ton of sugar in France, with promise of an extension of license to those who should discover improved methods. He established four imperial beet sugar factories, capable of making two hundred tons per annum.

France, in consequence, made rapid advances in the production of beet sugar. Her productions were:

In 1837.....	49,000 tons.
In 1847.....	64,000 tons.
In 1857.....	151,500 tons.
In 1867.....	224,700 tons.
In 1877.....	243,000 tons.
In 1887.....	465,000 tons.
In 1889.....	700,000 tons.

The total value of her beet sugar product for each of the three years—1873, 1874, and 1875—was over \$54,000,000. This required the labor of over sixty thousand persons, exclusive of those employed in the cultivation of the beet in the field.

Frederick William, of Germany, was equally liberal. Austria and Russia profited by these examples. None of these countries now depend on English and Spanish colonies in the West Indies and South America for sugar for home consumption.

The growth of the beet sugar produced in Germany, Austria, and Russia was as follows:

In 1877 Germany produced.....	289,000 tons.
In 1887 Germany produced.....	985,000 tons.
In 1877 Austria-Hungary produced.....	341,000 tons.
In 1887 Austria-Hungary produced.....	460,000 tons.
In 1877 Russia and Poland produced.....	250,000 tons.
In 1887 Russia and Poland produced.....	315,000 tons.

Belgium and the Netherlands doubled their product of beet sugar during the same period. In 1887 Germany put three hundred and seventy thousand acres to the cultivation of the sugar beet.

In the year from 1886 to 1887 the European beet sugar industry sup-

plied the world's market within about 14 per cent of the entire old colonial sugar product.

In 1889 Germany produced one million two hundred and twenty thousand tons of beet sugar—more than any other nation in the world. Austria-Hungary ranks next with seven hundred and thirty thousand tons.

Then follows France on the heels of Austria with seven hundred thousand tons.

Lower down in the scale follows Russia with four hundred and eighty thousand tons, Belgium with one hundred and ninety-five thousand tons, and Holland with sixty thousand tons.

Total production in Europe for the years:

1887.....	2,451,900 tons.
1888.....	2,764,457 tons.
1889.....	3,445,000 tons.

In the United States there is an evident desire on the part of people interested to take advantage of foreign discoveries in the sugar field. Experiments have been conducted for a number of years in some of the Southwestern States under the auspices of the United States Agricultural Bureau.

On this point Professor Wiley, of the said bureau, says:

I have been for some years engaged in the investigation of our indigenous sugar industry, and it has been one of the hopes of the Agricultural Department to see the United States produce its own sugar. While it is true the progress of this production has been slow, yet it has been positive, and we are just now reaching a point where the greatest difficulties which are in the way seem about to be removed, and have reached a point where we may expect a rapid growth. In this industry it is very much like a plant at the commencement of its life. In the beginning of its struggle for existence it seems, from our observation of it, that it never could reach any magnitude. After awhile, when the roots have penetrated the soil and all its preparations are made for growth, it shoots up in a growth that is almost magical. So with the sugar industry of the country. If it can be fostered awhile longer, its growth will be marvelous.

In looking at this industry from a general point of view, I may say this country is divided for sugar making, like Cæsar's Gaul, into three parts. On our southern borders we have a belt of land and climate suitable for the production of sugar from the sugar cane. In the intermediate belt we have a soil and climate in which it seems possible, with proper direction and scientific treatment, to produce sorghum sugar. On the northern borders and the high plateaus of the middle belt we have a region suitable for the production of the sugar beet.

I would like to state that the department is pursuing an investigation the present year in the line of the sorghum and sugar beet culture, and we have collected samples of the sugar beet from several States. We have results from northern Indiana, where the sugar beet produces twenty-five tons per acre, and contained 13 per cent of sugar. I have fifteen or twenty different analyses, showing the beet as high as 16 per cent, from Michigan. From Nebraska it has shown remarkable results. The mean of many analyses shows 2 per cent higher content of sugar than the average from Germany. It was certainly a remarkable production.

In 1887 the United States produced from the sugar beet two hundred tons of sugar; in 1888, about eighteen hundred tons; in 1889, about three thousand tons; in 1890, about twelve thousand tons.

There are at present only two beet sugar factories of any consequence in operation in the United States, and one in course of erection.

1. The Alameda Beet Sugar Company, situated at Alvarado, Cal., with a capacity of working one hundred and fifty tons a day, which will be increased to two hundred and fifty tons next year.

2. The Western Beet Sugar Company, situated at Watsonville, Cal., with a capacity of three hundred tons.

3. The Oxnard Beet Sugar Company, at Grand Island, Neb., with a

capacity of three hundred tons, now building; will be ready to start September 1, 1890.

There is a small factory at Medicine Lodge, Kansas.

Although California has the honor of leading the way in beet sugar manufacture, it is altogether owing to the private enterprise of her citizens, and not to any encouragement upon the part of the State. Not so in other States. In the State of Nebraska, where a factory to cost half a million dollars is rapidly approaching completion, an Act was passed by the Legislature, approved March 19, 1889, granting "a bounty of 1 cent per pound upon each and every pound of sugar" manufactured in the State. (See Chapter 70, General Laws of Nebraska, 1889.)

There is no restriction as to the kind of sugar—beet, sorghum, cane, etc.

The State of Kansas has done still better by providing for a bounty of 2 cents per pound for beet sugar manufactured in the State. (See paragraph 6,830, General Statutes of Kansas, 1889.)

The following are the provisions in the tariff bill lately passed by Congress, relating to sugar duties:

In the case of sugar, in place of a uniform bounty of 2 cents on grades of eighty or above, provided by the House, included maple sugar and adopted the following provision: On and after July 1, 1891, and until July 1, 1895, there shall be paid from any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, under provisions of Section 3689 of the Revised Statutes, to producer of sugar, there being not less than 90 degrees by the polariscope, from beets, sorghum, or sugar cane grown within the United States, or from maple sap produced within the United States, a bounty of 2 cents per pound, and upon such sugar testing less than 90 degrees, and not less than 80 degrees, a bounty of $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe.

In the case of imported sugars, the House line of 16 Dutch standard, below which sugar is to be free, is adopted, but on higher grades the result was a compromise, as follows:

All sugars above sixteen in color shall pay a duty of five tenths of 1 cent per pound, provided that all sugars above No. 16 in color shall pay one tenth of 1 cent per pound in addition to the rate herein provided for, when exported from, or the product of any country, when and so long as such country pays, or shall hereafter pay, directly or indirectly, a bounty on the exportation of any such sugar which may be included in this grade which is greater than is paid on raw sugars of a lower saccharine strength, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe suitable rules and regulations to carry this provision into effect; and provided further, that all machinery purchased abroad and erected in beet sugar factory—and used in the production of raw sugar in the United States from the beets produced therein—shall be admitted duty free, until the first of July, 1892; provided, that any duty collected on any of the above described machinery purchased abroad and imported into the United States for the uses above indicated since January 1, 1890, shall be refunded.

On glucose, the House rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent a pound is retained.

The Senate provided that the sugar schedule and bounty provisions were to take effect March first next, but the conference fixed upon April first as the date of its operation, with the proviso that No. 13 sugar may be, meantime, refined in bond without duty.

It is not easy to conceive of any tariff regulation which would contain greater promise for the interests of California than this.

California beets are far superior to German beets, because, in the first place, they contain more saccharine, being grown in virgin soil, and in the second place the climate will allow them to remain in the ground until fully matured. Roughly speaking, sugar beets in California will carry from 21 to 23 per cent of saccharine, as against 15 to 16 for the German beet.

In early years most of our refined sugars came from New York and Boston. This was particularly the case with refined white grades. A voyage around Cape Horn often resulted in more or less damage, but there was no alternative, though some consignments came by the isthmus of Panama. Some granulated sugar also came from China and South

America. The Hawaiian yellow sugar found ready and large sale here, even as late as twenty years ago. During the war white sugars were not very plentiful on this coast, while yellow sugars from the Hawaiian Islands were common.

George Gordon, Alsop, William T. Coleman, and others started the San Francisco Refinery in 1859. Some time afterward a second refinery was started under the name of the Pacific. Claus Spreckels and others started the Bay Refinery in 1863. The Bay and Pacific were consolidated in 1867. In other words, the product of both refineries was pooled and prices made uniform.

About the same time, some merchants who thought they had not been fairly treated by the refiners, and who thought there was money in the business for them, started a new enterprise which was known as the Golden Gate Refinery.

The idea of making sugar from beets was then attracting attention, and in 1870 a beet sugar factory was established at Alvarado. Subsequently similar enterprises were started at Sacramento and Soquel. The last two were not long in existence.

California was one of the first States in the Union to inaugurate the beet industry. The conditions in 1870 were not favorable for putting it into operation.

In 1869, General C. I. Hutchinson, of California, wrote to Bonesteel, Otto & Co., beet sugar manufacturers, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, for information concerning this industry. The reply to the inquiry was dated November 22, 1869, and General Hutchinson immediately organized a company with a capital of \$250,000 to engage in beet sugar manufacture.

Bonesteel and Otto came to California in the spring of 1870. The company purchased land from E. H. Dyer, of Alvarado, and the erection of a factory was begun May 9, 1870. A crop of beets was put in, and the factory was started November 15, 1870. Four days later the first lot of beet sugar was turned out.

The dimensions of this pioneer factory were one hundred and fifty by fifty feet, three stories high; boiler house, fifty by fifty feet, and bone-coal house, seventy-five by forty feet. The capacity of the factory at the time was fifty tons in twenty-four hours.

So far as possible all the work was done by machinery. The beets are first washed, then grated up to a fine pulp, when the juice is extracted. This juice goes through several processes until it reaches the evaporating pan, where it is boiled to a thick syrup, then filtered, and again boiled down to a solid substance.

After crystallization it is placed in the centrifugals and refined, coming out a pure white sugar.

The Alvarado Beet Factory was destroyed by the bursting of a boiler in the spring of 1887. In the previous campaign, or manufacturing season, the Standard Company, at Alvarado, produced one million six hundred thousand pounds of beet sugar up to January 1, 1887, at a cost of 4.84 cents per pound, and had expected to turn out two million five hundred thousand pounds by the end of the season, which usually closes in March. Two of the leading owners subsequently failed. An assessment was levied, and what was left of the Standard Company's property passed into new hands, a new organization, known as the Pacific Coast Sugar Company, with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000, in ten

thousand shares. This company took the property of the Standard Sugar Company at a valuation of \$125,000, payable in stock of the Pacific Coast Sugar Company. Subscribed capital, \$250,000.

The main building is sixty by one hundred and thirty feet, and a portion of it is five stories high.

This factory seems to have been for nearly a decade merely an experimental station, yielding little or no profit. As soon as its capacity is increased it will undoubtedly bring good returns to its stockholders, if tariff legislation should be favorable.

At Alvarado \$4 50 per ton is paid the farmers for beets, regardless of the percentage of saccharine substance they contain.

The field work, hoeing, thinning, digging, and topping, is largely done by Chinamen at \$1 45 per ton. The beets are put in sacks for convenience in handling, which, when emptied at the factory, are returned to the farmer for further use.

The land owner receives a rental on the ton raised, which is one third the value of the beets at the factory, or \$1 50, and this amounts to from \$20 to \$30 per acre, leaving the farmers an equal amount after paying the Chinamen.

Of course the small farmer, owning and tilling his own land, is still more benefited.

At Alvarado the lime is obtained from the Santa Cruz quarries.

Water is procured partly from wells, but mostly from the Alameda Creek, which runs close by.

The manufacture of sugar can be carried on successfully only on a large scale. Water is a prime requisite, and an important matter is the disposal of the water after it is used, as it is then capable of destroying a stream for all further uses, and this would cause endless suits and annoyances.

The water should be conveyed into ponds where it may evaporate or sink into the ground, or better be distributed over the fields.

In 1883-84 the only beet sugar made in the United States was that made at the Alvarado factory. A beet sugar factory in Maine, which had been in operation three years, suspended for want of beets. In one season it had produced one million pounds of sugar, and in another one million two hundred thousand pounds.

The Maine farmers, inexperienced in beet culture, thought they could not afford to produce beets at the prices paid at the factory—\$5 to \$6 per ton—the average production being ten tons per acre.

From the Alvarado factory there were sent to market for the season 1883-84, one million twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-six pounds of white refined sugar, and two hundred and fifty thousand pounds additional were in the tanks. In the campaign of 1882-83, the factory received only seven thousand tons of beets, but received more than double that quantity the following year.

Mr. Claus Spreckels, of California, went to Europe in May, 1887, and visited Germany, France, Austria, and Belgium, and studied in those countries the most approved methods of manufacturing sugar from beets. Upon his return he organized the Western Beet Sugar Company, which was incorporated under the laws of California.

A factory was built at Watsonville, upon thirty-three acres of ground presented to the company by the town.

Ten evaporators, weighing over five hundred tons, were imported

from Germany. The main building is sixty-five by two hundred and eighty-two feet. The engine and boiler house, fifty by two hundred feet, is detached, and contains ten huge boilers, and three Pitchford Corliss engines and pumps. These, with three immense sheds, each twenty by one thousand feet, for the reception and storage of the beets, ten artesian flowing wells, one of which is five feet in diameter, and an electric light apparatus for illuminating the grounds and buildings, cost \$500,000, and constitute a plant capable of reducing five hundred tons of beets to sugar per day.

The storage bins are V-shaped, underneath which runs a stream of water about a foot square. When beets are wanted they are forked into this swiftly flowing canal, washed and floated to the main building, where an inclined screw six feet in diameter elevates them to the upper story into an iron cylinder with steel knives that speedily reduces them to pulp.

In less than a year from the date of the conference at Watsonville, Mr. Spreckels had the sugar factory in operation. He thus describes the first season's run at Watsonville, in a statement read by him before the Senate Tariff Committee, in 1889:

Operations were commenced on October 20, 1888, and continued until December twentieth. During this period there was received at the factory from one thousand acres of land under cultivation, fifteen thousand tons of beets, an average of fifteen tons to the acre, for which the farmers were paid an average of \$5 25 per ton. The highest yield was forty tons to the acre, the average crop in Germany being twenty to twenty-five tons. The average of saccharine contained in the California beets was 11½ per cent, as against 10 to 14 per cent in Germany. Some of the California beets yielded 20 per cent and over. The result of the season's operations was one thousand six hundred and forty tons of raw sugar, which netted a profit of \$29,930, or nearly \$20 per ton. This does not allow for wear or tear of machinery, and represents a return of 7 per cent on the outlay for machinery and the construction of the factory.

The following statement of the workings and financial results of the factory at Watsonville for the short campaign of two months, ending December 19, 1888, was furnished by Mr. Spreckels, and published in the report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1888:

Recapitulation of the workings of the Western Beet Sugar Company's factory at Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, Cal., for the campaign ending December 19, 1888.

Sugar, freight from Watsonville to San Francisco.....	\$2,936 55
Coal.....	17,267 00
Coke.....	1,658 93
Fuel oil.....	11,356 02
Wood.....	990 50
Lime rock.....	1,780 30
Sugar bags.....	1,740 34
Soda.....	12 39
Tallow.....	57 21
Expense, labor, etc.....	21,091 27
(Beets) incidentals.....	2,575 82
Cost of beets.....	71,055 89
	<hr/>
	\$132,522 22
Which is the cost of manufacturing one thousand six hundred and forty tons sugar delivered free on board in San Francisco.	
We have received for 3,280,000 pounds sugar.....	162,454 70
	<hr/>
Making cost of sugar \$80 80 per ton of 2,000 pounds.....	\$29,932 48
Profit.....	<hr/>
Beets consumed, tons.....	14,077
Sugar produced, tons.....	1,640
Men employed.....	135
Time of run, days.....	61

Beets, average polarization, per cent	14.60
Beets, average sugar recovered, per cent	11.65
Sugar, average polarization, per cent	95.40
Sugar, average price per pound	5.64 cents
Beets, average price per ton	\$5 04

From this it will be seen that in the short period of two months the factory realized a profit of almost \$30,000. The limestone was burned in kilns at the factory. Suppose there were ten or a dozen such factories in operation in California, there would be prosperous times in many lines of industry.

The campaign season of 1889 at the Watsonville Beet Sugar Factory was rather disappointing, as the crop did not come up to expectations. The yield was thirteen thousand five hundred tons of beets from one thousand seven hundred acres, for which the factory paid an average of \$5 per ton. The sugar output was one thousand six hundred and fifty tons for a run of forty-seven days.

It is estimated that the cost of production and delivery at the Watsonville factory was about \$11 per acre. The average yield being fifteen tons per acre, which brought \$5 25 per ton at the factory, it follows that the farmers of Pajaro Valley netted \$67 75 per acre from their beet crop in 1888. German farmers spend \$15 per acre on fertilizers every third year, but in California we have a soil so rich, and a climate so delicate, that without the aid of rain from seed time to harvest, we can raise a crop of sugar beets, which in purity, in quantity, and in saccharine matter can surpass the best yields of Europe.

The acreage of beets fell from two thousand one hundred acres in 1888, to one thousand seven hundred in 1889. The company now own one thousand two hundred acres of choice beet land, admirably situated for freight facilities.

The exact figures for the workings of the Watsonville Beet Sugar Factory for the campaign of 1889 are as follows:

Beets purchased	13,472 tons.
Average cost per ton	\$4 95
Amount of sugar extracted	1,647½ tons.
Number of men employed	135
Number of days running factory	47
Average selling price of sugar	\$111 67 per ton.
Beets, average polarization	14.80
Beets, average sugar recovered	12.23
Number of tons of beets cut each day	287

Cost of manufacture per ton at Watsonville, campaign of 1889:

Fuel	\$12 64
Seed	1 89
Freight	2 15
Lime	2 91
Bags	91
Twine	02
Filter press cloths	05
Incidentals	1 28
Labor	12 04
Beets	42 11
Total	\$76 00

When the Watsonville factory first started it worked but fifty tons in twenty-four hours, but at the close of the year it worked three hundred and seventy-nine tons in the same time.

The wages paid to workmen are \$2 per day of twelve hours. No Chinese are employed.

The success of the Watsonville factory was so pronounced at the close of the first season that the Messrs. Spreckels organized and incorporated the Occidental Beet Sugar Company of California, with a capital of \$5,000,000. Claus Spreckels and his son, John D. Spreckels, took the majority of the stock, the balance being subscribed by local capitalists. The new organization resolved to build and operate ten beet factories of equal capacity as the one at Watsonville. This would absorb fully \$5,000,000 in buildings and plant. The factories would produce fifty thousand tons of sugar annually, which would require five hundred thousand tons of beets.

Assuming that an average of fifteen tons per acre were raised, about thirty-four thousand acres must be cultivated. This, at \$5 per ton average price, would give the farmers \$2,550,000 for their beet crop. But this is only for ten factories like that at Watsonville. What would it be were there a hundred throughout the State? Germany alone has a beet crop of six hundred and fifty thousand acres yearly.

After the organization of the Occidental Beet Sugar Company, early in May, 1889, Claus Spreckels proceeded to Europe to buy machinery for the new enterprise, which arrived in San Francisco early in July, 1890, by the British ship "Ventura."

This machinery was immediately stored on the premises of the Spreckels Sugar Refinery at San Francisco, there to remain until the action of Congress on the sugar question was known.

In case the tariff on sugar is settled satisfactorily for the home interest, work will be immediately commenced to erect a new factory, probably at Salinas. Before building here, however, Mr. Spreckels stipulated that the citizens should guarantee the factory forty thousand tons of beets annually. Much more care and labor are required of the farmer in the cultivation of beets than in that of cereals.

The farmer is scarcely through with the former when he is required to direct his attention to the latter. Consequently, he is kept going almost unceasingly, and our farmers object to beet raising for this reason, just as they do to the cultivation of cotton, as was pointed out in the article on that staple. Besides, a good crop of beets is among the uncertainties, as so much depends upon the temperature, rainfall, etc.

The outlook for the beet sugar crop of 1890 is promising. A much larger area has been planted in beets this season by the farmers around Watsonville than in former years, and the Western Beet Sugar Company will have something like one thousand two hundred acres of its own in beets on the Moro Cojo Ranch, near Castroville, Monterey County. The Western Beet Sugar Company leased this ranch for the cultivation of beets, to insure a sufficient supply for its sugar factory at Watsonville.

Inquiries at the company's office, 327 Market Street, elicited the important information that operations at the Moro Cojo Ranch have been seriously impeded owing to the want of white labor in preparing the land and planting the crop. The manager has had one hundred white men employed during the season, but could find work for fifty additional if they were available.

This scarcity of labor may seriously retard the planting of beets,

throwing it too late in the season; but, as Mr. Spreckels will not permit Chinamen to be employed, there appears to be no help for it.

The following interesting account of the new beet sugar factory now rapidly approaching completion at Grand Island, Nebraska, is taken from a newspaper published there devoted to the beet sugar industry, and called "Beet Sugar Enterprise:"

The buildings are pretty extensive affairs for the West. The main building is three hundred and fifteen feet long, ninety feet wide, and thirty-six feet to the eaves. The boiler house, to contain twelve big steam boilers, is separate from the main structure. There are also two lime kilns, which may be classed as buildings, for they will burn their own lime at the sugar factory.

The processing machinery and apparatus was purchased in France, where similar apparatus has been used, and found best adapted to the purpose intended. It was shipped from Antwerp, Belgium, on the steamship "Nymphaea," and arrived in New Orleans April seventh, from whence it was brought to Nebraska by rail, making one hundred and three carloads, or about four pretty good sized freight trains. Besides this immense consignment of apparatus, a large amount, including the twelve immense steam boilers, and pumping machinery for a system of waterworks that will supply two million gallons of water every twenty-four hours, has been and is being made in America. The boilers were shipped from Fort Scott, Kansas. The water for the plant will be pumped from a system of eighty driven wells, sunk to depths ranging from thirty to fifty feet.

Many of the pieces of machinery and fixtures are colossal in size. For instance, we saw a steam valve fully two and one half feet in diameter. Some of the columns which support the machinery in the upper stories weigh over two tons each. The "kettles," where they commence cooking the beet juice, are about fifteen feet high, and there are fifteen of them in one "nest."

The beets will be unloaded from wagons and cars at the north end of the building, and when wanted will be dumped into a canal, where a volume of water will carry them into a long trough fitted with peculiar machinery, which wallop them around in great shape, gradually working them along about forty feet, when an immense conveyor, constructed on a screw plan, carries them upward about twenty feet, and empties them into a washing machine. The succulent saccharine vegetables are rolled around awhile, when they take another shoot, and go into a machine equipped with immense brushes revolving rapidly, which finishes the cleaning process. Then another conveyor shaft carries the beets way up into the third story, where they go into the top of a huge slicer, which makes short work of reducing them. The pulp is then pressed to extract the juice, and the residue carried away to become food for cattle. Stock thrives well upon this product, and we were told that three thousand head of cattle can be fattened upon the exhausted pulp from the Grand Island factory this year. The juice is then conveyed to the kettles, which are heated by steam—in fact all the processing is done by steam heat, there being a provision for fire in the building. After the sweet sap is cooked awhile in the first set of kettles, it goes to another set; and then it keeps up a crooked and winding journey, first to the top and then back to the bottom of the building, through what looks like an interminable mass of appliances, but all of them, have their particular uses in cleaning, purifying, and reducing the product, and which is probably as simple as A B C to experts. Finally it becomes molasses, and is allowed to cool off in great vats, of which there are an immense number in the south end of the building. And then comes the "funny" part of the business. The molasses is pumped into the top of the building again, and subjected to treatment by a machine which makes several thousand revolutions a minute, and throws the refined sugar out by itself, leaving nothing but useless residue to throw away.

The capacity of the Grand Island Beet Sugar Factory is three hundred and fifty tons of beets per day, and will require about two hundred operatives, using about fifty tons of coal and two million gallons of water each twenty-four hours. The product will be about thirty tons of refined sugar per day.

To supply the beets for this factory this year, the proprietors have contracted for the product of two thousand six hundred acres of land this year, for which they furnish the seed at a nominal figure.

Mr. E. H. Dyer, late Superintendent of the Alvarado Beet Sugar Factory, who has had thirty years' experience in the cultivation of beets and their manufacture into sugar, delivered an address on these subjects before citizens of Salinas, Cal., last June, in which he gave the following interesting details:

I submit the following statement, based upon actual experience in manufacturing sugar from beets in Alvarado. In this statement I place the cost of labor and material at the highest rates paid by us at the Alvarado works, applied to a factory of a daily capacity of three hundred tons of beets in a run of twenty-four hours:

Three hundred tons of beets, at \$4 50 per ton.....	\$1,340 00
Sixty tons of coal, at \$8	480 00
Eighty-one men, including skilled and common labor.....	284 00
Two hundred sugar barrels, at 65 cents each.....	130 00
Daily waste of bone-black	25 00
Twelve tons limestone, at \$4	48 00
One and one half tons coke, at \$18	27 00
Daily repairs	20 75
Daily supplies	35 00
Daily insurance	56 25
Daily taxes	18 75

Total expense in twenty-four hours \$2,464 75

On a basis of a yield of 10 per cent refined sugar, we obtain sixty thousand pounds of sugar from three hundred tons of beets as the result of twenty-four hours' run; this makes the cost of refined sugar, in barrels ready for market, about 4 cents a pound.

We will now see what there is in the business for the farmer. The average yield of an acre of beets, raised on good soil, properly cultivated, is twenty tons, which would be worth, delivered at the factory, say \$4 per ton, \$80. The cost of raising would be about as follows:

Cost of preparing land and seeding.....	\$7 00
Seed, per acre.....	2 25
Hauling beets to factory, 50 cents per ton	10 00
Weeding, thinning, and digging, \$1 40 per ton	28 00
Net profit per acre.....	32 75

\$80 00

From this statement, which is substantially correct, it is very evident that beets would prove a paying crop to the farmer who has suitable land for their production.

In order to keep strictly within the limits of legitimate estimates, I will place the yield of an acre of land planted to beets at fifteen tons, and the value per ton at \$4, which would make the value of the product \$60 per acre. Land that will yield \$60 worth of beets per acre, at Alvarado, will command \$20 per acre cash rent, in advance, or one third of the crop. Owners of land generally prefer to take one third of the crop, instead of \$20 cash, for the good reason that should the yield be twenty tons per acre, which it should be on good land, properly cultivated, they would receive over \$26 per acre rent. There is, undoubtedly, most any amount of idle capital seeking investment on "gilt-edged" securities at 6 per cent per annum interest.

And that it will pay the manufacturer as well as the farmer will be seen by the following statement, showing the possible profits of a three hundred-ton factory in a campaign of one hundred and fifty days:

It will require forty-five thousand tons of beets to supply a three hundred-ton factory one hundred and fifty days. These beets will produce nine million pounds of refined sugar, on the basis of 10 per cent, which is a low yield for California. This sugar can be made here at Salinas for $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound, and we will assume it to be worth in market 6 cents a pound only. That will give you a net profit of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound—\$225,000—being nearly the cost of your plant; and should Congress give the proposed bounty of 2 cents a pound, your profit would be \$450,000, which would not only pay for your works, but give a fair dividend to stockholders in your first campaign.

There should no longer be any doubt but that all the sugar required for use in the United States can be produced from sugar beets. The experimental stage has passed. Over fifteen million pounds of sugar have been made in California, of as good quality as can be made from cane, during the last few years.

The United States contains more suitable land for the production of sugar beets than France, Germany, and Austria combined, and either of these countries produces enough to supply the United States.

I hold that land produces better beets the second year than it will the first after cereals, but it will produce better after potatoes the first year. I give the following as the result of my experience: Nineteen tons the first year, twenty-three tons the second year, thirty-seven tons the third year, and twenty-five the fourth year. After three or four years to beets the land should be planted one year to wheat or barley to rest it. In Colorado the average yield now is twenty tons to the acre, which is better than in former years, owing to the experience of farmers in cultivating. Beets would not thrive on alkali land, but would do well in any land sufficiently loose to permit them to expand. Our table land is good, provided sufficient water can be had upon it.

In order to show the great benefit it would be to the whole United States to produce our own sugar from beets from our own soil, I submit the following comparative statement:

Wherever a beet factory is established, and beets are raised to be manufactured into sugar instead of the usual cereal crop, the wealth of the neighborhood is largely increased. The product on an acre of beets will make four thousand pounds of refined sugar, which is worth in our markets about 7 cents a pound—\$280.

An acre of wheat will produce an average of about fifteen cents, which, at \$1 75 per cental, would be worth \$26 25. The yield of an acre of barley is about twenty cents,

which, at \$1 per cental, would amount to \$20 per acre, showing a difference in favor of a beet crop of over \$250 per acre.

A three hundred-ton sugar factory would require three thousand acres of land planted to beets to produce a season's supply.

The value of the product of this land planted to beets and manufactured into sugar would be about \$750,000 annually more than if used in the production of cereals.

And if sufficient beets were raised in the United States and manufactured into sugar, to take the place of that annually imported, the value of the sugar crop would be worth \$150,000,000 more than cereals produced on the same quantity of land.

According to the United States statistical reports there were two billion seven hundred million pounds of sugar imported during the fiscal year of 1889, which, when refined, was worth about \$200,000,000. To produce this sugar from beets would require about nine hundred thousand acres of land, and about three hundred beet factories of a daily capacity of three hundred tons each, costing about \$90,000,000, and an annual expenditure of about \$200,000,000 for the production of raw material and manufacturing it into sugar. This large amount of money would be distributed annually among our industrial classes, instead of being sent to foreign countries to pay for raw sugar and enrich foreign sugar planters.

In regard to the cost of a plant, I will state the lowest German estimates of the cost of a factory of a daily capacity of not less than three hundred tons is \$300,000. One of less capacity would cost more in proportion to decrease of capacity.

It will require no more men to operate a three hundred-ton factory than one of smaller size, there being no more operatives nor machines to work. The average cost for superintendence, labor, etc., is greatly reduced.

CULTURE OF THE SUGAR BEET.

Beets are planted from March to May, and the crop begins to mature about the first of August. Beets are furnished as required, the remainder being left on the ground as late as December first, though the bulk of the harvesting is over before that date. The beets not used are piled up and covered with straw. In this way they can be kept in good condition up to March first. This gives the company a campaign of six to seven months. During the remainder of the year, if deemed advisable or profitable, the works could be utilized in the manufacture of cane sugar.

The following estimate of expenses and profits for the benefit of farmers is furnished by the Western Beet Sugar Company:

Beet culture is intensive farming, and requires, unless the work is all performed by the farmer and his family, a good deal of capital and labor. Here labor commands \$1 50 to \$2 per day, and the average cost per acre of the different operations in this valley last year was:

Plowing, preparing, and sowing.....	\$5 00
Labor at \$1 50 per ton for thinning, weeding, topping, and loading into wagons....	22 50
Plowing out at 10 cents per ton.....	1 50
Hauling at 50 cents per ton.....	7 50
Rent.....	12 50
Incidental expenses.....	1 00
Total per acre.....	\$50 00

The average yield of bottom lands in this valley is fifteen tons per acre, and the average price paid by the factory \$5 per ton. Assuming this yield, the profit would be \$25 per acre. The expenses are, of course, much reduced when the work is done by the farmer and his family. But in this, as in all subsequent instances, for the purposes of comparison, we give the cost based upon the current price of labor at the time of year it is required.

The factory pays for beets according to their richness; a minimum price of \$4 per ton is paid up to 14 per cent of sugar, and 50 cents per ton in addition for each degree of polarization above 14 per cent. This scale, as will be observed, is greatly in favor of growers of rich beets. This advantage is practically a premium on good farming, as if other things are equal, the farmer who most intelligently cares for his crop will have the sweetest beets. The average price paid per ton for the last two years in this valley has been \$5, but at a lower rate they are still profitable.

Harvesting may be divided into three operations: plowing out, topping, and hauling. Plowing is performed by a specially made plow, which does not, however, need description, as it is merely an adaptation of the best plow used in Europe. It is very cheap, and saves an immensity of labor; a man and two horses should plow out one and one half to two acres per day. The beets, after this plowing, are left standing upright, but

quite loose, in the ground. They are pulled up, shaken free from dirt, thrown into rows or piles, topped by hand with a sharp knife, and thrown into baskets ready to be finally loaded into wagons and hauled to the factory.

Topping is at present the most expensive operation, and costs on an average 75 cents per ton.

Beets should be hauled to the factory immediately after topping, as they rapidly deteriorate upon exposure to our hot sun. If they cannot be hauled at once, they should be well covered with leaves. A single day's exposure to the hot sun will make an appreciable difference in both quality and quantity. Beets thus exposed become flabby, and instead of crisp, brittle roots, they are tough, and can be tied into a knot without breaking.

Danger from frost in this climate is very slight.

Beets are bulky, and the cost of hauling is a considerable item of expense. Within a radius of three miles from the factory it varies from 25 cents to 50 cents per ton, and from three to six miles, from 50 cents to \$1.50 per ton. As this is about the limit that can be paid for hauling, it naturally restricts the best growing area of a mill without railroad facilities to about one hundred square miles.

The following hints on beet culture cannot fail to be of much interest, coming as they do from a man thoroughly conversant with the subject whereof he treats:

HINTS TO AMERICAN FARMERS.

[By Professor Veith.]

In traveling through the United States, I was astonished to find that an industry so highly developed in the old country was nearly unknown there.

The influence of such an industry as the fabrication of sugar from beets exerts such a great influence upon a country that it deserves all the support of a great Government.

In 1887 there was only one beet sugar factory in the United States, and that was in Alvarado, Alameda County, California.

Upon inquiring as to the cause of this, I heard that several factories had been started in Illinois, but after a few years had to be closed, as they did not pay.

I was told by the editor of a rural paper in Chicago that the soil was unfit for the purpose; by a professor in Kansas, that beets would not grow containing a high enough percentage of sugar; by a chemist in Washington, that the cultivation and manufacture had not been properly carried on.

The last opinion was undoubtedly the correct one.

The United States possesses soils of every kind, and in every State where wine and corn are grown, it is surely possible to raise sugar beets.

But in raising sugar beets, the American farmer, especially of the Western States, must get rid of the idea of always trying to save labor. Sugar beets need much work, but they pay double or treble as much as any other crop.

Localities are to be preferred where there is a large population, plenty of transportation facilities, providing, always, the climate and soil are suitable.

Raising sugar beets on a large scale, as is the case with grain in America, is impossible, as labor is dear and it is impossible to get sufficient help for a few weeks' work. I think the plan adopted by Claus Spreckels in California is the best. Here small farmers who do their own work, with little help, raise the beets and sell them to the factory. A better plan would be for a number of such farmers to form an association and erect a factory themselves. We find such associations in Germany, and they do very well.

In order to stimulate the farmer to raise beets of a high sugar quality, the factory should pay in accordance with the sugar percentage, *i. e.*, to demand a certain percentage, say 9, and pay extra for any increase over this figure.

Raising sugar beets gives the farmer a chance not only to get more out of his land than possible with other products, but also improves his land for other products.

If the farmer sells the beets to the factory, and gets back the pulp for feeding, and perhaps the mud or lime, he loses very little of the mineral substance from his soil, as the sugar-producing substances are absorbed by the plants from the air.

Raising beets improves the land, because the thorough cultivation necessary brings it to a perfection never to be attained with other crops. The land will also be clearer of weeds.

In raising beets the whole agriculture of the country must be changed, *i. e.*, brought from an extensive culture to an intensive one.

In raising corn, grain, fodder, etc., the farmer uses only the upper part of his land, and not the subsoil. If sugar beets are planted, the deeper soil is also placed at the service of the owner.

In connection with the improvement of the land, cattle raising is also improved, as the waste furnishes excellent fodder for milk as well as for fattening. An increase of manure can therefore be produced.

The first thing a farmer should do is to procure proper seeds, and these he should raise himself.

As implements are expensive, those should be procured which can be used for various purposes, as the universal plow of Sack.

For planting seeds it is recommended to try the corn planter.

In closing, I would only state that there exists a great future for beet culture in the United States (and I would recommend that careful experiments be made), and that the success which has already greeted Claus Spreckels in California be followed in other quarters.

CHAPTER II.

OIL MANUFACTURE—OLIVE OIL.

Olive oil manufacture can only be referred to incidentally in this report, as it comes within the scope and domain of the State Board of Horticulture.

California presents as good opportunities as any other State in the country for the manufacture of oils of all kinds. In one line—that of olive oil—this State is comparatively alone, no others except Florida and Georgia having paid much attention to that branch of business. The olive was introduced into the southern part of the United States over two centuries ago from Portugal and Bermudas. The leading olive oil countries of the world are France, Italy, and Spain. These countries contribute the bulk of the supplies consumed in the United States. The article is used in various ways—for medicinal, salad, illuminating, and lubricating purposes. The first pressing is known as virgin oil, and is used for medicinal and salad purposes. Of that description the United States imports from two hundred and fifty thousand to three hundred thousand gallons per annum, at a cost of \$350,000 to \$500,000. Of the lower grades of olive oil we import from one hundred and fifty thousand to three hundred and sixty thousand gallons per annum, at a cost of \$100,000 to \$200,000.* These figures will suggest the importance of olive oil to manufacture. It is believed to be in the range of possibilities to produce the entire quantity required for consumption in the United States at home.

The missionary fathers were the pioneers in the cultivation of the olive in California.

Ellwood Cooper is regarded as one of the leading authorities on the cultivation of the olive in California, and in the manufacture of olive oil. He began operations in this line in Santa Barbara County in 1872. Seven years ago he had an orchard of sixty acres and six thousand trees, many of which had then been bearing for several years. The crop is largest every alternate year. Mr. Cooper made fourteen thousand bottles of olive oil in 1884. Since then the industry has been further extended. The oil is put up in quart and pint bottles, and compares favorably with the best imported descriptions. The manufacturing process is simple. The chief requisites are care and cleanliness. The fruit must be hard picked, and be free from bruises; it is then partially dried, and afterwards reduced to a pulp; the pulp is put in cloth, and placed in the presses, the liquid being drained into tanks, and allowed to settle; the top is then drawn off, filtered, and classified ready for bottling.

Mr. Ellwood Cooper thus describes the process of oil making:

* For the year 1889, San Francisco imported three thousand three hundred and forty-seven gallons of olive oil from Belgium, eight thousand one hundred and fifty gallons from England, twenty-nine thousand two hundred and forty-four gallons from France, and seventy-one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four gallons from Italy.

The berries are dried before crushing, as it is necessary to evaporate a portion of the water. If, however, they are left out on the trees until shriveled, which is proof that necessary evaporation has already taken place, no drying is needed after picking. This late picking is not best, as mentioned in a previous article. If dried by the sun, it requires about fourteen days. This plan cannot be depended upon, excepting years when the fruit is early ripe, and we have continuous sunlight, with moderately warm weather. By artificial heat ranging from 110 degrees to 130 degrees, the drying can be done in less than forty-eight hours. The crushing and pressing should follow without delay—that is, the fruit taken from the drier in the morning should be crushed and pressed the same day. Long intervals or delays in the process from picking the fruit to expressing the oil tend to rancidity. To make perfect oil requires a perfect system in the whole management. The capacity of the press, the crusher, the drier, and the number of pickers should correspond or be about equal; all fruit picked during the day should be in at night, cleaned the following morning, and go into the drier immediately after the previous day's drying is taken out. The heat or temperature of the drier ought to be so graded as to complete the work in forty-eight hours, and it is better that it should be under 130 degrees rather than above. Economy will necessitate in the business a system in the different branches of the process admitting of no delays from the beginning to the end.

The almost universal method of crushing the berries is by a heavy stone, similar to a mill stone, which is rolled around on the edge in a deep circular groove or trough, and by its weight does the crushing. A beam passing through the eye of the stone, and working on a journal in the center of the circle, with a horse attached to the outer end of the beam, is the simplest way to do the work.

A stone five feet in diameter and two feet thick would crush in eight hours a sufficient quantity of berries to make one hundred gallons of oil, and by working it night and day, the crop of ten thousand trees.

The crushed olives are put in the press in cheeses about three feet square, and three inches thick, with wooden slats between each cheese. Ten or more cheeses can be put in at each pressing.

The fluid that is expressed is put in large tanks, and left for sixty or ninety days, when the oil will separate, and being lighter will rise to the top, where it can be drawn off. The pomace after the first pressing is recrushed, and by pouring hot water over it, a second quality of oil is expressed. The refuse can then be used either for fuel, for feed for pigs, or for making still a third quality of oil; if for the latter, it is thrown into vats, boiling water poured over it, and left to ferment, when the oil still remaining will be liberated and rise to the top.

PETROLEUM.

The leading petroleum interests of California are understood to be owned or controlled by the Mission Transfer Company and the Pacific Coast Oil Company. The principal sources of supply of the crude material are in Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, though it has been found in less paying quantities in several other counties both north and south of San Francisco.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce estimates the production of the southern counties at 35,000 barrels per month, or 420,000 barrels per annum. Ventura County produced 232,703 barrels in 1888, against 121,335 barrels in 1887. The principal wells now in successful operation are in the vicinity of Santa Paula, Ventura County; Newhall and Puenta, Los Angeles County; and Alma and Half Moon Bay. There are a score or more of flowing wells at these points, some of which are yielding quite satisfactorily.

Following is the production of California for the past ten years:

YEAR.	Gallons.	YEAR.	Gallons.
1879 -----	568,806	1885 -----	8,760,000
1880 -----	1,763,215	1886 -----	10,900,000
1881 -----	4,194,102	1887 -----	18,500,000
1882 -----	5,402,671	1888 -----	17,000,000
1883 -----	6,000,000	1889 -----	20,000,000
1884 -----	6,000,000		

The imports of kerosene for the last four years were as follows:

Kerosene, 1886, 5,444,100 gallons; 1887, 7,472,960 gallons; 1888, 4,578,570 gallons; 1889, 7,600,000 gallons.

OIL WELLS OF CALIFORNIA.

The first attempts at well boring in California were made in the early sixties, and were attended with heavy losses, resulting in a temporary abandonment of the industry. Work was resumed in 1876, and has since been continued uninterruptedly to the present. The product reported above since 1879 represents crude oil. Though the total for the year 1888 is 1,500,000 gallons less than in 1887, the yield for the past decade is 99,078,900 gallons, or an average of 909,890 gallons per annum. According to a survey of the oil fields in the southern counties in 1877, the deposits were found in area sixty miles long by eight miles wide. Recent discoveries show that this is not one half of the area where mineral oil exists in this State.

The Mission Transfer Company has the following officers: President, Thomas R. Bard; Vice-President, Lyman Stewart; Treasurer and Manager, W. L. Harrison; Secretary, J. H. Warring. Capital, \$500,000. It embraces or transacts business for the following companies: Hardiston & Stewart (capital, \$1,000,000), Sespe (capital, \$500,000), and Torrey Cañon (capital, \$250,000) Oil Companies.

The Mission Transfer Company owns the refinery, tanks, cars, etc., at Santa Paula, and refines and sells oils for the other three companies. They have one hundred miles of pipe laid, and own fifty-two iron tank cars, which hold five thousand five hundred gallons each, or one hundred and thirty-two barrels of forty-two gallons. The stationary tank capacity at Santa Paula is one hundred thousand barrels, and refining capacity three hundred barrels per day. They manufacture gasoline, naphtha, lubricating, illuminating, and neutral oils and refined asphaltum.

The production varies from five hundred to eight hundred barrels of crude oil per day. These companies own over forty wells in Ventura County, and are continually exploiting new territory.

As Santa Paula is about twenty miles from the seacoast, the oil is pumped through pipes all that distance to the company's vessels at the wharf.

There is a machine shop at the works in Santa Paula, where most of the machinery required by the company is manufactured. The payroll at the works amounts to over \$200 per day. A market is found on this coast for nearly all the oil production, but a large proportion of asphaltum is shipped East. Most of the oil is used for lubricating purposes. The company sells about six hundred barrels per month for illuminating purposes, and about two hundred and fifty barrels per day for fuel purposes.

They furnished the San Francisco Gas Company with a large quantity of gas distillate. About fifty carloads per month, averaging one hundred and thirty-two barrels each, are shipped to San Francisco for sale. The rest of the production is sold direct from Santa Paula. Of said fifty, fifteen carloads are of refined oil, fifteen crude, fifteen gas distillate, and five of miscellaneous oils. The company has a seven thousand-barrel tank at the Potrero, San Francisco.

The Pacific Coast Oil Company was organized and incorporated in 1878. The officers are: George Loomis, President; D. G. Scofield, Vice-President; Charles B. Wheaton, Secretary.

They have the largest oil refinery on the Pacific Coast, and manufacture illuminating and lubricating oils, gasoline, naphtha, benzine, and gas distillate. Capital, \$1,000,000. The grounds upon which the works are cover fifteen acres, and are situated at Alameda Point.

These works have a capacity of refining five hundred barrels of crude oil per day. They have about twenty-five tanks, which contain seventy-five thousand barrels of oil. An average of three hundred barrels of crude oil is daily received from their wells near Newhall, Los Angeles County. The company has forty-five iron tank cars to convey the oil by rail from the wells to the refinery. From twenty to thirty men are employed at the works in Alameda. Altogether, about seventy men are employed by the company.

WHALE OIL.

The refining of whale oil in San Francisco has been carried on in a small way for many years. In 1882, there was incorporated in this city the Pacific Steam Whaling Company, and as a natural outgrowth of that corporation, another followed less than two years later, which is known as the Arctic Oil Works Company. This was the first time corporate capital had taken up this industry outside of New Bedford.

The Arctic Oil Works, in San Francisco, were erected for the purpose of refining the oils obtained by the catches of whaling ships, fishing boats, etc., engaged in capturing whales, and other oil-producing animals and fish. These works are situated at the Potrero, on the bay shore, and are supplied with all the scientific appliances and machinery necessary for the business.

The company owning the works began operations in 1883, in time to refine the catch of that season. They manufacture whale, sperm, sea elephant, and fish oils; all kinds of lubricating, lard, tallow, neatsfoot, and compound oils; spermaceti, whale and fish pressings, and scraps.

The capital stock is \$1,000,000, in shares of \$100 each. From twenty-five to thirty men are employed at the works in summer, and from one hundred to one hundred and fifty in the winter, and from four to five hundred on board the company's vessels, landings, etc., during the whaling season.

The company owns eleven steamers and two sailing ships.

At the works there are six iron tanks, which will hold two thousand barrels of oil each, or more than sixty thousand gallons.

The capacity of the refining and bleaching works is two hundred barrels per day. As whale oil is the cheapest of oils, the demand is limited only by the amount of the catch.

Very little is lost in the process of refining or bleaching. In a tank of one hundred barrels of thirty-one and one half gallons to a barrel, or three thousand one hundred and fifty gallons, there will be produced two thousand eight hundred gallons of bleached whale oil, two hundred gallons of whale foot, one hundred and thirty-four gallons of whale-oil soap, and sixteen gallons waste.

The following shows the extent of the business for the past three years:

	Whale Oil— Barrels.	Sperm Oil— Barrels.
1887	32,614	380
1888	15,911½	256
1889	12,126	210

This shows that the amount of the catch varies considerably.

In New Bedford there are from eighteen to twenty vessels engaged in the whaling business, but the works there are not so extensive or costly as those of the Arctic Oil Works of San Francisco.

According to the report of the United States Treasury Department, there was imported into New Bedford during the year ending June 30, 1889, three hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and forty-five gallons of sperm oil, valued at \$253,249, and twenty-six thousand one hundred and eighty-six gallons of other whale oil, valued at \$10,309.

San Francisco, for the same year, imported fourteen thousand two hundred and twenty-three gallons of sperm oil, valued at \$5,541, and four hundred and eighty-five thousand five hundred and ninety-one gallons of other whale oil, valued at \$90,037. Taking both oils together, San Francisco imported four hundred and ninety-nine thousand one hundred and eighty-four, and New Bedford, three hundred and seventy-four thousand and thirty-one gallons of oil for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

LINSEED OIL.

The enterprise of manufacturing linseed, cocoanut, and castor oils, was started in San Francisco about fifteen years ago. The experimental stage was similar to that of most like industries—poor remuneration for large expenditures of time and money. The Pacific Oil and Lead Works were established by John and L. W. Benchley and P. B. Bruner.

Linseed oil is manufactured both by the old hydraulic and by the French steam process.

Capital stock, fully paid up, \$600,000, all invested in the business. The works are solid and expensive. About forty workmen are employed, and about \$200,000 in wages are paid out annually.

The production for 1889 amounted to \$400,000. Cost of crude material, \$350,000. The crude material is drawn from California, Oregon, India, and South America. Since the foregoing was written the works were entirely destroyed by fire.

COCOANUT AND CASTOR OILS.

Cocoanut oil and castor oil are also made at the Pacific Oil and Lead Works. The manufacture of the former was commenced in 1872, and of the latter, in 1868. Castor oil is made from the castor bean, which has been successfully raised in the southern counties of California; but most of those used at the mill have been imported from Calcutta. It is possible to produce enough castor beans in the State to entirely supply the San Francisco mill, but considerable care is required in cultivation, and especially in picking time. Any section of the State that is good for the raising of corn is also good for the castor bean. Of course the consumption of castor oil is limited, being used almost

entirely for medicinal purposes. The San Francisco mill can supply the entire Pacific Coast demand, but it has not been able to shut out all imports of eastern oil.

The local demand for cocoanut oil is almost exclusively met by the San Francisco mill. The Pacific Islands furnish large quantities of the raw material, principally in the form of cobra, the name for dried cocoanut. There are two grades of cocoanut oil made here, one of which is used largely in the manufacture of soap, and the other as an illuminant and for kindred purposes.

TRADE IN OILS.

Though California oil productions are great, the imports are also heavy and are increasing. Following are the receipts for the past two years:

	1888.	1889.
Kerosene, gallons.....	4,578,570	7,600,000
Nut oil, casks.....	46,957	30,025
Lard oil, gallons.....	125,347	199,180
Linseed oil, gallons.....	248,430	146,970
Cotton-seed oil, gallons.....	18,641	29,280
Gasoline, gallons.....	434,300	434,240

The oil trade is growing, the acreage of castor beans is constantly increasing, and new petroleum fields are continually coming to light. In another decade this will be one of the leading industries of California.

The base or residuum of California oil is asphaltum or tar, and for that reason—the oil being black or murky—is not as well adapted for illuminating purposes as oil whose base is parafin or kerosene. This accounts for the large importations of coal oil from the East into this State, nearly three hundred thousand gallons having been imported in 1888, and five hundred thousand in 1889. In the former year eighteen million five hundred and forty-eight thousand one hundred and seventy pounds, and in the latter thirty million four hundred and ninety-six thousand two hundred and seventy pounds of coal oil were imported into San Francisco. In other words, about three hundred thousand gallons in 1888, and five hundred thousand in 1889.

OIL "TRUSTS."

One of the greatest, if not the greatest, trusts or combines in the United States is the Standard Oil Trust. Throughout the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, its name and fame as a gigantic, soulless, unscrupulous monopoly are as familiar as household words. The attacks made upon it fall as harmless as water on a duck's back. It seems to be impregnable.

The Standard Oil Company of Ohio was organized in 1870, and two years after drew the four great oil concerns in the country around it for the purpose of destroying all competition.

In 1882, after receiving many accessions, the Standard Oil Trust was evolved. At the close of 1887, the supply to the markets reached over twenty-six million five hundred thousand barrels, of forty-two gallons

each, per year. The exported product for that year was valued at \$46,824,933.

One of its favorite plans for squeezing rivals out of the market has been to get preferential rates for its own oil, while its rivals were compelled to pay high rates for the transport of their product. At one time the trust received rebates from railway companies averaging \$500,000 a month.

The linseed oil trust was formed in January, 1877, and, as a consequence, the price of oil rose in that year from 38 to 52 cents per gallon. Curtailment in manufacture, and the reduction in the price paid to the farmer for seed, brought this about—this enormous gain to the stockholders. It had an opposite effect on the workmen, many of whom lost their employment through the stoppage of the factories.

CHAPTER III.

GLASS MANUFACTURE.

The glass manufacturing industry of California, instead of keeping pace with our rapid increase in wealth and population, is almost at a standstill, if not languishing.

We had only one factory for the manufacture of green glass in 1880, and only the same one at present. It was established in 1863. There is no factory in California for the manufacture of any other kind of glassware. In the manufacture of this single kind of glassware, according to the United States census for 1880, California made but a poor showing compared with other States. The value of productions in green glass of New Jersey and Pennsylvania were each nearly \$2,000,000, New York three fourths, and Illinois half a million, while California was only \$140,000.

The exact figures are as follows:

New Jersey	\$1,681,015 00
Pennsylvania	1,616,759 00
New York	722,322 00
Illinois	528,000 00
Missouri	392,790 00
Maryland	170,000 00
Kentucky	169,563 00
California	140,000 00

In 1880 the San Francisco Glass Works had one furnace of seven pots; in 1888, one furnace of six pots. In 1880 there were eighty men and thirty-three boys employed; in 1889, or at the present day, there are seventy-five men and sixty boys. There were thirty-five glassblowers employed last year, and twenty-seven at the present time.

The proprietors of the San Francisco Glass Works (while not taking a sanguine view of the condition of the trade in California) strongly deprecate the attempt lately made to create the impression that the industry was on its last legs. On the contrary, they assert that the industry, though not employing as many glassblowers as last year, is as prosperous as it was two years ago. Figures were shown to me from the books of the concern which went to prove that there was very little change in the volume of production within the past ten years. Still, it is an

undeniable fact that while the manufacture here is not progressing, the quantity and value of glassware importation is on the increase.

The value of the monthly importations, principally beer and wine bottles, made by the cheap labor of Germany, for the last two years was as follows:

1887—November	\$1,586 00
December	3,005 00
1888—January	8,266 00
February	14,455 00
March	4,081 00
April	20,734 00
May	3,822 00
June	6,932 00
July	411 00
August	6,382 00
September	5,940 00
October	3,741 00
Total for the year	<u>\$78,936 00</u>
1888—November	\$11,006 00
December	2,342 00
1889—January	730 00
February	9,985 00
March	1,533 00
April	6,220 00
May	8,762 00
June	169 00
July	3,490 00
August	20,839 00
September	5,382 00
October	18,410 00
Total for the year	<u>\$88,368 00</u>
Total for the last three months	<u>\$44,631 00</u>

IMPORTS FROM EUROPE FOR THE YEAR 1889.

	Window Glass.	Rough Plate, Fluted and Rolled Glass.	Plate Glass.	Bottles, Demijohns, Carboys, etc.	Tableware, Medicine, and Wine Glass.
Invoice	\$116,000	\$17,752	\$51,079	\$80,500	\$83,761
Packing	45,400				
Freight	*52,200	†6,350	†18,210	†26,136	†29,400
Duty	116,000	36,400	59,000	†24,150	†25,128
Insurance and exchange ..	16,400	2,812	790	1,040	1,300
Totals	<u>\$346,000</u>	<u>\$63,314</u>	<u>\$129,079</u>	<u>\$131,826</u>	<u>\$139,589</u>

* Forty-five per cent. † Thirty-five per cent. ‡ Thirty per cent.

IMPORTS FROM THE EASTERN AND WESTERN STATES FOR THE YEAR 1889.

Window glass	\$110,000 00
Rough plate, fluted, and rolled glass	16,800 00
Plate glass	70,000 00
Bottles, demijohns, white carboys, etc.	1,000,000 00
Tableware, medicine, and cut glass colored bottles ..	300,000 00
Colored glass	16,800 00
Bullseyes, insulators	15,000 00

RECAPITULATION.

Invoices from Europe	\$349,092 00
Freight, packing, duty, and insurance	460,716 00
Invoices from American factories	1,016,000 00
Freight from East and West	512,600 00

England, Germany, and France are the principal manufacturing centers which import glass extensively into the United States. The total import through the Custom House of San Francisco for the last two years amounted to \$167,344, and consisted chiefly of beer and wine bottles. About 20 per cent of the demijohns used here are also imported.

There is a specific duty of 1 per cent per pound upon empty bottles imported into this country from Europe, and an ad valorem of 30 per cent upon bottles containing liquids. In spite of these duties, for the year ending October 31, 1889, no less than \$88,368 worth of bottles passed through the San Francisco Custom House, and for the year immediately preceding, \$78,976.

Several attempts were made, from time to time, to extend the business of manufacturing glass in this State, but they all proved failures. The Pacific Glass Works at the Potrero, and the California, at Tenth and Utah Streets, in San Francisco, the former with a furnace of from six to eight pots, and the latter from four to five, succumbed after a short existence. The same can be said of the attempts to establish glass works in Oakland and Berkeley.

The San Francisco Glass Works, now called the San Francisco and Pacific, is the only one which has stood its ground. One after another its rivals have fallen into its hands, and at present it enjoys a monopoly of the manufacture of glass in California. That the manufacture of green glass has proved profitable to the projectors and proprietors, is evidenced from the fact that it has been in operation for twenty-six years, and enabled during that period to buy out competitors.

But why is it that the San Francisco factory does not manufacture a sufficient quantity of the lines of glass which it now makes to supply the home market? According to the testimony of one of the proprietors, 50 per cent of the bottles used here, and 20 per cent of the demijohns, are imported. From reliable information afterwards received, a far larger proportion than 50 per cent of the bottles used here are imported—80 per cent would be nearer the mark. Nearly all our wine and beer bottles are imported from Europe. Formerly our beer bottles were principally purchased from a glass-making firm in Illinois, but, as both cost and freight were advanced, orders have stopped. The Superintendent of the San Francisco Glass Works gave as one reason why he could not compete with Germany in the manufacture of beer bottles, that the imported bottle is of a better quality than he could make, in consequence of not having sand of the right grade in California. The sand used in the San Francisco Glass Works is procured at Monterey, and is largely impregnated with iron. To eliminate the iron would require not only the application of chemicals, but also of a large amount of intense heat, with a corresponding expenditure of fuel. As the cost of fuel is the heaviest item of expense of manufacture, next to that of labor, the proprietors of the San Francisco Glass Works have had practical experience that it would not pay.

Mr. Abrahamson, a large importer of glass, gives it as his opinion that the deleterious matter in the California sand could not be removed at all. The late Mr. Newman, former proprietor of the San Francisco Glass Works, tried the experiment of importing sand from Belgium, which was brought as ballast in vessels, and he lost money by the experiment, in consequence of a duty, or tax, being imposed upon the article.

Upon comparing the imported bottle with the home made, it can readily be seen that the former is more clear and smooth than the latter. It was pointed out to me by the Superintendent of the San Francisco Glass Works that the imported bottle is made in a round mold without a seam. The home made bottle is made in two half round molds, and has a seam through the middle of the bottle, which not only is a defect in its appearance, but is also an element of weakness in the material. But why, it may be asked, should they not be made without any seam as in Europe? The answer is because it would cost more to manufacture them. It takes more time and pains to make a perfectly round bottle than to make one in seamed halves, and as the cost of labor in the United States is vastly higher than in European glass works, the cost of manufacture would be proportionately enhanced. In Europe bottles are made in clay molds, which have to be renewed at short intervals at a cost of much labor; whereas, they are made here almost exclusively in iron molds which, though the first cost is higher, are ultimately cheaper than the clay. Consequently, in order to create a market for perfectly round or seamless beer bottles in San Francisco, it would be necessary to shut out the imported article by a prohibitory tariff. All the bottles used by our wine makers are imported, on the alleged ground that they are better and cheaper than the home made. As our wine industry is rapidly becoming one of the greatest interests of the State, the demand for bottles will continue to increase. It is to be regretted that this demand should have to be sent to Europe in order to be supplied. If kept at home in California, instead of one glass factory employing one hundred and thirty-five hands, there would be ten times the number required to supply the constantly growing demands.

Some men who have had practical experience in glass manufacture in several States, said that as good a bottle can be had in San Francisco as in any part of the world. The only defect, if it can be called a defect, is that the glass is of a darker tint than most other kinds, because of the iron in the sand. If a clearer bottle was wanted than what now can be made here, there is little doubt that in a State of such vast extent and so varied a soil as California the requisite quality of sand can be found.

Mr. F. H. Rosenbaum, the large importer of window glass of San Francisco, has, after considerable expense, succeeded in discovering an excellent grade of sand in Placer County, California.

There is a plentiful supply of coal in the vicinity. Some samples of glass made from this sand can favorably compare with the clearest eastern and imported glass.

According to Mr. Rosenbaum, not only the best quality of window glass, but also wine and beer bottles can be manufactured from this sand. There is reason to believe that a company will be immediately formed with considerable capital to start an extensive glass factory in the neighborhood of this new discovery, which is called Pymouth Ranch, and comprises two hundred and forty acres. The property can be reached within ten miles by the Feather River. The company about to be organized will be known as the Pymouth Glass Manufacturing, Kaolin and Fire Clay Mining Company.

As our glass importers can ship their glassware direct from European ports to San Francisco, it would probably become necessary to raise the duty on such glass in order to protect our people from this competition

of foreign cheap labor. The glass workmen have already taken action in the matter. On the other hand, according to one of our leading brewers, Mr. Denicke, if the duty on beer bottles should be increased the result will be to kill the beer bottling industry of California. The duty on beer bottles weighing one and one half pounds each (quart bottles), amounts at present to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bottle. If this rate should be doubled, or made 3 cents a bottle, the eastern brewers, who can buy their bottles on the ground at about \$5 per gross, could run our local brewers out of the market, and the export beer trade of San Francisco would be ruined. At the same time no benefit would accrue to our local glass workers, although it would probably benefit those of the East.

What the brewers want, according to Mr. Denicke, "is a rebate on the duties paid at the Custom House when the empty imported bottle is exported full of beer." If this were done they could successfully compete with manufacturers in the British Dominions and other countries, and thus be enabled to give employment to hundreds of additional workmen in the breweries. This may all be true, if bottles made in the East could be landed here cheaper than they could be manufactured in the State. Our glassblowers say that such is not the fact at present, notwithstanding Mr. Denicke's experience with the San Francisco Glass Works. Our wine makers say we cannot manufacture bottles containing such delicate tints of color, and so flawless and evenly rounded as can be made in Europe. They say "We want our wines to appeal to the taste, and the vessel which contains them to the eye." It must be shown, therefore, in the first place, that an article can be manufactured in California in every way as desirable as the foreign, before you try to shut out the latter by increasing the duty.

A member of an importing firm said that certain lines of bottles cannot be manufactured in the United States at any price, because our glass manufacturers are unable to give them that peculiar shade, or tint, which can be seen in imported claret, cognac, and sauterne bottles. Consequently, Europe supplies the American market, except in beer, apollinaris hock, whisky, soda water, pickle, and bottles used by druggists, which are manufactured in the United States. We also manufacture demijohns with great success. The demijohns manufactured in San Francisco amount to about one hundred and twenty thousand per annum, which is 80 per cent of the entire consumption. According to the United States census of 1880, the chief productions in the line of green glass in the United States are green and black bottles, beer bottles, fruit jars, demijohns, carboys, and vials. New Jersey had the most extensive green glass factories, her manufacture of green and black bottles amounting to one hundred and seven thousand five hundred and forty-seven gross, as against fifty-five thousand eight hundred and forty-six for Pennsylvania, and forty-nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-two for New York. All of the soda water, ginger ale, sarsaparilla, and artificial cider bottles, and most of the pickle bottles, used here, are made by the San Francisco Glass Works. The heads of a number of firms engaged in the soda water and fruit canning business expressed themselves as well pleased with the bottles turned out by the San Francisco Glass Works. The soda water manufacturers of San Francisco have a union, or combine, for the purposes of keeping up prices, and the San Francisco Glass Company are members. When beer bottles were bought in Illinois for the San Francisco market, they cost at the factory

only \$4 50 per gross. At present, I am informed, they cost \$5 25 per gross. Eastern brewers then do not have to import beer bottles from Europe, as they can get them cheaper at home.

It is remarkable, to say the least, that there should be so large a difference in the cost of the bottle manufactured in the East and in California. If beer bottles could be made here as cheaply as in eastern glass works, or even at from 10 to 20 per cent higher prices, our local brewers would find it to their advantage to buy their bottles in California, instead of in Germany, as they now do.

Several glassblowers in our local factory gave it as their opinion that with proper appliances, furnaces, etc., the home market for beer bottles could be supplied at little difference in the cost now paid for the imported article. They assert that no proper effort was made to supply the home market. Mr. Newman, according to them, gave up the manufacture of beer bottles because he found more profit in other lines of glass work, such as soda, pickle bottles, etc. In order to meet the demand for beer bottles, it would be necessary to have an additional furnace running, and to employ a large force of blowers and laborers. He preferred to confine himself to the manufacture of goods where he had little or no competition, instead of trying to compete with those who brought their profits down to a small margin.

There can be little doubt that there is a good opening for the establishment of a beer bottle factory in San Francisco that would pay well for the capital invested. Mr. Denicke, of the Fredericksburg Brewing Company, informed me that he had used bottles made by the San Francisco Glass Works, and had no reason to find fault with their qualities. He entered into a contract with the old proprietor, Mr. Newman, to supply the Fredericksburg Brewery with bottles at \$7 per gross. After delivering one carload of bottles, Mr. Newman had to decline supplying more at the price agreed upon, as he said it would not pay. Mr. Denicke is now supplied with imported bottles at \$6 85 per gross.

It is remarkable, and requires explanation, that the cost of manufacture should be to such a considerable degree higher in California than in the East. After careful inquiry from most trustworthy sources the reasons can be given as follows:

1. Smaller product for same wages.
2. Higher cost of fuel.
3. Higher wages for unskilled labor.

In the eastern bottle factories they make one particular line a specialty, and the hands are employed on no other. The plant of the factory, machinery, etc., is of the latest and best class. They have all the facilities for quick work. The result is that workmen can turn out a larger quantity of bottles in the same time than can be done in the San Francisco Glass Works, where they have not such advantages. In a report made by a representative of the glassblowers who lately visited Europe, he says that when he visited the Stevens Glass Works, in Glasgow, he asked the men how many gross per day they could make of one half pint flasks, and was told ten gross, which would be less than one half the amount we make in the United States with three men in one day's work.

In the second place, the cost of fuel is much higher in California than in the Eastern States where glass is manufactured.

The Superintendent of the San Francisco Glass Works informed me

that in the Pittsburg Glass Works, where natural gas is used for fuel, it would cost only about 10 per cent of what the expense would be in San Francisco. In other words, an amount of glass manufactured at an expense of \$50 for fuel here, would cost them in Pittsburg only \$5. In Illinois coal can be bought at about one third of the cost paid by the San Francisco company, who have to import their coal from Australia. Now that we have our own natural gas fields in more than one section of the State, the question will arise, why cannot we compete with some of the Eastern States in the manufacture of glass. With the limited scope and facilities of the San Francisco Glass Works, it costs from \$1,000 to \$1,400 per month for fuel. This must be a heavy drawback in the attempt to progress. But, suppose a glass factory should be established in Stockton, with its extensive natural gas wells, this drawback would be removed. Look how they have multiplied in other places. According to the United States census for 1880 there were no less than fifty-one glass factories in the neighborhood of Pittsburg, with a capital of \$5,500,000, and employing more than six thousand hands.

In the third place, the wages paid for unskilled labor are somewhat higher in California than in eastern factories. The wages paid to the blowers or skilled workmen are the same all over the United States, as they have a National Union which regulates the scale of wages.

The wages and number of people employed in the San Francisco Glass Works can be enumerated as follows:

No.	Occupation.	Wages.
1	Manager	
1	Boss blower	\$20 per month extra of wages.
14	Bottle blowers	\$26 to \$30 per week.
15	Vial blowers	\$22 to \$26 per week.
2	Demijohn blowers	\$35 to \$50 per week.
1	Carboy blower	\$10 per day.
7	Gatherers	\$1 25 to \$1 75 per day.
8	Sticker-us boys	(Ages 8 to 12) 50 cents per day.
14	Carrying boys	(Ages 10 to 12) 50 cents per day.
6	Laying-up boys	\$1 25 to \$2 per day.
1	Master teaser	\$100 per month.
6	Fillers in	\$1 25 to \$2 per day.
1	Batch wheeler	\$15 per week.
2	Teasers	\$17 50 per week.
1	Mixer	\$18 per week.
1	Mixer's assistant	\$15 per week.
1	Lime sifter	\$10 50 per week.
1	Ware man	\$12 per week.
1	Pot maker	\$18 per week.
1	Pot maker's assistant	\$12 per week.
1	Grinder	\$1 per day.
1	Boss packer (also Assistant Manager)	\$100 per month.
6	Packers	\$12 to \$16 per week.
1	Blacksmith	\$18 per week.
1	Mold maker	\$18 per week.
2	Teamsters	\$18 per week.
2	Engineers	\$15 per week.
1	Glass washer	\$12 per week.
1	Assistant glass washer	\$10 50 per week.
8	Mold boys	\$3 50 to \$4 50 per week.
4	Laborers	\$1 75 per day.
17	Cane and willow workers	\$1 95 per day, average.

N. B.—The laboring and ware men fill in and receive 25 cents per day extra.

From the report of the Labor Commissioner of New Jersey for last year, it can be seen that boys in glass bottle and vial factories in that

State average \$4 25 per week; packers' men, \$9 90; women, \$5 per week; laborers, \$7 56 per week.

In Pennsylvania, according to the report of the State Labor Commissioner for 1885, laborers are paid \$1 50 per day. Two thousand boys were paid an average of 66 cents per day, and three hundred and nine women and girls averaged 55 cents per day. According to the report of the Labor Commissioner of New York for 1888, the wages paid to boys run from 50 cents to \$2. Women and girls average 75 cents; helpers, \$1 16 $\frac{2}{3}$; laborers, from \$1 25 to \$2; machinists, \$2 50; packers, from \$1 25 to \$2 16 $\frac{2}{3}$.

As the glassblowers have a National Union, which prescribes the rates of wages for its members all over the United States, the scale of wages for skilled labor is the same in the great centers of the East as in California. Unskilled labor is higher priced here. Chemicals are imported from England, and coal from Australia.

The proprietors of the San Francisco Glass Works are of the opinion that the cost of freight on glass from the eastern factories offsets, or should offset, the additional cost of labor, fuel, etc., in California.

That the manufacture of green glass, even within the limited field to which it is confined, is either stagnant or on the down grade, cannot be controverted in face of the facts herein submitted. If, instead of the industry being controlled by one firm it was distributed among several, results might be far different. That competition in trade is conducive to business prosperity is well understood. A firm having a monopoly in any line of manufacture is disposed to be content with a circumscribed area of business, for fear that by spreading out rivals may be induced to enter. The glass workers in San Francisco cannot understand why the San Francisco Glass Works cannot increase their capacity with the increasing growth and prosperity of the Pacific Coast. If any firm or company can realize profits from manufacturing certain articles, why is it that business cannot be extended? But the question should not be confined to the manufacture of green glass in the shape of demijohns, soda water bottles, etc. Why should not window glass be manufactured here, now that the problem of cheap fuel has been solved by the discovery and opening of natural wells in this State. According to the United States census of 1880, nearly half the window glass manufactured in the United States was made in Pennsylvania, the value of her production being for that year \$2,222,513, out of a total of \$5,047,313.

In order to show what a fine field there is for such an enterprise in California, the weight and value of the window glass imported into San Francisco for the last two years are herewith submitted:

MONTH.	Pounds.	Value.
1887—December	1,304,260	\$19,658 00
1888—January	397,790	6,663 00
February	595,002	9,531 00
March	1,168,839	17,586 00
April	20,000	1,081 00
May		
June	1,435,373	23,062 00
July	428	20 00
August	1,487,030	23,071 00
September	4,207	485 00
October	3,677,950	59,581 00
November	1,142,205	18,246 00
December		
1889—January	250,000	4,307 00
February	1,612,851	22,839 00
March	395,500	12,051 00
April		
May		
June		
July	1,234,236	17,806 00
August	1,232,336	15,294 00
September	988,452	14,724 00
October	841,560	11,936 00
Totals	16,216,683	\$218,042 00

Such remarkable statistical facts should convince capital that is reaching out and seeking investment abroad, that here at our own doors is a splendid opportunity.

If the existing tariff on imported glass is a stumbling block in the way, it should be an easy matter, when protection to home industries is the shibboleth of the "powers that be," to induce Congress to increase the duties. At the present writing a strong effort is being made before Congress to have those duties increased, with little doubt of success.

The glassblowers have taken the initiative in the matter, and have forwarded petitions to Congress through our representatives at Washington, that the products of cheap European labor may be shut out by an increase of the present tariff schedule.

On the other hand, glass manufacturers in the East are trying to meet European competition by reducing the wages of their hands, and leveling them, if possible, to the foreign standard. As a result, according to recent dispatches, from three to four thousand workers have been locked out from extensive factories in New Jersey since the first of last September. Manufacturers in New York, with the same end in view, have imported workmen from Europe under contract, and the Jeannette Glass Works Company are made the defendants in a case for violation of the foreign labor contract law in one of the United States Courts.

If manufacturers in the United States could reduce the wages of their workmen to the foreign scale, they could compete with production all over the world, according to their own representations. But it is evident that the citizens of the United States have adopted and have been acting upon a different theory. Prosperity for the few must not work injury to the many. "The greatest good to the greatest number" is their motto. Consequently, they will not allow the manufacturers to import foreign laborers under contract in order to enrich themselves at the expense of their workmen. In the United States glassblowers are among the very best paid mechanics, averaging as they do about \$30 per week. Why

should their interest be sacrificed that a few manufacturers may be enriched?

In England and Scotland, according to the report of the glassblowers' delegate to Europe, the wages of skilled workers run from \$12 to \$20 per week, while in France it is not quite as much. In Belgium and Germany the weekly wages of skilled workers in the bottle and flint trade are from \$8 to \$12 per week, while the window-glass makers all work piece work in those countries. Unskilled workers are paid by the week. In England the firemen—or teasers, as they are called—get from \$8 to \$9 per week. Boys receive all the way from \$1 50 to \$3 per week.

In France, Germany, and Belgium the wages of unskilled labor are very small, being from \$3 to \$4 50 per week.

The wages of boys and girls are from \$1 to \$1 50 per week.

Taking it all in all the American glass worker has no reason to complain of his lot as compared to his European brother.

And to this state of affairs he is indebted more than any other one thing to his well conducted and strong labor organizations. So says Richard Galbally, the delegate of the glass workers among the workmen representatives who visited the late Paris Exposition, and other places of interest in Europe. There can be no doubt that he is correct in the assertion that to Trades Unionism is due the improved condition of workmen in wages, treatment, independence, etc. Dissolve the Union and the mechanic would soon be brought down to starvation wages.

A Union, that "knowing its rights, dare maintain them," must not trench upon the rights of the employer. Oftentimes the Union steps beyond its proper sphere of action, and prescribes rules and dictates terms as arbitrary and unreasonable as ever emanated from the employer's side during his long lease of uncontrolled power. The motto on both sides must be "live and let live." Workmen by acting up to this rule will have the sympathy and active support of all good citizens in their efforts to keep up their standard of wages, and to shut out imported contract labor.

In order to ascertain the opinions of those best qualified to judge of the causes of the want of progress in glass manufacture in California, a number of dealers and firms importing and dealing in glassware were interviewed. All concurred in saying that the San Francisco Glass Works turned out good work as far as their limited capacity and line of manufacture went. What was wanted is an extension of the business so as to include other classes of glassware.

Mr. John Taylor, of the firm of John Taylor & Co., is of the opinion that the importation of glassware is solely a consequence of cheapness, although the fineness and durability of imported glass are recognized all over the world. In Europe they devote more time and attention to glass manufacture than we do. The characteristic go-aheadedness of the American people is taken advantage of even by our European competitors, and they aim to sustain the reputation gained by years of perseverance. The molds are made of clay instead of iron, and a better finish is the result. The large importation of wine bottles is, no doubt, owing to the desire of our wine men to imitate the German and French wines. The peculiar coloring in the imported bottles cannot be produced here. It is mostly a desire to appeal to the sight as well as to the taste. In pressed glassware we are far in advance of either Germany or France. In Antwerp, last year, I saw goods that had been exported from Pitts-

burg, such as goblets, tumblers, cake and sauce dishes, etc., which excelled by far anything produced abroad. Beer bottles are sent into Milwaukee from Antwerp, which must show that a superior article is manufactured abroad. The San Francisco Glass Works must meet with severe competition from the East, as shiploads of glassware can very easily be brought around the Horn at much cheaper rates than by overland freight, which are sold to the breweries. They are much cheaper, as they have already stood the test, and the breakage is small. To any one who can put brains and capital into a bottle factory on this coast, there is large money in it. The cause of the failure of the San Francisco Glass Works to produce a satisfactory article is ascribed to several reasons. Either their plant is old, or they have not kept pace with advancing science, or else intelligence and enterprise are lacking.

Mr. Debarry, of the firm of Debarry & Napp, beer bottlers for the United States Brewery, claims that it is solely a matter of cheapness with them in handling German bottles. "We can," he says, "purchase imported bottles much cheaper than the eastern goods can be put on the market, although in our experience we find the eastern bottles capable of sustaining a greater pressure than German bottles. For our export trade we must steam the beer sufficiently to last a much longer time than the stuff sold to the local trade, which is consumed shortly after delivery. We have found that in this process a greater loss is sustained with the imported bottle than with the eastern make. Out of every tank of thirty dozen bottles submitted to this steaming process, twelve to fifteen bottles are broken, which is not only a dead loss on the purchase price, but also serious by the loss of labor, labels, etc. This, however, is only on beer we put up for export, as for local trade very little pressure is needed. The San Francisco Glass Works have not made a very satisfactory bottle, nor can they make them as cheap as we can import them. If you increase the import duties, the eastern firms will combine, and our consumers will be no better off than they are at the present time. During the last year the greater part of our purchases were made directly from junk dealers, who buy up all the second hand bottles on this coast."

Mr. Cudner, of the firm of Cutting & Co., fruit packers and shippers, is positive in his opinion that with the establishment of flint glass works on the Pacific Coast would come a revival of the glass industry. "We have," he says, "the material and ingredients at our own door; all we want now is capital, enterprise, and push. Our use of flintware is greatly circumscribed on account of the excessive freight rates from the East. We are compelled to use green glassware of home product that is of an inferior quality to eastern manufacture. The consequence will be that people will become dissatisfied with the appearance of our bottled goods, and deal with firms who use eastern flintware exclusively. The former owner of the San Francisco Glass Works invested considerable capital in his endeavor to manufacture flint glass. The result was failure, owing, I believe, principally to the opposition of the Glass-blowers' Union to the introduction of certain machinery. The only solution which I can see for the progress of the industry in all its branches, is cheaper labor, cheap ingredients, and more attention to the purity of the product. The freight rates are so excessively high, that the people who could secure as cheap, or nearly as cheap, glass as the eastern ware would be well inclined to patronize home industry."

Mr. Hansen, of the National Brewery, San Francisco, said that the bottling trade of his brewery was very limited. In his opinion the bottles manufactured in San Francisco could not stand the pressure of the steam infused into beer for exportation. A large quantity of the bottles used here are bought from junk dealers at about half the original cost.

Like other large brewers, he is of the opinion that there is a fine opportunity for establishing a well equipped glass factory in California. He has, therefore, identified himself with the new enterprise to manufacture glass from the Placer County sand.

From the figures before given it can be seen what an immense sum flows annually from this State to Eastern States and to foreign countries for glass of all kinds.

A large proportion of this amount could be kept at home if some enterprising capitalists would engage in glass manufacture in California, now that we have the requisite quality of sand and our natural gas wells, etc., everything, in fact, to enable us to compete successfully with eastern manufacturers.

Since most of the leading breweries of San Francisco have been purchased by an English syndicate, it is the intention, according to the General Manager, to erect an extensive glass factory in this State for the manufacture of glass bottles, so that they will not have to depend upon eastern or foreign manufacturers to supply the trade here.

CHAPTER IV.

CIGAR MANUFACTURE.

California will probably never be a tobacco-producing State. We have in a small way, from time to time, cultivated the weed, but the results have not been encouraging. This is not owing to any small consumption of the prepared article itself, for during the year 1886, the reported number of cigars manufactured was one hundred and twenty-seven million four hundred and two thousand three hundred and ninety-two. We have no reliable knowledge of the date of the first establishment for the manufacture of cigars. It is well known, however, that the business was carried on over a quarter of a century ago. According to official returns, the number of cigars manufactured during the calendar years 1866 and 1888, compare as follows:

Cigars made in San Francisco in 1888	127,402,000
Cigars made in San Francisco in 1866	23,500,000
Increase	103,902,000

The comparison shows an increase of nearly 500 per cent. The factories, up to a few years ago, employed mostly Chinese, while the Atlantic States employed mostly girls. To-day the Chinese are in the minority, and our boys and girls are predominating. The wily Mongolian stayed long enough to secure a good knowledge of the business, and when his services were tired of, he turned directly around, opened his own shops, employed his own race labor, and competed with his master.

According to statistics furnished by the International Revenue Department, of San Francisco, the number of cigar factories that were under bond in December, 1888, amounted to three hundred and forty-eight, while during the year following, one hundred and twenty bonded themselves and tried to carry on business. The outcome of their enterprise is contained in the fact that no less than one hundred and eleven closed out and retired from business during the same year, 1889. The number under bond January 1, 1890, was three hundred and fifty-seven; an increase of nine since 1888.

This would appear to the uninitiated to mean an increase instead of a decrease in the industry, which can easily be explained by saying that the increase of population has correspondingly increased the number of small jobbers and manufacturers. Many of the cigarmakers have opened small places for themselves, in their eagerness to gain a livelihood, and, doing a small manufacturing business, must be bonded according to law. The condition in production, however, is lessened greatly, as can be readily seen by the data here submitted. Cigarette manufacture has suffered a like decline. The number of stamps sold by years is as follows:

1881.....	\$12,930 31
1882.....	7,021 91
1883.....	2,519 75
1884.....	2,340 08
1885.....	3,051 48
1886.....	2,350 32
1887.....	2,595 23
1888.....	1,644 70
1889.....	1,728 34

Making a total for nine years of \$36,182 12

Taking as a basis of calculation the revenue receipts for the year 1881, shows a falling off of \$8,187 96, or 68 per cent.

This showing is not the consequence of a moral movement among our people, but a proof of the fact of injurious eastern competition. The following table expresses the same thing, by months, for the same period:

MONTH.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
January ...	\$562 80	\$849 97	\$310 63	\$192 55	\$218 00	\$282 00	\$122 00	\$201 75	\$227 25
February ...	655 23	648 20	314 65	137 00	269 75	260 75	126 00	146 00	262 50
March	1,037 81	495 78	217 07	136 50	295 05	180 48	232 78	144 25	250 00
April	1,042 12	669 03	53 73	137 65	254 70	242 08	234 37	155 75	172 11
May	965 74	645 23	233 95	191 25	238 25	232 50	253 13	126 05	85 65
June	1,421 63	613 55	124 46	247 25	254 09	175 50	245 60	96 50	125 00
July	1,392 97	530 64	173 85	230 88	211 85	159 34	288 00	105 50	76 40
August	1,520 40	847 79	177 75	204 00	235 92	210 25	294 91	114 55	131 80
September ..	1,439 93	518 77	195 50	207 25	186 25	164 00	209 00	72 00	111 00
October	1,319 50	402 15	296 25	245 25	331 00	200 34	186 66	121 35	103 00
November ..	859 25	451 15	199 66	209 00	288 78	109 83	158 28	83 50	81 00
December ..	715 93	349 65	202 25	201 50	267 84	133 25	244 50	277 50	102 63
Totals ...	\$12,930 31	\$7,021 91	\$2,519 75	\$2,340 08	\$3,051 48	\$2,350 32	\$2,595 23	\$1,644 70	\$1,728 34

Table showing the number of factories, pounds of tobacco used, number of cigars and cigarettes manufactured in California for six years; also, the increase and decrease, by years, for the same period:

YEAR.	Number of Accounts Reported.	Number of Pounds of Tobacco Used.	Number of Cigars Reported Manufactured.	Number of Cigarettes Reported Manufactured.
1884	323	3,929,126	151,245,386	3,372,470
1885	324	3,810,215	163,722,196	3,565,700
1886	334	3,009,171	137,679,023	26,500
1887	383	2,822,722	127,402,392	4,067,200
1888	370	2,881,608	137,293,535	4,840,930
1889	408	2,747,177	133,733,415	3,419,560

YEAR.	TOBACCO.		CIGARS.		CIGARETTES.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
1884	373,551			5,584,582		678,180
1885		118,911	12,476,810		193,230	
1886		801,044		26,043,173		3,539,200
1887		186,449		10,276,631	4,040,700	
1888	58,886		9,891,143		773,730	
1889		134,431		3,560,120		1,421,370

The following figures show the condition of the cigar trade in the Fourth Revenue District, with headquarters at Sacramento:

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Number of cigar factories in district	55	55	51
Number of cigars made	3,862,705	4,026,860	1,862,985
Value of stamps sold	\$11,107 72	\$9,625 25	\$8,295 75
Amount of tobacco manufactured			

According to the United States census of 1880, California stood seventh on the list in the manufacture of cigarettes. New York headed the list, and was manufacturing annually 384,082,429; Maryland, 53,488,965; Louisiana, 8,661,210; Ohio, 6,519,440; Massachusetts, 5,994,735; California, 4,854,170.

The depreciation, however, in the industry, is most apparent from the statistics herein presented. In the manufacture of cigars, we run a very tight race with Illinois, which was fourth on the list. New York manufactured during the same period of 1880 almost as many cigars as Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and California added together, which were the leading places of production. New York manufactured almost double the number of Pennsylvania, four times the output of Ohio, five times the amount of Illinois, and six times that of California. The showing, no doubt, will be radically changed when the census for 1890 is completed.

In 1880 the quantity of tobacco leaf used in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes in California, for the First District, was 2,716,110 pounds of leaf, which made 114,104,119 cigars, and 4,854,170 cigarettes. In the Fourth District, 33,349 pounds of leaf made 2,031,995 cigars.

We had 176 establishments, with \$1,831,503 capital invested; over 3,200 males, 110 females, and 203 children and youths employed, and \$1,000,000 in wages was paid out annually. The material was valued at \$2,060,275, and the product averaged \$3,947,353.

For the year 1880 the aggregate receipts for cigars amounted to \$643,-371 11; for cigarettes, \$10,996 46, while for the year following the cigarette revenue, as shown before, amounted to over \$12,000.

This was a national increase from 1880 to 1881, inclusive, and we were destined, no doubt, to become one of the leading cigar and cigarette manufacturing cities. The year 1882 brought with it labor troubles and the anti-Chinese movement, and opened wide the door for eastern competition. The eastern manufacturers took advantage of our unskilled and dissatisfied state of affairs and flooded our importing houses with their goods, which the sequel goes to show was more of a success than was anticipated. That the cigar industry has rapidly developed and is still on the increase in the United States can readily be seen from the following, taken from the census of 1880:

YEARS.	TOBACCO.			CIGARS.		
	No. of Hands Employed.	Capital.	Wages.	No. of Hands Employed.	Capital.	Wages.
1860...	18,859	\$9,494,405 00	\$3,571,294 00	7,977	\$3,035,555 00	\$2,531,354 00
1870...	21,799	13,555,814 00	5,216,633 00	26,049	11,368,516 00	9,098,709 00
1880...	32,756	17,207,401 00	6,419,024 00	53,297	21,698,549 00	18,464,562 00

A visit to the cigarette manufactories confirmed the opinion gleaned from the revenue statistics. A. Morelos, at 635 Pacific Street, ten years ago had twenty-one men and women employed in the manufacture of Spanish cigarettes. The introduction of the article known as the American cigarette has completely demoralized his business. Where hundreds of men, women, girls, and boys were formerly employed in their manufacture, machinery now is doing the whole business.

H. Bohles, at 419 Battery Street, is the sole manufacturer of the American cigarette in the city, and is only able to exist by virtue of his regular patrons and his established trade. He is also commencing to feel eastern competition, and is about to introduce machinery which will throw out of employment the majority of his female help. At present he has eighteen women and girls employed in packing and making cigarettes. Their wages range from \$4 to \$9 per week; average, \$7. All work is done by piece.

The following gentlemen were interviewed in relation to the decline in the industry, and their opinions are herewith submitted:

J. Wolf, with the firm of Hoffman & Perry, is of the opinion that the main cause of the decline of the cigar industry in San Francisco is the natural outgrowth of persistent antagonism of the Trades Unions to Chinese cigars. "San Francisco alone," says he, "should give employment to ten thousand cigarmakers to supply the local demand. Six thousand boys and girls should find employment as bookers and strippers, which would not only keep our money here, but would also mean an impetus to our other manufactories. The shoemakers, the tailors, the hatters, and all others suffer more or less by this gradual decline of the cigar industry. The importation is encouraged by people calling for imported cigars, and yet the consumers do not stop to think that the filth of the tenement-house cigarmakers of New York, and those of Key West, are far worse than exist here, even in our Chinese dens.

A Key West firm cannot establish a manufactory here, but they can secure reasonable freight rates that enable them with pauper labor to compete with us in our home market. This is having the tendency to close out our factories and turn the proprietors into jobbers. The present capital invested does not amount to \$1,500,000, while in 1882 it would aggregate over \$3,000,000."

Mr. Liebes, of the firm of Liebes & Co., large manufacturers of domestic cigars, gave as his opinion the increased importation and consumption of cigarettes as the main cause of the decline in the cigar business. This cause, however, was coupled with the fact that the agitation of the Cigarmakers' Union against Chinese has brought about the existing state of affairs.

The number of cigarettes taxed by the internal revenue authorities of the United States last year amounted to 2,151,515,360, an increase of over 20,000,000 upon the preceding year. While the increase in the number of cigars taxed, although not so great, amounted to 3,867,385,640 for this year, against 3,844,726,650 in the year 1887. This frightful consumption of cigarettes is doing more harm to deteriorate and corrupt the rising generation than almost any other cause.

Mr. Hoffman, of the firm of Hoffman & Berry, was asked what, in his opinion, was the cause of the decline of the cigar industry in California? "Why, the cause is simple enough, while the effect is a disgrace to every smoker of cigars in the State. In 1881 San Francisco alone had seven thousand Chinese makers; to-day she has hardly one thousand. We were then shipping cigars East by the carload, and this had the effect of encouraging competition from the East. Factories sprang up everywhere, Chinese were in demand, and we were destined to become the largest cigar manufacturers in the United States. At this time the agitation against Chinese cigarmakers commenced, and the war raged hotter and hotter every day. Men were imported from the East to replace the Chinese lest the agitation would turn people against our cigars. Many firms would not employ other than Chinese help, and consequently were suffering a pecuniary loss. A few employed white men, and at the same time would be selling Chinese-made cigars with the white labor stamp on the boxes. This thing went on for some time, until we began to lose our foothold in the East. Key West and Havana brands came pouring into our market. The eastern manufacturers came down like an avalanche upon us. The consequence you can easily see, as many of our cigarmakers have gone out of the business. The Chinese themselves have been driven from the trade. To supply our home consumption alone San Francisco could employ ten thousand cigarmakers, and three thousand boys and girls as strippers and bookers. The large amounts of money that the Chinese are sending home may also work a direct influence on the industry."

Mr. Plageman says that "the present condition is directly the result of the agitation against Chinese-made cigars. Formerly we supplied our home market, and also shipped carloads of our product East, but now we do neither."

CHAPTER V.

LEATHER MANUFACTURE.

The establishment of the first tannery in California dates back to some time in the early fifties. California was still in her rugged and undeveloped condition; her agricultural, horticultural, and manufacturing interests were hardly thought of in the excitement of the gold times, which was drawing thousands of our people to the mines. This accounts for the slow development of our other rich resources. Prior to this, our hides and skins were shipped by the way of Cape Horn to Boston and New York. The ships that were bringing articles of consumption for our early population would return laden with our hides and tallow. These would be taken as return freight and ballast, which was, consequently, one of the earliest features of our commerce. The tanneries, at first, were entirely dependent on the patronage of local consumption. With the increase of population and better facilities of shipment, the tanneries multiplied rapidly, but hardly fast enough to keep pace with the tide of immigration for some years.

After our tanneries had multiplied sufficiently to cope with local patronage, we branched out, shipped our leather East, which has become famous the world over for its superiority. Hides were in demand by eastern agents, which were gathered all along our coast and shipped principally to New York and Boston.

In twenty years our exportation of leather has increased over \$800,000. Japan, Australia, Asiatic Russia, China, France, British Columbia, Hawaiian Islands, and Mexico are the points of foreign exportation. Our shipment of hides each year has had a steady increase. In 1887, we shipped, by rail, \$2,884,840; 1888, \$3,106,970; 1889, \$2,925,370. While the importation by rail for the same period is comparatively small: 1887, \$609,390; 1888, \$596,390; 1889, \$304,370, being a decrease of \$305,020, or 50 per cent in the three years. All our hides are shipped in a dry condition, while those imported are salted.

The importations are chiefly of French and eastern calf skins. Goat skins have been imported from China and Calcutta principally, while South America and Mexico supply them in limited quantities. Deer skins are brought from Mexico, South America, and Central America in small lots, the bulk coming from Alaska and British Columbia. Sheep skins are from South America, New Zealand, and Australia. Goat skins are used in the manufacture of gloves, a very small percentage of consumption going into the manufacture of shoes. The importation, by vessel, of hides, skins, and other fur skins for the three years, 1887, 1888, 1889, represented according to value, are classified as follows:

IMPORTS OF HIDES, LEATHER, FURS, ETC., BY AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS, INTO THE PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE YEARS 1887, 1888, 1889.

MONTH.	Furs and Fur skins Undressed.....	Hides and Skins other than Fur Skins.....	LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF.				All other Manufactures of Leather.....
			Band Belting and all Sole Leather.....	Calf Skins Tanned or Tanned and Dressed....	Upper Leather of all other kinds, Dressed, and Skins, etc.	Gloves, Kid and Leather.....	
1887—January	\$2,219	\$34,810	-----	\$1,952	-----	\$14	\$3,555
February	1,800	31,863	-----	2,365	\$49	357	5,803
March	-----	37,256	\$158	1,924	-----	3,305	3,344
April	1,304	35,972	-----	-----	-----	5,595	248
May	12,489	54,647	100	-----	-----	252	5,720
June	28,781	31,364	-----	2,035	-----	2,114	2,808
July	5,343	30,380	-----	2,795	-----	1,672	3,826
August	6,051	23,829	-----	2,390	-----	1,843	7,430
September	32,680	29,165	-----	872	-----	-----	9,335
October	47,276	38,894	-----	-----	4,741	765	7,253
November	73,188	38,336	-----	2,154	-----	8,122	6,661
December	-----	39,370	158	1,041	-----	3,569	6,476
-----	\$211,131	\$425,886	\$416	\$17,528	\$4,790	\$27,608	\$62,459
1888—January	-----	\$25,235	\$204	\$4,583	-----	\$575	\$3,232
February	\$375	26,159	-----	3,427	-----	960	3,475
March	-----	37,828	-----	-----	-----	550	4,174
April	380	22,021	-----	8,929	-----	-----	3,642
May	802	20,816	-----	1,780	-----	1,631	5,123
June	1,675	20,202	-----	3,976	-----	4,525	2,739
July	3,610	21,989	151	3,438	-----	1,360	2,673
August	3,065	28,318	-----	6,512	-----	4,755	4,217
September	69	14,831	-----	993	-----	2,791	8,277
October	126,947	19,349	-----	2,627	-----	8,554	4,487
November	4,549	27,218	-----	932	-----	4,497	4,752
December	2,800	23,364	496	2,398	-----	4,036	2,517
-----	\$144,272	\$287,330	\$851	\$39,595	-----	\$34,234	\$49,307
1889—January	\$111	\$31,471	\$1,095	-----	-----	\$12,996	\$3,431
February	421	18,178	1,145	-----	-----	691	1,602
March	2,494	13,048	179	-----	\$4,163	2,638	1,194
April	2,543	20,946	-----	\$2,449	-----	6,207	1,981
May	19,800	11,986	-----	829	-----	4,138	301
June	4,472	16,827	-----	5,135	-----	1,041	1,466
July	5,714	8,996	-----	900	-----	1,472	1,644
August	14,302	26,331	194	-----	-----	1,335	2,295
September	123,365	11,880	-----	1,093	-----	5,419	4,210
October	70,779	23,991	-----	1,515	-----	3,165	2,392
November	16,380	22,531	-----	1,298	-----	3,446	3,541
December	3,586	18,094	-----	-----	-----	7,690	5,661
-----	\$263,967	\$224,279	\$2,613	\$13,217	\$4,163	\$50,236	\$29,718
Grand totals	\$619,370	\$937,495	\$3,880	\$70,340	\$8,953	\$112,078	\$141,484

The following table gives the same result, but shows the number of hides and points of export. Receipts of hides in San Francisco for the past twelve years have been as follows:

1877	214,036	1884	190,368
1878	211,636	1885	178,589
1879	257,531	1886	198,676
1880	208,707	1887	220,705
1881	300,589	1888	219,905
1882	269,431	1889	288,598
1883	223,941		

The sources of supply for the past two years have been as follows:

	1888.	1889.
California, Oregon, and Washington.....	183,756	240,933
Mexico.....	13,822	6,044
British Columbia.....	10,994	10,952
Hawaiian Islands.....	10,085	10,306
Australia.....	416	2,633
Tahiti.....	606	1,084
Central America.....		
China.....		6,586
New Zealand.....	200	
Gilbert Islands.....		
India.....		
Siberia.....	24	

Our receipts of hides at this port have therefore been increasing for some time. A large addition was made to the number from the interior and the coast. The receipts from Mexico have been steadily declining for the past three years. Mexican hides used to occupy a leading position in our markets.

The McKinley Tariff Bill has met with adverse criticism by our local tanners. The proposition to tax all imported hides has warmed them into fighting trim, as the following preamble and resolutions, unanimously adopted at the regular meeting in May, 1890, will show:

WHEREAS, Foreign hides and skins have been admitted free of duty into the United States during the past seventeen years, and in that comparatively short period there has been created and has grown up an export trade for American leather, increasing year by year, until it has assumed large proportions, and yet, as we believe, is still in its infancy, and its growth will not be checked until the export of leather and leather products become an item in the official returns of exports of American manufactures second to none, provided that no tax, as now proposed, is placed on foreign hides and skins, and they are allowed to remain on the free list; and whereas, in 1870, one year before the duty was taken off hides, the total export of sole leather was only \$106,312; and whereas, the export of leather in the month of February, 1890, reached the amount of \$950,280, and is estimated for the year at the rate of between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000, besides forty-three thousand eight hundred and fifty-five pairs of shoes, and nineteen thousand three hundred and thirty-four sets of harness exported in the aforesaid month.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of every member of the Tanners' Mutual Protective Association, and of every hide dealer, every manufacturer of boots and shoes, of harness, of belting, and of gloves, and kindred leather products, doing business in California, without regard to political proclivities, that placing an import duty upon foreign hides and skins, even with the proposed provision for a rebate on leather made from duty paid foreign hides on proof of export, would be a serious injury to each and every firm engaged in any of the trades mentioned in the United States, and especially to those firms doing business on this coast.

Resolved, That the men raising cattle on ranges or otherwise, by abandoning the excessive and cruel use of the branding iron on butts and sides, and slaughtering butchers by taking more care in "taking off," can increase the value of their hides more than would ensue from any duty on foreign hides which Congress would impose.

The value of imports of hides into the United States is immense. It has been increasing so rapidly that in nineteen years it has multiplied almost 125 per cent, as the following will show:

1860.....	\$10,689,699 00	1881.....	\$22,350,906 00
1870.....	14,402,339 00	1885.....	20,586,443 00
1880.....	30,002,254 00	1886.....	26,699,313 00
1881.....	27,477,019 00	1887.....	24,219,101 00
1882.....	27,841,126 00	1888.....	23,939,339 00
1883.....	27,640,030 00	1889.....	25,127,750 00

It was said that every dollar of this vast sum came into direct competition with us, and tended to destroy the stability of our home market,

because receiving such a vast quantity of foreign hides had the effect of compelling every merchant in the country to purchase our hides below the figure of foreign hides, and thus the foreigners actually dictated what we should have on every pound of hide from every animal we own.

The whole trouble is that we cannot secure hides enough to supply our demands and keep our tanneries working on full time.

San Francisco has twenty-five tanneries, and gives employment to over three hundred men. The annual consumption of bark is about five thousand cords; the average number of hides, of all kinds, tanned yearly is about three hundred thousand. The average sized tannery will tan about one hundred and fifty or two hundred hides a week. The largest tannery is owned by A. B. Patrick & Co., and located at South San Francisco, which tans one thousand hides a week.

The wages paid in the tanneries of California are in excess of what are paid in any of the Eastern States, as is the case in most classes of labor.

The following table shows a comparison of wages paid in California and certain eastern tanneries.:

CLASS OF EMPLOYÉS.	Unit of Payment.	California.	New York.	Pennsylvania.	Ohio.
Foreman	Day	\$3 85	\$4 32	\$3 00 to \$3 85	-----
Bark grinder	Day	2 00	\$1 15 to 1 25	1 00 to 1 20	\$1 50
Beam hand	Day	\$1 75 to 2 25	1 15 to 1 75	1 25 to 1 40	1 79
Shavers	Day	1 75 to 2 50	2 48	-----	2 25
Rollers	Day	2 75	1 50	1 25 to 1 50	2 37
Finishers	Day	2 25	1 45	1 50	2 16
Curriers	Day	2 25 to 2 50	1 00	-----	2 16
Handler men	Day	1 75 to 2 00	1 25	1 15 to 1 30	2 00
Yard hands	Day	1 15 to 2 00	1 00 to 1 25	1 20 to 1 50	1 58
Engineers	Day	2 75	1 15 to 1 50	1 20 to 1 75	2 16
Teamsters	Day	2 00	1 00 to 1 25	1 25	-----
Watchmen	Day	1 75 to 2 50	1 50	1 20 to 1 40	1 75
Laborers	Day	1 00 to 2 00	92 to 1 25	1 10 to 1 30	1 50

Outside of San Francisco we have tanneries located in the following places: Eureka, Napa, Rohnerville, Redwood City, San Diego, Marysville, Freestone, Petaluma, Benicia, Big Bar, Coloma, Arcata, Camptonville, San José, Santa Clara, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Stockton, Santa Maria, Ukiah, Soquel, Watsonville. The total number in the State is in the neighborhood of fifty.

Notwithstanding the steady increasing value of our manufactured leather goods, the receipts of leather for the past fourteen years have also been on the increase. During the year 1888 the number of rolls imported was thirty thousand six hundred and forty-seven, while for the period of 1889 they amounted to thirty-two thousand five hundred and eighty-six, making an increase of one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine rolls in one year.

The receipts for the past fourteen years can be classed as follows:

1889	6,517,200 pounds.
1888	6,134,000 pounds.
1887	4,896,000 pounds.
1886	5,223,660 pounds.
1885	4,466,740 pounds.
1884	4,695,470 pounds.
1883	5,459,840 pounds.
1882	5,957,070 pounds.
1881	6,468,900 pounds.
1880	4,907,890 pounds.

1879	3,787,000 pounds.
1878	4,071,000 pounds.
1877	4,196,400 pounds.
1876	4,896,000 pounds.

The California sole leather is recognized at home and abroad for its superior qualities. In 1887 we shipped, by rail, \$1,768,640; 1888, \$2,-486,780; 1889, \$3,162,700; making a total shipment to the Eastern States of \$7,418,120 in three years.

The export by American and foreign vessels for the same period is as follows:

MONTH.	Pounds.	Value.
1887—January	89,646	\$21,459 00
February	89,414	21,996 00
March	159,179	38,666 00
April	108,624	26,706 00
May	100,784	22,706 00
June	130,085	30,010 00
July	70,160	16,879 00
August	86,237	21,088 00
September	66,001	14,394 00
October	162,181	37,554 00
November	86,160	20,089 00
December	101,819	25,113 00
Totals	1,250,290	\$296,650 00
1888—January	94,856	\$22,919 00
February	101,555	23,208 00
March	116,447	24,680 00
April	65,673	14,896 00
May	90,273	22,558 00
June	151,544	35,073 00
July	90,401	20,698 00
August	98,670	22,253 00
September	88,759	19,341 00
October	93,299	20,891 00
November	53,348	12,183 00
December	78,424	18,132 00
Totals	1,123,247	\$256,832 00
1889—January	121,132	\$26,794 00
February	120,199	27,210 00
March	88,671	21,117 00
April	77,902	18,049 00
May	116,272	26,007 00
June	105,681	24,867 00
July	89,989	19,214 00
August	135,987	31,473 00
September	72,975	16,194 00
October	135,025	29,548 00
November	112,350	25,582 00
December	109,000	24,978 00
Totals	1,285,183	\$291,093 00

Making a grand total, by vessels, of three million six hundred and fifty-eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-two pounds, valued at \$644,575.

The shipment of harness and saddles, and all other leather goods, except boots and shoes, by vessels for the same period, is as follows:

MONTH.	Harness and Saddles.	All Other.
1887—January	\$2,713 00	\$1,730 00
February	3,728 00	1,898 00
March	3,752 00	3,097 00
April	6,013 00	2,689 00
May	5,891 00	894 00
June	2,269 00	2,004 00
July	2,332 00	2,782 00
August	2,553 00	779 00
September	4,359 00	460 00
October	3,587 00	2,041 00
November	3,884 00	5,379 00
December	3,472 00	1,881 00
Totals	\$44,553 00	\$24,134 00
1888—January	\$4,303 00	\$918 00
February	2,353 00	3,104 00
March	2,531 00	2,585 00
April	3,065 00	3,853 00
May	3,314 00	2,504 00
June	3,215 00	1,544 00
July	3,244 00	3,998 00
August	4,136 00	1,771 00
September	6,151 00	3,254 00
October	2,936 00	697 00
November	4,460 00	1,956 00
December	4,006 00	1,203 00
Totals	\$43,714 00	\$27,387 00
1889—January	\$2,743 00	\$2,028 00
February	2,911 00	4,047 00
March	2,777 00	3,431 00
April	4,811 00	1,502 00
May	4,543 00	1,100 00
June	3,601 00	2,028 00
July	3,852 00	1,872 00
August	3,795 00	501 00
September	4,194 00	1,739 00
October	5,580 00	1,045 00
November	3,567 00	811 00
December	4,502 00	3,384 00
Totals	\$46,876 00	\$23,488 00
Grand totals	\$135,143 00	\$75,009 00

CHAPTER VI.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURE.

The relations and interests of the manufacturers of leather and the manufacturers of boots and shoes, are so closely interwoven that whatever affects one, favorably or unfavorably, should have a similar influence on the other. This rule, however, has not been applicable in San Francisco at least. The hides and leather men have flourished and

grown rich, while the boot and shoe manufacturers have not. This is an incongruity which stands in need of rectification. It has grown out of the competition with our local Chinese, the severe pressure of competition among the manufacturers, and the excessive importation of eastern foot gear. It has had the tendency to force down to the very lowest point the prices of shoes, which, correspondingly, has dragged down the labor market. The organized boot and shoe makers are knocking at the gates of capital for a recognition of their rights, and an upholding of the standard of wages of their craft. The consumers will purchase where they can secure the best bargains, and the retailers had to cut down so closely as to realize hardly any profit. The importation has been rapidly on the increase, until to-day we import over one hundred and twenty thousand cases a year. The figures are as follows, and show the importation of boots and shoes, by rail, for the past fourteen years:

1876.....	49,321 cases.
1877.....	55,902 cases.
1878.....	51,799 cases.
1879.....	47,591 cases.
1880.....	51,587 cases.
1881.....	63,786 cases.
1882.....	65,958 cases.
1883.....	55,501 cases.
1884.....	40,508 cases.
1885.....	42,006 cases.
1886.....	73,076 cases.
1887.....	80,383 cases.
1888.....	109,374 cases.
1889.....	120,594 cases.

The importation by sea for 1889 was twenty-four thousand eight hundred and ninety-one cases, making a total of one hundred and forty-five thousand four hundred and eighty-five cases imported into San Francisco for the year. One would hardly believe this unless it were borne out by statistical facts.

Represented in dollars, the shipments from eastern cities to California, by rail, are as follows:

1887.....	\$4,532,880 00
1888.....	5,462,610 00
1889.....	4,963,650 00

Notwithstanding this increasing importation, many of our manufacturers are still looking for the lowest-priced material they can find. They seem to realize that it is a necessity to produce shoes at the least possible cost. But it is not likely that they shall always be in such a predicament. The standard of California-made boots and shoes is well established, and the small difference in price cuts no figure when the wear and tare of cheap eastern goods are taken into consideration.

The condition of trade has much to do with the consumption of home made goods. During dull seasons people invariably purchase a cheap article, looking more to the outlay of a small monetary consideration than to the durability and superiority of the shoe. This is without question false economy, as a few bits more expended at the time for a durable and better made article would be a gain of one pair on every three of the cheap eastern make. Our local manufacturers will not tell their annual output, but while it is known that the local manufacture is at a standstill, the importation is largely on the increase, as the sta-

tistics by years, already submitted, show. During the year 1889 there was great competition, and prices went very low, notwithstanding there was a big volume of trade. Oregon and Washington are our principal shipping points, and trade with them is increasing. Our shoes bring more because they are worth more. Labor is high, rent is high, material is dear, and the minor expenses of fuel, interest on capital, freight rates, etc., are comparatively more than our eastern manufacturers have to meet.

We have a very fair foreign trade, and it is on the increase yearly. The following will show the exportation, by vessel, for the three years ending 1889:

MONTH.	Pair.	Value.
1887—January	3,369	\$5,088 00
February	3,125	4,690 00
March	16,391	25,661 00
April	8,118	12,016 00
May	6,123	10,117 00
June	6,190	10,686 00
July	4,603	7,539 00
August	2,714	4,546 00
September	4,481	7,461 00
October	4,864	7,853 00
November	5,457	9,779 00
December	4,134	7,540 00
Totals	69,569	\$112,976 00
1888—January	6,819	\$12,370 00
February	5,265	9,760 00
March	5,673	11,383 00
April	4,840	9,383 00
May	5,092	10,625 00
June	4,785	9,596 00
July	4,894	10,149 00
August	3,988	8,404 00
September	6,445	12,075 00
October	3,518	6,925 00
November	3,178	6,408 00
December	4,606	9,466 00
Totals	59,103	\$116,544 00
1889—January	7,159	\$15,071 00
February	2,685	5,533 00
March	7,289	15,267 00
April	7,672	15,814 00
May	6,433	13,087 00
June	4,434	9,176 00
July	6,634	13,078 00
August	3,376	6,897 00
September	4,405	8,859 00
October	5,038	9,863 00
November	5,302	10,321 00
December	5,016	9,133 00
Totals	65,443	\$132,099 00

The total exportation of boots and shoes for the three years, as shown by the above figures, were one hundred and ninety-four thousand one hundred and fifteen pair, valued at \$361,619.

In consequence of the modern system of shoemaking, it is claimed that not one fiftieth of those working on foot gear can make a whole shoe.

Under the old system, the boy would invariably be turned out a full mechanic in four years. His instruction was systematic and complete, and at the expiration of his term of indenture, he could step out and be master of his trade. To-day, he is mechanical, and only master of a small fraction of his business. The boot and shoe industry is divided into over ninety different parts, and only very few shoemakers, nowadays, are sufficiently familiar with these divisions to know the distinct terms of enumeration.

The wages paid in the boot and shoe industry in California, as compared with other places, show a similar difference in favor of California:

CLASSES OF EMPLOYÉS.	California.	Massachusetts.	Ohio.	Maryland.
Overseer, per month	\$125 00	-----	\$83 00	\$100 00
Cutter, per day	3 00	\$2 50	2 50	2 75
Fitter, per day	2 75	1 50	1 00	\$1 37½ to 1 75
Laster, per day	2 50	2 00	1 75	2 25
Treer, per day	3 00	4 00	2 75	1 75
Bottomer, per day	2 75	-----	1 50	-----
Finisher, per day	3 00	2 00	2 00	3 00
McKay sewer and cabler, per day	2 50	3 00	2 00	4 00
Packer, per day	2 50	2 50	-----	1 50

CHAPTER VII.

FRUIT CANNERIES.

A few years ago California imported nearly all her canned goods from the Eastern States and Europe. At present she supplies largely the markets of both. Shipments to the East are made chiefly by rail, and to Europe by sailing vessels.

A writer for the "American Grower," in a recent letter says:

California canned fruits are coming in quantities unprecedented in Philadelphia. This is to fill the vacuum caused by the absence of the Delaware and Maryland crop. The California peaches are getting the inside track now, and Delaware and Maryland will have to wake up if they get inside again. The conditions existing in Delaware and Maryland are unfavorable for the peach packer. Choice peaches are always wanted in such quantities by fruit stands and green grocers, that prices for this grade will always be higher than canners can pay to compete with California.

Twelve years ago most of the canneries of the State were in San Francisco, Alameda, and Santa Clara Counties. Since then canneries have been started in most of the other fruit counties of the State. While the local canneries in 1883 were credited with a pack of six hundred thousand cases, the canneries of the State, extending from the upper Sacramento Valley to Santa Barbara and San Bernardino, were credited with a pack of seven hundred and fifty thousand cases of fruit, and two hundred and seventy-five thousand cases of vegetables, or a total of one million and twenty-five thousand cases, showing that over four hundred thousand were packed outside of San Francisco and its immediate vicinity. The average value of these goods, free on board, is estimated to have been \$4,500,000, which is \$4 50 per case of two dozen tins.

The following statistics represent the pack of canned goods in California for the past thirteen years:

1876	270,833 cases.
1877	206,250 cases.
1878	235,324 cases.
1879	298,356 cases.
1880	236,458 cases.
1881	472,916 cases.
1882	541,665 cases.
1883	593,750 cases.
1884	576,900 cases.
1885	565,750 cases.
1886	675,000 cases.
1887	772,500 cases.
1888	1,223,000 cases.

The quantity of canned fruit shipped by rail from California from 1871 to 1889, is as follows:

1871	
1872	182,090 pounds.
1873	678,580 pounds.
1874	457,290 pounds.
1875	759,040 pounds.
1876	1,529,910 pounds.
1877	1,731,530 pounds.
1878	1,700,930 pounds.
1879	3,111,680 pounds.
1880	6,707,650 pounds.
1881	18,768,200 pounds.
1882	25,163,190 pounds.
1883	26,397,700 pounds.
1884	21,695,740 pounds.
1885	28,949,380 pounds.
1886	30,636,710 pounds.
1887	56,009,130 pounds.
1888	39,281,340 pounds.
1889	37,083,725 pounds.
1890	41,992,640 pounds.

This shows that there has been a considerable falling off in the business since 1887. Fruit canning, like every other line of produce, must have its ups and downs.

The shipments of canned fruits for 1889 were distributed among the following points:

	Pounds.
San Francisco	21,899,820
Oakland	162,520
Sacramento	2,964,770
San José	9,481,130
Marysville	1,645,010
Los Angeles	293,310
Colton	637,165
Total	37,083,725

The shipments for 1890 were:

	Pounds.
San Francisco	22,810,900
Sacramento	3,917,240
San José	10,021,210
Los Angeles	779,530
Colton	1,191,870
Stockton	188,030
Marysville	3,083,860
Total 1889-90	41,992,640

The exports by sea for the year 1889 were as follows:

MONTH.	Cases.	Value.
January	10,223	\$45,998 00
February	4,876	22,110 00
March	4,500	19,486 00
April	26,284	104,276 00
May	27,140	97,576 00
June	9,809	36,148 00
July	7,069	28,321 00
August	8,302	33,056 00
September	41,409	176,738 00
October	35,354	146,561 00
November	35,509	156,776 00
December	15,318	68,048 00
Totals	225,793	\$935,094 00

FRUIT.

The enormous quantity of fresh fruit consumed by the canners of this State, shows the relative position of the canned goods industry in connection with fruit growing in California. The total amount of fresh fruit used by our canners during the season of 1888 was 3,500 carloads, or 70,000,000 pounds.

Pack of Fruit and Vegetables—1888.

	Cases.
Table fruits (2½-lb. tins)	1,223,165
Table fruits (gallons)	13,145
Pie fruits (2½-lb. tins)	31,580
Pie fruits (gallons)	46,840
Jams and jellies	31,270
Vegetables (including tomatoes)	181,000
Total pack (24 cans to the case)	1,527,000

The following details of the shipments of fruit and vegetables for 1887 will indicate the class, distribution, and relative quantities of different kinds of fruit exported:

	Cases.
Apples (cases two dozen two-pound tins)	6,000
Apricots	175,000
Asparagus	5,000
Blackberries	20,000
Cherries, white	40,000
Cherries, black	20,000
Currants	5,000
Gooseberries	15,000
Grapes	35,000
Nectarines	3,000
Pears	50,000
Pease	25,000
Peaches	200,000
Plums	40,000
Quinces	6,500
Raspberries	6,000
Strawberries	15,000
Pie fruits	25,000
Tomatoes	300,000
Jams and jellies	30,000
Total	1,121,500

The three leading fruits for canning are apricots, peaches, and pears. There were canned in 1885: apricots, 10,000; peaches, 70,000; and pears

80,000 cases. This quantity was increased in 1886: apricots, 210,000; peaches, 130,000; and pears, 20,000 cases. There was an increase therefore of 290,000 cases altogether in these fruits in 1886 over 1885. In 1888 the pack reached for apricots, 328,456; peaches, 363,476; pears, 161,863; and plums, 121,838.

As will be noticed the pack of tomatoes was unusually large in 1887, forming over one fourth of the total pack. The pack of tomatoes in 1886 was only ninety-four thousand cases, against seventy-two thousand cases in 1885, and one hundred and thirty-nine thousand cases in 1884. The pack of apricots, pears, and peaches was in excess of any previous year. The pack of those four articles in 1887 was eight hundred and twenty-five thousand cases, or over 70 per cent of total. The trade was hampered in former years by exorbitant freight charges, and by the difficulty of finding remunerative markets. There was rarely then a year when there was not a surplus of fruit.

What with high wages and rents, interest on capital, dear sugar, and freight charges, in former years, the wonder is that the export trade was developed at all. In the more recent years there have been great improvements in such condition of things which have lessened the cost of picking, packing, and marketing the canned goods of California.

San Francisco has eight canning factories that give employment to between two thousand five hundred and three thousand people during the season, the majority being females. The busy season lasts only three months, but there is work from early spring to December. In the order of their capacity, they are under the names of A. Lusk & Co.; Cutting Fruit Packing Co.; Code, Elfelt & Co.; H. Schammel; M. J. Fontana & Co.; King-Morse Canning Co.; Overland Packing Co.; Spafford & Co.

The growing importance of this industry forces itself strongly upon us when it is realized that from small beginnings, one and one half to two millions of dollars are now handled yearly for working capital, and the trade is growing rapidly. Over a million in money is invested in this city for plant, buildings, and machinery. One of the second largest factories in San Francisco expended last year \$11,000 for labels; \$55,000 for labor; \$25,000 for boxes; \$110,000 for cans, and \$80,000 for sugar.

The labels were imported from the East at a saving of 15 per cent on the home asking price, although a local firm was offered the preference at 5 per cent more than they could be imported for.

The consumption of coal in itself is an item; the factories in the aggregate use thirty-five tons per day.

Canned goods are shipped all over the United States, Australia, and Europe; the local consumption being comparatively small. The eastern market brings very fair prices, and canned goods are in great demand.

This season there will be a considerable shortage in the output, perhaps an average of fifty thousand for each factory, and four hundred thousand cases for the city. Although this industry is one of the largest on the Pacific Coast, it is to be regretted that the accommodations offered to the employes are very poor. Several of the factories are not in good sanitary condition. The employes are crowded together in basements, and in damp, unhealthy work-rooms in others.

The effluvia arising from the drains and waste vegetable material is not conducive to the health of the employes of the establishment.

On the other hand, some of our canneries are model establishments.

Strict rules regarding cleanliness and decorum are posted in conspicuous places in the work-rooms. The result is that a respectable, well behaved class of young women work in them; the hoodlum element is, happily, absent. Where no attention is paid to the sanitary condition of the work-rooms, and no consideration given to the proper treatment of the employés, the decent, self-respecting American boy or girl will not work in such. In these will be found a mixed, nondescript class, comprising almost every nation under the sun—Negro, Chinese, Italian, Irish, Mexican, English, Scotch, German, Scandinavian, Portuguese, etc.

The Cutting Fruit Packing Company, established in 1857, is the oldest cannery in the State, and is a model institution, where everything in and around the place is neat and business-like. It is situated at 1150 Harrison Street. The buildings are low and irregular in shape, occupying an area of two hundred and seventy-five feet square. They are built of brick as a precaution against the great risk of fire. A macadamized and sloping floor, having drains every eight feet, renders the floor dry and the place healthy. About four hundred people are employed on an average during the season, three hundred of whom are females. Wages for the men range from \$1 50 to \$2 50 per day; average, \$2. The actual wages for the women are 85 cents per day. Hours of labor, from 7 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Wages are paid principally by piece work, and range per schedule, thus: Apricots, 5 cents per basket of twenty-five pounds; pears, 15 cents per basket of twenty-five pounds; cherries, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound; grapes, 5 cents per box of twenty pounds; peaches, 15 cents per basket of twenty-five pounds; strawberries, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound; currants, 1 cent per pound; pease are shelled by machinery; apples, 10 cents per basket. Wages in other factories vary slightly from this schedule, but as a whole amount to the same. A girl can prepare from fifteen to twenty-five boxes of apples per day, fifteen to twenty baskets of peaches, fifteen to twenty baskets of pears, twenty-five to thirty-five boxes of grapes, fifty to sixty kegs of tomatoes, etc. The general average of wages, however, for the city, is 90 cents.

One novel feature of the fruit canning industry is the boxing and labeling process done by girls. To watch the experts at this branch is a most pleasing sight. A Chinaman to the right passes the cans to be labeled; usually a boy, to the left, boxes and relieves. The eagerness and indefatigable zeal of the labelers is something wonderful. Their whole being is bent on their work. Almost as swift as thought the cans are labeled and stored in boxes. Three hundred and fifty cases, or eighty-four thousand two hundred and one half-pound cans, are labeled daily; nine hours constituting a day's work. This is at the rate of nine hundred and thirty-three cans an hour, or fifteen each minute, the intermission and delays occasioned by the moving and shifting of stands included. Their eagerness is something pathetic to witness, large beads of perspiration pouring down the faces of dark and fair alike.

The cannery of A. Lusk & Co. is situated at 423 Brannan Street. The buildings (frame structures) occupy an area one hundred and fifty by two hundred and fifty feet. No precaution has been taken to protect employés from dampness and cold. The floors are saturated with dampness; no proper drains have been provided to carry the water away. The wages paid are similar to those in the other factories, and the women average 85 cents per day. The basement (a dark, damp, and gloomy place) is used for a pickle factory and for making catsup. Four women

were employed in this place during the time of the visit from this office, who were paid \$1 per day.

This firm contemplates the construction of a large brick building which, when completed, will probably be a well arranged, healthy cannery.

The cannery of Code, Elfelt & Co. is located at the corner of Tenth and Bryant Streets. The buildings have been constructed very lately, and are kept comparatively clean. The main building and work-room is a long frame structure running parallel with a second building used as the store house. Both buildings are commodious, airy, and comparatively healthy. One objection, however, which is the prevailing cause of the sickness in our factories, is the negligence shown in providing against dampness, as in the case of A. Lusk & Co.'s, and in fact most of the canneries where the cutters are compelled to work on wet floors.

Four hundred hands are employed, three hundred of whom are females. Wages for men range from \$1 50 to \$2 50 per day; average, \$2. Average wages for women, 85 cents per day. Boys receive 65 cents per day. Hours from 7 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. The capacity for this factory is two thousand cases per day. The total output last year was two hundred thousand cases; this year will be one hundred and fifty thousand cases, showing a shortage of fifty thousand cases for the season. Shipments are made to London, Liverpool, Australia, Washington Territory, and to all Southern, Western, and Eastern States. This factory manufactures a portion of their cans, the bulk of which, however, are purchased on the outside. As most of the wages are paid by piece, the following schedule is what the firm pays: Apricots, 4 cents per box; peaches, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per basket; pears, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per basket; grapes, 4 cents per box; tomatoes, 4 cents per keg; cherries, 2 cents per drawer; plums, 1 cent per basket; string-beans, $\frac{3}{4}$ cent per pound. The pease, as in the other factories, are shelled by machinery. The discipline of this establishment is fairly good, and a good class of people employed. In the building used for the store-rooms a portion is reserved for the boxing and labeling, which is separated from the main body of workers entirely, thus avoiding all dampness from steam and overflowing vats. This firm two years ago was located on Main Street, but on account of the cramped condition and filthy appearance of the place were forced to move to the present commodious and healthy quarters.

The Overland Packing Company is situated at 914 Battery Street. The building is a two-story frame structure, the top floor being used for can making, the ground floor for packing, and the basement for preparing the fruits, cooking, and canning them. This factory is one of those that is open to adverse criticism. Men, women, and children are crowded together in a damp and unhealthy basement or cellar. The building from the garret to the basement is in a dirty condition. Two hundred people are employed—one hundred and twenty of whom are females. Chinese are in the majority of the remaining eighty hands. Wages are paid by the piece, and run from 7 cents to 20 cents per hour; average, 15 cents; wages of the females, 75 cents to \$1 per day; average, about 85 cents; boys are paid 75 cents per day. Hours of labor, from 7 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

The cannery of King, Morse & Co., established in 1871, is located in the old building of the American Cracker Company, at the corner of Broadway and Sansome Streets. Although the work-room is commo-

dious and well lighted, the floors are in a dirty condition. The furniture, such as benches, tables, etc., are not kept in good order. The class of employes is of the heterogeneous kind before described, and their treatment is of the rude, contemptuous style.

Over four hundred hands are employed, three hundred of whom are females; wages paid the men are from \$1 50 to \$3; average, \$2 25 per day. Women are paid by the piece, and average about 75 cents per day. They are paid less than in other factories. This firm claims to have paid out \$25,000 in labor last year.

The factory of H. Schammel is located on the corner of Powell and Chestnut Streets. The buildings, two in number, run parallel with each other, and are old and dilapidated structures. In fact, the whole place is totally unfit for the uses to which it is put. Little regard is paid to sanitary laws. Dirt, debris, and damp floors are sufficient to bring on sickness. Two hundred hands are employed—one hundred and thirty of whom are females. The wages of men average \$2 per day; the wages of women average 83 cents per day; boys are paid 50 cents per day. Hours of labor, from 7 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Fifty thousand cases are canned yearly. The daily capacity is five hundred cases. Wages by piece work are paid as follows: Apricots, 5 cents per box; peaches, 12½ cents per basket; plums, paid by day at rate of 10 cents per hour; pears, 25 cents per box; cherries, 2½ cents per box; strawberries, 2½ cents per box; currants were not canned this year; tomatoes, 2½ cents per bucket; apples, day work at \$1 per day. Women do labeling and wrapping, and also are employed in the pickle factory, where they average \$1 per day.

The canning factory of M. J. Fontana & Co. is located at the corner of Francisco and Taylor Streets. The building, similar in construction to other canneries, is a frame structure, but much more commodious than some of those referred to before. The cutting and packing department is in a similar condition to the establishment of H. Schammel. Dirt and debris cover the floors and workbenches. In this factory the laborers are paid by the day, and average \$1, where, it is claimed, they would do double the work and could earn double the wages by the piece. It is a surprising fact, that some men had sooner pay these girls by time for an uncertain amount of work, than give them the preference of doing double the labor at a corresponding increase of wages. Where only one hundred and thirty cases are put up at present at \$1 per day, three hundred cases could be easily labeled and boxed in the same time.

There are canneries in most of the prominent cities and towns of the State, and new ones are coming into existence every season. Between San Diego and Sitka there are upward of two hundred canneries, fruit, vegetable, and fish, most of which are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by San Francisco capital. This list includes canneries in California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, and Alaska.

In 1870 the total pack of all the canneries in San Francisco and its vicinity was estimated at one hundred thousand cases. Since 1875 the annual pack of fruits and vegetables by the canneries of San Francisco and vicinity has been as follows:

1875	190,000 cases.
1876	270,000 cases.
1877	206,000 cases.
1878	256,000 cases.
1879	290,000 cases.

1880	275,000 cases.
1881	473,000 cases.
1882	542,000 cases.
1883	600,000 cases.
1884	574,000 cases.
1885	565,700 cases.
1886	762,000 cases.
1887	1,121,500 cases.
1888	1,348,000 cases.

The following is a list of the leading canneries in California:

A. Lusk & Co.	San Francisco.
Code, Elfelt & Co.	San Francisco.
Cutting Fruit Packing Co.	San Francisco.
Fontana & Co.	San Francisco.
Goetjen & Co.	San Francisco.
King-Morse Canning Co.	San Francisco.
Overland Packing Co.	San Francisco.
Schammel Packing Co.	San Francisco.
Smith & Rhodes	San Francisco.
Black Diamond Canning Co.	San Joaquin River.
Bumhoff Canning Co.	Klamath River.
Carquinez Packing Co.	Benicia.
Capital Packing Co.	Sacramento.
Colton Packing Co.	Colton.
Collinsville Packing Co.	Collinsville.
Dawson (J. M.) Packing Co.	San José.
Flickinger, J. H.	San José.
Fresno Home Packing Co.	Fresno.
Gilroy Fruit Packing Co.	Gilroy.
Golden Gate Packing Co.	San José.
Klamath Packing and Trading Co.	Requa.
Los Gatos Fruit Packing Co.	Los Gatos.
Magnolia Fruit Cannery	Healdsburg.
Martinez Fruit and Canning Co.	Martinez.
Pomona Canning Co.	Pomona.
Petaluma Fruit Packing Co.	Petaluma.
Rancho Chico Fruit Co.	Chico.
San José Fruit Packing Co.	San José.
Santa Rosa Packing Co.	Santa Rosa.
Scotchler & Gibbs Canning Co.	Chippis Island.
Southern California Packing Co.	Los Angeles.
Sutter Canning and Packing Co.	Yuba City.
Sacramento Packing Co.	Sacramento.
Sacramento Packing and Drying Co.	Sacramento.
Van Allen Packing Co.	Healdsburg.
Napa Canning Co.	Napa.
Mountain View Canning Co.	Mountain View.

Capital invested, and working capital required during season in the San Francisco canneries, is, in round numbers, as follows:

COMPANY.	Capital.	Capacity per Day—Cans.
A. Lusk & Co.	\$250,000	83,000
Cutting Fruit Packing Co.	200,000	80,000
King-Morse Canning Co.	150,000	75,000
Fontana & Co.	100,000	60,000
Schammel Packing Co.	150,000	75,000
Overland Packing Co.	75,000	50,000
Goetjen, N.	50,000	30,000
Smith & Rhodes	50,000	30,000
Code, Elfelt & Co.	150,000	75,000
Totals	\$1,175,000	558,000

The capacity of these canneries can be judged from the fact that in August, 1890, they shipped one hundred and forty-two thousand cases of fruit packed during the month. From the whole State two hundred

and twenty thousand cases were shipped East during the same month. The total shipment of the season will be in the neighborhood of one million cases, of which about seven hundred thousand cases will be shipped from San Francisco.

The following statistics will show the condition and extent of the canneries throughout the State:

SAN FRANCISCO.

1. Name of firm: A. Lusk & Co.
2. Date when established: 1860.
3. Articles canned, etc.: Apricots, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, quinces, and all kinds of fruit, vegetables, and salmon.
4. Amount of capital: \$250,000.
5. Extent of grounds, building, etc.: Factory, 137½x275; warehouse, 120x137½.
6. Quantity of fish and fruit canned, packed, etc., last year: 6,000 cases (4 dozen 1-lb. cans each) of salmon; 141,000 cases (2 dozen 2½-lb. cans each) of fruit; 6,100 cases (1 dozen 8-lb. cans) of fruit. Total, 153,100 cases.
7. Daily capacity of cannery: 83,000 cans of fruit.
8. Number of employes: Men, 90; women, 400; boys, 65; girls, 230; Chinese, 53.
9. Amount of wages paid last year: \$138,000.
10. Average wages paid: Men, \$1 75; women, 90 cents; boys, \$1; girls, 90 cents; Chinese, \$1.
11. Paid by piece or day: Piece work.
12. Hours of labor: 7 A. M. to 12 M., and 12:30 P. M. to 5:30 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO.

1. Name of firm: King-Morse Canning Company.
2. Date when established: 1872; increased, 1884.
3. Articles canned, etc.: Fruits and vegetables.
4. Amount of capital: \$125,000.
5. Extent of grounds, buildings, etc.: Full 50-vara.
6. Quantity of fruits canned, packed, etc., last year: 95,800 cases.
7. Number of employes: Men, 50; women, 400; boys, 20; Chinese, 30.
8. Amount of wages paid last year: About \$30,000.
9. Average weekly wages: Men, \$11; women, \$6; boys, \$3; Chinese, \$10.
12. Hours of labor: 10 to 12.

GILROY.

1. Name of firm: Gilroy Fruit Packing Company.
2. Date when established: 1887.
3. Articles canned, etc.: Cherries, peaches, pears, plums, apricots, and apples.
4. Amount of capital: \$10,000.
5. Extent of buildings, grounds, etc.: Building 30x60, two-story, with sheds 20x60; 3½ acres of land.
6. Quantity of fish and fruit canned, packed, etc., last year: 5,000 cases of fruit.
7. Daily capacity of cannery: 5,000 cans.
8. Number of employes: Men, 20; women, 60; boys, 10; girls, 10; Chinese, 3.
11. Paid by piece or day: By piece work.
12. Hours of labor: 10.

SAN JOSÉ.

1. Name of firm: J. A. Flickinger (orchard and cannery).
2. Date when established: Orchard planted in 1880; commenced canning in 1885.
3. Articles canned, etc.: Both in tin and glass and dried—cherries, three kinds; apricots, three kinds; peaches, four kinds; pears, one kind; plums, two kinds; quinces, grapes, strawberries, blackberries, tomatoes, pease, asparagus, in fact, all fruits and vegetables pertaining to canning business.
4. Amount of capital invested to July 1, 1890: \$308,462 48.
5. Extent of buildings and grounds: Three hundred acres in orchard, five acres drying ground; cannery building, two stories, 180x70; ware-rooms, two stories, 160x130; blacksmith shop, hotel, etc.
6. Quantity of fruit canned last year: 25,000 cases.
7. Daily capacity of cannery: From 25,000 to 40,000 cans.
8. Number of employes: When working full capacity, men, 150; women, 200; girls, 100; boys, 50; 500 and upwards; Chinese, none.
6. Amount of wages paid last year: Payroll over \$200,000.
10. Average weekly wages: Men per day, with board, \$1; men per day, no board, \$1 50; women per day, no board, \$1; girls and boys, 75 cents to \$1.
11. Paid by piece or day: Both.
12. Hours of labor: Ten hours per day; over ten hours, overtime.

MOUNTAIN VIEW.

1. Name of firm: Mountain View Canning Company.
2. Date when established: 1888.
3. Articles canned, etc.: Cherries, apricots, grapes, peaches, plums, pears, and tomatoes.
4. Amount of capital: Capital stock, \$50,000; employed, \$35,000.
5. Extent of building, grounds, etc.: Five acres ground; building large enough for employment of 150 hands.
6. Quantity of fish and fruit canned, packed, etc., last year: Apricots, 50 tons; peaches, 20 tons; pears, 25 tons; plums, 10 tons; tomatoes, 40 tons; grapes and cherries, about 10 tons.
7. Daily capacity of cannery: 250,000 cans.
8. Number of employes: Men, 20; women, 25; boys, 30; girls, 25.
9. Amount of wages paid last year: \$8,000.
10. Average wages paid: Men, \$25; women, \$20; boys, \$18; girls, \$17.
12. Hours of labor: 8 hours per day.

MARTINEZ.

1. Name of firm: Martinez Fruit and Canning Company.
2. Date when established: Fall of 1889.
3. Articles canned, etc.: Salmon and fruit.
4. Amount of capital: \$100,000.
5. Extent of building, grounds, etc.: 150x80 feet.
6. Quantity of fish and fruit canned, packed, etc., last year: None packed last year.
7. Daily capacity of cannery: 15,000 cans fruit and 40,000 cans salmon.
8. Number of employes: Men, 5; women, 50; boys, 20; girls, 20; Chinese, 60.
9. Amount of wages paid last year: None.
10. Average weekly wages: Men, \$12; women, \$7 50; boys, \$6; girls, \$6 50; Chinese, \$1 45 per day.
11. Paid by piece or day: Both.
12. Hours of labor: All hours.

YUBA CITY.

1. Name of firm: Sutter Canning and Packing Company, Yuba City, California.
2. Date when established: April, 1883.
3. Articles canned, etc.: All kinds of fruit.
4. Amount of capital: \$50,000.
5. Extent of building, grounds, etc.: $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres.
6. Quantity of fish and fruit canned, packed, etc., last year: Peaches, 300 tons; pears, 100 tons; apricots, 100 tons; plums, 25 tons; other varieties, 75 tons.
7. Daily capacity of cannery: 20,000 cans.
8. Number of employes: Men, 25; women, 175; boys, 25; girls, 25; Chinese, 8.
9. Amount of wages paid last year: \$15,000.
10. Average weekly wages: Men, \$10; women, \$7; boys, \$5; girls, \$6; Chinese, \$10.
11. Paid by piece or day: Mostly by piece work.
12. Hours of labor: 10 hours per day.

BENICIA.

1. Name of firm: Carquinez Packing Company.
2. Date when established: June 14, 1882.
3. Articles canned, etc.: Salmon, cherries, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, apricots, peaches, Bartlett pears, plums, apples, quinces, nectarines, and tomatoes.
4. Amount of capital: \$150,000.
5. Extent of grounds, buildings, etc.: Grounds, 105,000 square feet; buildings, covering 47,000 square feet.
6. Quantity of fish and fruit canned, packed, etc., last year: 18,000 cases canned salmon, 26,500 cases canned fruits of different varieties, as above mentioned, and 4,000 cases canned tomatoes.
7. Daily capacity of cannery: 1,000 cases of salmon, and 800 cases of fruit.
8. Number of employes: Men, 8; women, 40; boys, 20; girls, 60; Chinese, 60.
9. Amount of wages paid last year: \$32,500.
10. Average weekly wages: Men, \$15; women, \$8; boys, \$6; girls, \$6; Chinese, \$7 50.
11. Paid by piece or day: All women, girls, and boys.
12. Hours of labor: 10 and 11.

BLACK DIAMOND.

1. Name of firm: Black Diamond Canning Co.
2. Established: 1877, under name of Booth & Co.
3. Articles canned: Fish (salmon), fruit, apricots, peaches, pears, and plums.
4. Capital: \$75,000 to \$100,000.
5. Extent of buildings: 80x250 feet of floor room.
6. Output last year: 35,000 cases of salmon, 3,000 cases of apricots, 3,000 cases of peaches, 3,000 cases of pears, 1,000 cases of plums.

7. Capacity per day: 50,000 cans of salmon, 18,000 cans of fruit.
8. Number of employés: Men, 20; women, none; boys, 10; girls, none; Chinese, 50.
9. Wages paid last year: \$25,000.
10. Average daily wages: Men, \$2; boys, \$1 25; Chinese, \$1 25.
12. Hours of work daily: 11.
13. Present proprietors: Scotchler & Gibbs.

COLTON.

1. Name of firm: Colton Packing Company.
2. Date when established: January 1, 1887.
3. Articles canned, etc.: All kinds of fruit; no vegetables, fish, or meat.
4. Amount of capital: \$50,000.
5. Extent of grounds, buildings, etc.: Two and a half acres.
6. Quantity of fish and fruit canned, packed, etc., last year: Fruit, 30,000 cases.
7. Daily capacity of cannery: 20,000 cans.
8. Number of employés: Men, 50; women, 200; boys, 20; girls, some; Chinese, 10.
9. Amount of wages paid last year: About \$10,100.
10. Average weekly wages: Men, \$12; women, \$5 to \$7; boys, \$6; Chinese, \$7 50.
11. Paid by piece or day: Both.
12. Hours of labor: 10.

SACRAMENTO.

1. Name of firm: Capital Packing Co., a corporation.
2. Date when established: 1882, by J. H. Carroll & Co.
3. Articles canned, etc.: Fish, fruit, vegetables, jams, and jellies.
4. Amount of capital: \$60,000.
5. Extent of grounds, buildings, etc.: 320 feet square.
6. Quantity of fish and fruit canned, packed, etc., last year: 1887, 100,000 cases (2 dozen cans each); 1888, 60,000 cases (2 dozen cans each); 1889, 40,000 cases (2 dozen cans each).
7. Daily capacity of cannery: Up to 1,500 cases per day, according to fruit packed.
8. Number of employés: Men, 25; women, up to 400; boys, 10; Chinese, 15.
9. Amount of wages paid last year: 1888, \$30,000; 1889, \$15,000.
10. Average weekly wages: Men, \$10; women, \$6 to \$12; boys, \$6; girls, \$6; Chinese, \$9.
11. Paid by piece or day: Piece.
12. Hours of labor: 10.

SAN JOSÉ.

1. Name of firm: Golden Gate Packing Company.
2. Date when established: Incorporated 1877.
3. Articles canned, etc.: Fruits and vegetables.
4. Amount of capital: \$85,000.
5. Extent of building, grounds, etc.: One half block.
6. Quantity of fruit canned, packed, etc., last year: Apricots, 8,290 cases; blackberries, 450 cases; white cherries, 8,717 cases; black cherries, 1,780 cases; grapes, 280 cases; Bartlett pears, 4,565 cases; pease, 1,609 cases; Egg plums, 2,170 cases; Damson plums, 336 cases; Gold Drop plums, 217 cases; Green Gage plums, 2,290 cases; Yellow Crawford peaches, 5,500 cases; Lemon Cling peaches, 2,707 cases; White Heath peaches, 250 cases; quinces, 200 cases.
7. Daily capacity of cannery: 1,000 cases.
8. Number of employés: Men, 15 to 30; women, 300 to 500; boys, 20 to 30; girls, 100; Chinese, none.
9. Amount of wages paid last year: \$26,561 25.
10. Average weekly wages: Men, \$9 to \$16 50; women, \$6; boys, \$3 50 to \$6; girls, \$6.
11. Paid by piece or day: Both.
12. Hours of labor: 7 A. M to 6 P. M.

SANTA ROSA.

1. Name of firm: Santa Rosa Packing Company.
2. Date when established: 1881.
3. Articles canned, etc.: Fruit and vegetables.
4. Amount of capital: \$50,000.
5. Extent of building, grounds, etc.: Building, 24,000 square feet; grounds, about 2½ acres.
6. Quantity of fish and fruit canned, packed, etc., last year: 14,000 cases of fruit, and 1,000 cases of corn.
7. Daily capacity of cannery: 1,500 cases, or 36,000 cans per day.
8. Number of employés: Men, 50; women, 160; boys, 40; girls, 20 to 50; Chinese, 24.
9. Amount of wages paid last year: \$9,132 10.
10. Average weekly wages: Men, \$10; women, \$6; boys, \$6; girls, \$3 to \$4 50; Chinese, \$8.
11. Paid by piece or day: Both.
12. Hours of labor: 6:30 A. M. to 6 P. M.; one half hour for dinner.

HEALDSBURG.

1. Name of firm: The Van Allen Packing Co.
2. Date when established: 1887.
3. Articles canned, etc.: Fruits.
4. Amount of capital: \$20,000.
5. Extent of building, grounds, etc.: Building, 210x40; second story, 60x40; lot, 250x50.
6. Quantity of fish and fruit canned, packed, etc., last year: 5,000 cases.
7. Daily capacity of cannery: 15,000 cans.
8. Number of employes: Men, 20; girls and women, 200; boys, 20; Chinese, 10.
10. Average weekly wages: Men, \$7 75; women, \$5 90; boys, \$4 50; girls, \$5 90; Chinese, \$9.
11. Paid by piece or day: Both.
12. Hours of labor: 10.

LOS GATOS.

1. Name of firm: Los Gatos Canning Co.
2. Date when established: Los Gatos Fruit Packing Co., 1881; Los Gatos Canning Co., 1889.
3. Articles canned, etc.: Fruit and vegetables. Fruit drying establishment in connection with the canning business.
4. Amount of capital: \$100,000.
5. Extent of buildings, grounds, etc.: One acre, buildings over half; drying grounds, leased, five acres adjoining.
6. Quantity of fish and fruit canned, packed, etc., last year; giving the different kinds: Canned—Apricots, 15,000 cases; cherries, 9,000 cases; peaches, 16,000 cases; pears, 9,000 cases; plums, 3,000 cases; blackberries, tomatoes, strawberries, and other fruits, say 3,000 cases. Drying—Peaches, apricots, prunes, about 250 tons.
7. Daily capacity of cannery: 35,000 to 40,000 cans.
8. Number of employes: Men, 40; women, 175; boys, 25; girls, 35; Chinese, none.
9. Amount of wages paid last year: For drying and canning, \$32,000.
10. Average weekly wages: Men, \$12; women, \$9; boys, \$6; girls, \$6.
11. Paid by piece or day: Women and girls average \$1 75 to \$2 daily.
12. Hours of labor: 10.

NOTE.—The above is compiled from season of 1888. The pack of 1889 was light, owing to the present company not purchasing until after opening of season. The cannery this season, after extensive improvements, has a capacity of over one hundred thousand cases per annum, and will employ over three hundred hands, all white, no Chinese being employed.

SAN JOSÉ.

1. Name of firm: The J. M. Dawson Packing Co.
2. Date when established: 1880.
4. Amount of capital: \$100,000.
5. Extent of buildings, grounds, etc.: \$35,000.
6. Quantity of fish and fruit canned, packed, etc., last year: About 10,000 cases cherries; 110 cases strawberries; 125 cases currants; 7,770 cases plums; 125 cases blackberries; 125 cases raspberries; 15,700 cases apricots; 146 cases Muscat grapes; 6,500 cases Bartlett pears; and 9,000 cases peaches.
7. Daily capacity of cannery: 1,250 cases per day for six months.
8. Number of employes: Men, 40; women, 300; boys, 20; girls, 160; Chinese, none.
9. Amount of wages paid last year: \$29,679 63.
10. Average weekly wages: Men, \$9; women, \$7; boys, \$5; girls, \$7.
11. Paid by piece or day: Both.
12. Hours of labor: 10.

NAPA.

1. Name of firm: Napa Fruit Canning, Packing, and Drying Company.
2. Date when established: 1886; bought by present owner in 1888.
3. Articles canned, etc.: Fruits only.
4. Amount of capital: \$20,000.
5. Extent of buildings, grounds, etc.: Main building, 50x100 feet, two stories; addition, 24x40, one story; engine and cook-room, about 24x50; dry house, 20x36.
6. Quantity of fruit canned, packed, etc., last year: 11,000 cases of cherries, apricots, peaches, pears, plums, tomatoes, and apples. Did not run drier last year.
7. Daily capacity of cannery: Said to be 20,000 cans; I would call it 12,000.
8. Number of employes: Men, women, boys, and girls, 155; Chinese, 4.
9. Amount of wages paid last year: \$8,319 62.
11. Paid by piece or day: Both.
12. Hours of labor: 10.

I could not give you the number of employes, as they were not the same all the time. The largest payroll was: Men, women, boys, and girls, 155; Chinese, 4.

HEALDSBURG.

1. Name of firm: Magnolia and Healdsburg Fruit Cannery.
2. Date when established: Incorporated January 19, 1889.
3. Articles canned, etc.: Peaches, plums, cherries, apricots, pears, prunes, apples, jellies and jams, string beans and sugar corn, blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries, and currants.
4. Amount of capital: Authorized capital, \$100,000; about \$25,000 paid up.
5. Extent of buildings, grounds, etc.: Main building, brick and adobe, 50x150, two stories, used as warehouse and can factory; four frame buildings, about 50x60.
6. Quantity of fish and fruit canned, packed, etc., last year: Not run by the corporation last year. In 1888, about 55,000 cases of various fruits and vegetables were packed by T. S. Merchant, which were all readily sold. About 5,000 cases packed last year by T. S. Merchant, lessee of the cannery.
7. Daily capacity of cannery: 1,000 cases.
8. Number of employes: Men, 90; women, 300; boys, 20; girls, 50; Chinese, none (when in full blast); about 20 employes at present.
10. Average weekly wages: Men, \$9; women, \$6; boys, \$6; girls, \$5.
11. Paid by piece or day: Half and half.
12. Hours of labor: 10 to 15 hours per day.

SACRAMENTO.

1. Name of firm: Sacramento Packing and Drying Company.
2. Date when established: June, 1888.
3. Articles canned, etc.: California fruits and vegetables.
4. Amount of capital: \$50,000.
5. Extent of building, grounds, etc.: 160 feet square.
6. Quantity of fish and fruit canned, packed, etc., last year: 30,000 cases of fruit.
7. Capacity (daily) of cannery: 25,000 cans.
8. Number of employes: Men, 25; women, 150; boys, 20; Chinese, 5.
9. Amount of wages paid last year: \$12,000.
10. Average weekly wages: Men, \$10; women, \$6; boys, \$4 50; Chinese, \$7 50.
11. Paid by piece or day: Women paid by the piece.
12. Hours of labor: 10.

SAN JOSÉ.

1. Name of firm: San José Fruit Packing Company.
2. Date when established: Incorporated January 20, 1875.
3. Articles canned, etc.: All kinds of fruits and vegetables.
4. Amount of capital: \$150,000; surplus, \$50,000; total, \$200,000.
5. Extent of building, grounds, etc.: Covers about three acres.
6. Quantity of fish and fruit canned, packed, etc., last year: Fruits and vegetables, 111,333 cases.
7. Daily capacity of cannery: 100,000 cans.
8. Number of employes: Men, 50; women, 1,000; boys, 50; Chinese, 25.
9. Amount of wages paid last year: \$45,000.
10. Average daily wages paid: Men, \$2; women, \$1; boys, \$1; Chinese, \$1 10.
11. Paid by piece or day: Both.
12. Hours of labor: 10 hours per day.

PART III.

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS.

No statistics regarding coöperative or mutual, or, as they are generally called, assessment insurance organizations have ever before been published in California by any State officer. Their business is immense. Their membership very large. Their income and disbursements go into the millions. A very large proportion of our population are interested about their financial condition and their methods of doing business. The depositor in a savings bank, and the man or woman who insures property or life in the non-assessment, or old line insurance companies, or those who required certain fixed payments at stated periods, are protected under the laws of the State, because these institutions are under the supervision of the State Bank Commissioners and the State Insurance Commissioner.

Thousands of the wage-earning class of our citizens are insured in the assessment associations. Why should they not be informed by some reliable official authority as to their financial condition, and their ability to fulfill their contracts? If sound, why should not the fact be made known? If rotten, why should not their condition be exposed?

At the last session of the Legislature (1889) State Insurance Commissioner J. C. L. Wadsworth had a bill introduced which would subject all assessment insurance organizations, except genuine fraternal societies, to the laws of the State, and compel them to make returns to him annually. This measure was defeated through the machinations of certain unsound assessment insurance organizations that did not wish the light to be shed on their plans and financial condition.

Another cause for the failure of its passage in the Assembly was the want of knowledge as to its necessity on the part of the members. This want I propose to supply. For this special reason, and also to afford information to the many thousands of the working classes who are interested in these associations, this investigation was undertaken. From the very start it had the cordial indorsement and support of Insurance Commissioner Wadsworth, who had long before seen its necessity, but had neither the power under the law, nor the means at hand to undertake it himself. He felt a keen interest in the work as it progressed, and his counsel was of great value in getting at the bottom facts.

A great many States of the Union place assessment insurance companies under the jurisdiction of their Insurance Commissioners, who publish statistics annually about them. The States of New York, Massachusetts, Maine, Nebraska, and Wisconsin require even the genuine popular and well known fraternal insurance societies to make annual statements to their Insurance Commissioners.

As will be seen from the testimony given before me by several representatives of these organizations, their officers would not only not object

to doing this in California, but recommend that it should be required of them in order that the counterfeit fraternal may be exposed. The shams and the frauds have been working serious injury to the legitimate fraternal organizations.

PLANS OF LIFE INSURANCE. "

In order that what follows in this report may be clearly understood by all, it is well in the first place to explain the plans of life insurance.

There are three general plans or systems under which the business of life insurance is conducted in this country and known as—

1. The level premium plan.
2. The natural premium plan.
3. The assessment plan.

The advocates of each plan occupy a separate and distinct field of action.

Each plan is founded upon the American experience table of mortality.

The distinguishing features of the level premium, or "old line" plan as it is often called, are that it requires the payment in advance of a fixed annual premium, from which is taken and laid aside a certain portion as a "reserve." This reserve, with annual additions, is invested in interest-bearing securities, and accumulates at compound interest until the policy becomes a claim, when it is used to reimburse the company for the payment of the loss. This reserve is charged to the company as a liability, and must at all times be kept to the full amount required by law. The amount of the annual premiums upon this plan remains the same for life, or for the term of years for which the policy is written.

At the end of each year, after deducting the reserve and expenses, the balance of the premium is credited back to the assured as a dividend. This dividend may remain with the company to be applied on future premiums, or it may be drawn out by the assured in cash. Policies issued upon this plan may be exchanged for paid up policies for proportionate amounts, or the company may pay back in cash a portion of the accumulated reserve, if desired, at any time after three years from date of issue.

THE NATURAL PREMIUM PLAN.

This plan is sometimes called the "renewal term plan," and has some features similar to the level premium companies. It requires payment in advance of an annual premium, for a fixed amount, determined from the mortality tables. This premium consists of the expense fund and reserve, which is the same as charged by the level premium companies. Instead, however, of retaining the reserve and accumulating it with compound interest for the payment of future losses, as with the level premium companies, it is used to pay current losses, and in theory the full reserve is exhausted at the end of the year, and the assured is required, in order to renew his policy at the beginning of the succeeding year, to pay a higher premium, rendered necessary by the higher reserve charged upon his advanced age. The premiums charged upon this plan are very much less in the outset than those charged by the level premium companies, but increase with each succeeding year. The companies guar-

antee the payment of the sum named in its policies at death, and if a balance remains in the treasury at the close of a year, it is carried to the Surplus Fund, and used to pay extraordinary losses or to reduce the future premiums of its members.

This plan has the advantage of being mathematically correct in principle, and in allowing the individual to pay for his life insurance in the same manner as for his fire insurance, viz.: in yearly payments, graded in proportion to the increasing hazard of his risk.

THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

The assessment plan of insurance had its origin among the fraternal societies of England. They were long known as burial societies, and while not assuming to deal in life insurance, afforded substantial benefits to their sick, and to the widows and orphans of deceased members. Their membership was usually limited to the members of one profession, trade, or occupation; the members contributed equally to the dues of the organization, without regard to age or condition of health. From this humble beginning has sprung the system of assessment insurance, which has had such a marvelous growth in this country. January 1, 1886, it is estimated that nearly two millions of people were insured in the United States upon the assessment plan to the amount of over \$4,000,000,000.

From the developments which arose regarding the plans and practices of the coöperative insurance associations, during the investigation, I deemed it advisable to make a separate report of them, but especially of those called "endowment" associations, which was published in pamphlet form and widely distributed.

COÖPERATIVE INSURANCE.

Coöperative insurance in its various forms—life, accident, endowment, etc.—has come into existence within the last twenty-five years. Consequently it is yet almost too young to be judged as a permanent factor in our social economy, but its evolution is a curious and interesting study. It was begotten on the ruin and havoc wrought by the innumerable failures of life insurance companies. We are living in a progressive age; the "schoolmaster is abroad," and his lessons are bearing fruit.

When people saw high officials of insurance companies reveling in luxury and amassing great fortunes from the money which they had contributed, they asked themselves the question, "Why should we not insure ourselves? If the officers and Directors of life insurance companies are able to hoard up millions of a reserve fund out of the payments of the insured, why should we not have a voice in deciding what disposition should be made of such funds? Through coöperation people of small means are able to conduct a business enterprise by uniting their little capital, which no one of them could possibly do alone; therefore, let us coöperate."

The whole scheme of coöperative insurance is a strike against the sordid, selfish aggrandizement of old line insurance companies. Wage earners, men and women, wanted insurance to be paid in frequent small payments, but the agents, who are interested in large premiums, and consequently large commissions, would not work such plans. By

this course they killed the hen that laid for them the golden egg, because the people took the remedy into their own hands. Since the advent of the coöperative methods but few life insurance companies, on the old lines, have been incorporated where the former are in operation.

The new departure is most plausible in theory and commends itself to all who carefully study its features. In the hands of capable and honorable men it can accomplish a world of good.

The plan is simply for a number of people to combine in an organization; to charge for admission and annual or quarterly or monthly fees a sum sufficient for reasonable expenses; and to assess the member a certain sum, to be paid at certain periods, out of which is disbursed the amount of insurance to the member's legatee or beneficiary.

Such a plan to furnish money relief to an humble family at the lowest cost, and at time of great need—either in old age, or in case of accident or death—appeals to the masses as most deserving of support.

At first this plan was adopted by fraternal societies organized for other and different purposes, who put it in, so to speak, as a new plank in their platform. Those interested in the old line life and accident insurance companies tried, by every means, to cry down this new departure on the part of the fraternal societies. The country was deluged with literature showing the impossibility of success. Experts were employed who proved, beyond the possibility of contradiction, the utter absurdity of the fraternal being able to fulfill their obligations. "Figures don't lie," "You cannot go beyond the logic of cold facts," they continually cried out. Still, in spite of such direful prophecies and predictions, in the face of adverse arithmetical demonstrations, against all powerful monopoly influence, these fraternal societies have calmly pursued the even tenor of their way and faithfully carried out their pledges.

It may now be said that they have passed the experimental stage and entered upon a career of permanent usefulness. No one is now rash enough to dispute that the fraternal coöperative insurance societies have furnished an immense amount of relief at low cost.

METHODS OF OLD LINE INSURANCE.

They occupy a field inaccessible to the methods of the old line companies. They have forced the latter to a realizing sense that their days of undivided sway are passed forever. The enormous amount of money locked up in the Reserve Funds of the old line insurance companies, mounting up to the tens and hundreds of millions, is not now accumulating at such an alarming ratio. Take, for instance, the millions hoarded up annually and placed in Reserve Funds by the Mutual Life of New York, the Equitable Life Assurance, the Connecticut Mutual Life, and the New York life insurance companies. Where do they come from? They represent an amount over and above the necessary expenditures, which was taken directly from the pockets of their policy holders in premiums. That it is proper for such companies to have a Reserve or Guarantee Fund is unquestionable, even if the law did not require it, but to go on forever squeezing their shareholders in order to pile up this Reserve Fund mountain high, is baneful policy, and unjust to those who pay. The thousands of insured who have raised up these immense piles from a cipher foundation, have practically about as much present and prospective interest in the Reserve Funds, except in the way of guaranty,

as the slaves under King Rameses had in the Egyptian pyramids which they had helped to build.

The Pennsylvania insurance reports show that the level premium insurance companies collected in ten years \$699,250,701. They paid in losses and matured endowments, during the same period, \$285,354,004. Where did the difference go, amounting to the enormous total of \$413,-896,797?

Twenty-nine companies in the State of New York received in premiums, in 1888, over \$114,000,000, of which only \$48,000,000 were paid for death claims, while \$29,000,000 were paid for expenses. For every dollar, therefore, paid for death claims, more than 60 cents was paid for expenses. The balance, \$37,000,000, was added to the assets of the companies.

Consequently, for every dollar paid for death losses about 80 cents was added to the already loaded and inflated reserve resources of these gigantic corporations.

COMPARATIVE COST.

All "Old Line" Insurance Companies Reporting to New York Insurance Department.

YEAR.	Total Insurance in Force.	Total Death Losses Paid.	Total Expenses.	Average Cost of Paying Death Losses per \$1,000 of Insurance.	Ratio of Expenses to Death Losses—Per Cent.
1874 -----	\$1,997,236,230	\$22,720,328	\$16,363,500	\$11 40	70.0
1875 -----	1,992,043,146	24,988,434	14,492,657	13 00	58.0
1876 -----	1,735,995,190	21,185,429	13,508,829	12 20	63.3
1877 -----	1,556,105,223	19,408,315	13,684,350	12 47	70.5
1878 -----	1,480,921,223	20,138,126	11,341,392	13 59	56.3
1879 -----	1,439,961,165	20,284,347	10,893,197	14 00	53.7
1880 -----	1,475,995,172	21,444,339	12,713,468	14 53	59.3
1881 -----	1,539,848,581	22,565,252	13,120,857	14 65	58.1
1882 -----	1,637,648,872	22,405,101	13,605,289	13 73	61.1
1883 -----	1,763,730,115	24,689,107	15,593,961	13 99	63.1
1884 -----	1,870,728,059	24,871,875	18,482,526	13 30	74.3
1885 -----	2,023,517,488	28,194,990	19,040,797	13 95	67.5
1886 -----	2,222,413,050	29,234,271	21,391,042	13 15	73.1
1887 -----	2,474,507,120	33,733,282	25,353,732	13 22	75.0
1888 -----	2,761,577,128	37,358,100	29,239,785	13 19	78.2
Average -----				\$13 36	

No wonder that insurance magnates have been able to live in a style of splendor rivaling that of a Hindoo Maharajah.

The line at which the bleeding process must stop has been discovered by the coöperative insurance associations. On the other hand, so many bogus or fraudulent mutual or coöperative insurance companies have been organized, especially in San Francisco, that a provident head of a family may prefer to be bled by an old established company than run the risk of losing all in a mutual concern of whose character and ability to carry out its contract he has some misgivings. After the old fraternal societies (which merely extended their lines of usefulness) came new associations, lodges, guilds, etc., whose chief aim and object was professedly the insurance or endowment of their members, such as the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Knights of Honor, etc. Last, there followed stock or proprietary associations that commenced to work the assessment plan of life and endowment insurance as a business enterprise.

THREE CLASSES OF COÖPERATIVE INSURANCE.

We have then three classes of assessment insurance organizations:

1. Fraternal, with insurance superadded.
2. Assessment insurance guilds or lodges.
3. Assessment insurance associations.

Of the three classes referred to, the first, or strictly fraternal societies, such as the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Knights of Honor, etc., are looked upon as little republics, making their own rules and regulations by common consent, and therefore requiring no legal restraint or State supervision to protect the membership from imposition.

Some of the second class are also conducted as genuine coöperative associations, honestly conducted, all the members pulling together in the same boat and sharing the same fortunes—sink or swim. Some again are sham fraternal guilds under the control and guidance of needy adventurers, who foist themselves into official position and manage to keep themselves there so long as the society lasts.

With regard to the third class, they embrace three forms of insurance organizations:

1. Insurance payable at death.
2. Insurance payable on account of sickness or accident.
3. Insurance payable during life at certain periods.

CHAPTER I.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

I shall take up the three classes of assessment insurance organizations in the order given, beginning with fraternal associations.

The assessments for death losses in this class of associations or societies are usually made at the supreme office and collected from the members through the machinery of the local or subordinate lodges; but few salaried officers are required, and the expenses of the societies are reduced to a minimum. The expense of maintaining the local organization is compensated by the social and fraternal benefits derived from association. But the chief value of these associations, from the standpoint of insurance, is in the cohesion of this membership by reason of the fraternal relation, which enables them to successfully resist the tendency to disintegration under the shock of an excessive, although perhaps only temporary, increase of mortality ratio. The fraternal relation, in other words, supplies to some extent the vitality afforded by the reserve or emergency funds retained by most companies of the other class.

The following able and lucid article on Coöperative Fraternity, expressly written for this report, is from the pen of one of the best known men in fraternal circles on this coast, Wm. H. Barnes, Esq., P. G. M.:

COÖPERATIVE FRATERNITY.

It is now thirty-five years since I first associated myself with a fraternal society, among the objects of which was, by coöperative or mutual assistance, to provide not only kindly sympathy in event of trial or misfortune, but tangible relief and assistance in sickness, disability, or physical accident, decent sepulture at death, and friendly care for the family deprived by death of its protector and head.

This association was the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which I joined in 1855. Even so eminent an actuary as the late Elizur Wright, of Connecticut, told me, twenty-five years ago, that the I. O. O. F. promised more than it could perform, and that its scale of dues in proportion to its scale of benefits was disproportionate; or, in other words, the benefits were too high for the dues, and that in his judgment time would bankrupt the fraternity's exchequer.

He at that time based his opinion and estimates, as many are apt to, even at the present day, upon a calculation having for its starting point and ending the assumption that each person joining the order would remain in the same until the day of his death, and left entirely out of said calculation the factor of lapses, which is a most prominent one in all such matters, whether connected with insurance or fraternity orders. To emphasize this point, I give you the statistics of American Odd Fellowship, taken from the report of Secretary T. A. Ross to the Supreme Lodge of that order, at the session held in Columbus, Ohio, September, 1889:

Total number of initiations from 1830 to December 31, 1888	1,575,637
Number of brothers buried	136,834
Total membership, January 1, 1889	603,537
	<hr/>
	740,371
Unaccounted for	835,266

Out of the 1,575,637 members admitted in these fifty-eight years, less than 10 per cent has died in the order, and more than half of the entire number have been in more or less years, and then, from various reasons, withdrawn and relieved the order of all responsibility, so far as they were concerned.

In this connection, it is of value to know what is the death rate per annum, as it serves as a criterion to some extent in making estimates or calculations upon the subject:

Members in order, December 31, 1887	554,404
Received by initiation, card, reinstatement, etc., in 1888	73,558
	<hr/>
	627,962

Deaths during year, 6,369 (a shade over 1 per cent). The order was instituted in 1819; 1889 was the seventieth year of its history.

Again, to point out the important factor of losses, let me state that although 73,558 were admitted during the year, yet at the close of said year, the order only made a net gain of 25,802, showing, after deducting the 6,369 deaths, a loss of 41,360 of old members, whose places were supplied by new initiates.

I do not deem it necessary to refute the hackneyed assertion "that there is as much risk to an order in 40,000 'new' men as in 40,000 'old' ones," for such an assertion disproves itself.

Odd Fellowship is the largest and most prominent beneficial society in America, promising to pay weekly sick benefits, to visit its sick, and bury its dead.

Its sixty-ninth year I have given you, and will add that in the period alone alluded to, it has redeemed every promise, relieved 1,393,946 brethren, 176,608 widowed families, buried 136,834 members, and paid out for these purposes, \$48,601,862 09.

In California, this order had, January 1, 1889, 26,457 members in 327 lodges; paid for relief purposes during 1888, \$235,342 04. Odd Fellowship was introduced here in 1849, California Lodge being instituted in San Francisco, September twenty-first, of said year; the Grand Lodge was instituted in May, 1853.

I give the dates to show the age and experience of this order, and to prove its right to be recognized as a reliable and legitimate fraternal association, founded upon the principle of mutual aid or coöperation for mutual benefit of all concerned.

As there are no specified pecuniary obligations in the Masonic order, said fraternity would not properly come under discussion in this paper.

What is true of Odd Fellowship, is true, in a greater or less degree, of the veteran orders of Foresters, Druids, Red Men, and of the younger order of the Knights of Pythias (1879), each of whom have in every respect demonstrated their good faith to their members and the public at large, and by their honorable records established themselves firmly for all time to come.

So much for the old orders. And now I desire to speak of that more recent system of coöperative fraternity which has revolutionized this continent within the past ten or twelve years, and which has put within the reach of every honest, hardworking man the means of providing for his family in the event of his death a reasonable sum of money, and thus avert want, destitution, and their frequent attendants, misery and crime.

In 1868, John J. Upchurch, a mechanic of Meadville, conceived and put into operation a system of mutual fraternal contributions at the death of a member. He named this fraternity the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and worked diligently to establish it. It grew slowly, having but four hundred members in 1871; and when it was introduced on this coast, in 1873, by Horace G. Pratt, but four thousand. In 1877, when the Grand Lodge of California was established, there were only twenty-five thousand members in the United States; but just at this time members of the older orders, especially in California, had their attention called to it. There was no question as to the inestimable value it would be to members of the older orders, who were provided for in the event of sickness or disability (by the weekly sick benefit system of their order), if a tangible provision could be made for their families in the event of their death.

The question immediately arose: "Can \$2,000 at death be secured for a reasonable payment, and how much; and can a system be arranged so that payments can be made in monthly installments, instead of having to pay in a lump sum, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually, as required by corporations?" To the masses there is a great difference in paying \$2 a month and paying \$20, or even \$10, at a single payment at any one time during the year.

It came within my province to fully and exhaustively investigate the matter of cost, death rate, average age, pro rata of loss, etc. To do so I fully examined the records of fraternities and corporations to ascertain the average death rate and the actual cost of carrying \$1,000 insurance annually. The result of that investigation was, that in progressive orders, such as those I have referred to, the average age of the members, year by year, is forty years; and the average death rate 1 per cent; and that by payments varying from \$18 to \$24 annually (averaging \$20), \$2,000 could be paid at the death of every member who died in the order.

Always provided, that these payments must go into an exclusive beneficiary fund, and be used only for the payment of the beneficiary certificates.

In business corporations, it is necessary to have salaried officers, employés, agents, etc., who must be paid, a reserve fund accumulated, and many other requisite expenses, which, of course, must be provided for, and added to the cost to the customer; but in the A. O. U. W., by making it a *fraternal order*, none of these items of expense are incurred, and not a single penny of the beneficiary moneys can be used for any purpose except to pay heirs of deceased members. The *fraternal* part of the association is seen, when it is realized that the heads, the managers, from the Supreme Master Workman, the Grand Masters of States, down to the Masters of the subordinates, receive no salary, commission, or pecuniary compensation whatever; the members all act as agents and employés free of cost. Rent of offices, advertising, and a score of expenses absolutely necessary to a business organization, as well as a reasonable rate of interest on the capital invested, are all unknown in the A. O. U. W.

There are some clerical expenses, and some expense for lodge meetings, but no more than there are in the Masons, Odd Fellows, etc., and the moneys for those are raised by dues on the A. O. U. W., as they are in the other orders; and the members consider the fraternal privileges and advantages in the A. O. U. W. worth all the dues they pay, just the same as members of other orders do.

Therefore, the only question to be considered, so far as the beneficiary feature is concerned, is, will it be permanent and continuous, and will the death rate and assessment continue at a reasonable figure?

By referring to the sixty-ninth year of Odd Fellowship given in this article, it will be found that a payment of \$21 in the year 1888 by each member would have paid \$2,000 for every death in the order in said year.

The following statistics of the A. O. U. W. (now twenty-one years old) will be found valuable for reference and information. (The amount carried by each member is \$2,000.)

Total membership January 1, 1889	215,195
Deaths in order from organization to January 1, 1889	12,322
Paid for same	\$24,644,000
Death rate per 1,000 members in 1888	9.72
Average yearly death rate ten years (1879 to 1888)	8.48
Average annual cost of \$1,000 protection (1879 to 1888)	\$8 50
Average number of assessments (\$1 each) (1879 to 1888)	17
Average number of assessments (\$1 each) in 1888	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Average duration of membership of those who died in 1888	5 years, 9 months, 4 days.

In California, over fifteen hundred members of the A. O. U. W. have died, and more than \$3,000,000 paid to heirs in this State.

I have been thus particular in regard to the A. O. U. W. for several reasons: First, because it is the original, oldest, and largest of the coöperative fraternities paying benefits at death; second, because it is the only one paying the same amount (\$2,000) to all members (no more, no less); and, third, because it does not believe in the equity, or use of what is known as graded assessments, but if it admits a member at all, admits him at the same assessment (\$1) as all other members.

I have personally ever held that the question to ask was not what a man's age was, but "is he a good risk for eight years?" And, if he was, whether he was twenty-one or forty-nine, to take him, as it has been proved beyond all question, that eight years is the average duration of a "fraternal life" in any order. The records prove that the number of assessments, the pro rata of death, and the cost in the A. O. U. W. in most cases, is much less than that of other associations or organizations of similar or approximate age.

There are other orders worthy of honorable mention, notably the Knights of Honor, Royal Arcanum, American Legion of Honor, etc., formed on the graded assessment plan, and certainly if the A. O. U. W. can live and discharge all of its obligations on the level plan of \$1 each, they certainly can with an increased assessment for older members.

The success of the great orders named above—their wonderful growth—the favor extended to them by the older fraternities, coupled with the practical illustrations on every hand of their value, the millions of dollars paid to widows and orphans, placed them and their system in the most favorable light before the people, and the great masses, whom a few years ago would almost have mobbed a man who came to talk "life insurance," became educated to the value and necessity of future protection for their families.

and the insurance corporations to-day owe much to the fraternal societies for the general feeling which now exists on this subject among the people at large.

It was not surprising, therefore, that there should be those who imagined that they also could form systems, enterprises, and associations on a similar or improved (?) principle, and pay moneys for other purposes than to heirs at death by the assessment method, and the result was that the air was soon filled with all kinds of "bubbles," with promises *ad libitum*.

It has never been my province or practice, either as a writer or speaker, to endeavor to build up any order I represented by reflecting upon, or endeavoring to destroy, some other order. I bid God-speed to every *legitimate* fraternal order, by whatever name called; but I do seriously object to having legitimate orders placed in a category among enterprises and schemes that are nothing more nor less than "business" institutions, and where no fraternal system or practices prevail.

National and State laws have been wisely made, recognizing the value to the people of legitimate fraternal coöperation, and releasing the honest orders from pecuniary requirements that are justly due from business organizations. The great orders are doing a practical work to-day for the tangible aid, relief, protection, and happiness of the people of this Republic that has no parallel.

In 1888, there were paid in the United States to sick and distressed members, to widows and orphans, and for burial of dead, as follows:

By Masonic and I. O. O. F. orders, \$4,000,000; by A. O. U. W., K. of H., R. A., and A. L. of H., \$11,000,000; by K. of P., O. C. F., Red Men, Druids, and Foresters, \$5,000,000; or a total of \$20,000,000 annually from these orders alone; of which \$1,250,000 were disbursed in California.

These are grand results of the work of legitimate fraternal coöperation. The State has aided by kindly laws, and should continue to aid such, for by the ministrations of these orders, want, suffering, pauperism, and crime are prevented, and the taxpayer relieved from the payments of large amounts, which otherwise would be imperatively necessary, to support, directly or indirectly, thousands who, but for these orders, would be penniless and unprotected.

My opinion has been requested upon "payments of endowments during life." Of course endowments can be paid during life. The insurance companies are doing so continually, but the grave error, in my judgment, that is being made upon this subject is, that endowments during life can be paid to living members for the same rate of cost, or about the same number of assessments that are required for payments at death. The remark has been, and is often made, "if the A. O. U. W. can pay, as it has for twenty years, \$2,000 at a death, at an annual cost to the member of \$18 or \$20, why cannot the amount be paid, at different periods during life, for same cost?" Plausible, but not logical, for this reason:

Of one thousand men in an order January 1, 1889, ten will die during the following year, but nine hundred and ninety will live; January 1, 1899, one hundred and twenty of the original thousand will have died (I am taking the general average), but *eight hundred and eighty will be alive*. To pay \$2,000 for each of these one hundred and twenty deaths, would require \$240,000; but to pay during these ten years, even *one quarter of the amount* (\$500 to each member), would require \$440,000.

The standard insurance companies will insure a man at 40 years of age for \$1,000, payable at death, for \$26 61, paid annually in advance; but if they agree to pay said \$1,000 to him, if he is alive, at the end of twenty years, they charge \$46 91 annually, in advance, and if any portion of the insurance had to be paid in five, ten, or twenty years, the rates would be still higher. If they agree to pay \$1,000 at the end of ten years, or at death, if it occurs before the ten years elapse, the annual payment for \$1,000 is \$101 58.

I concede that endowments can be paid during life on the assessment plan, as I have shown above, but it is an absurdity to think that it can be done at the same rate of cost as moneys can be paid at death.

There is a mighty difference between an agreement to pay money at an "indefinite time" (at death) and a "definite time" (so many years specified). In the "indefinite" case there will be a large factor of suspensions from apathy, carelessness, indifference, etc. In the "definite" case the incentive is to tenaciously cling and pay up until the time for receiving comes, and if many suspensions take place, they will come *after* parties have received their first payment, which does not benefit the finances of an association as suspension and withdrawal of members benefit the orders.

I will not discuss "the right" of people to form any kind of associations of a business, protective, endowment, or other character that they may agree upon, but I do insist that such should not be classed as "fraternal societies," and I cannot better conclude this article than by answering the question, "What is a legitimate fraternal society?" and I do so by appending the report of a special committee, adopted at the session of the Fraternal Congress in Philadelphia, in 1887, at which twenty of the leading fraternal orders were represented:

"To the National Fraternal Congress:

"Your committee to whom was referred the resolutions presented by Representative W. H. Barnes, of California, at the last session, and laid over for consideration at this session of the Congress, respectfully report that they recommend the adoption of the preamble as presented by Representative Barnes, which reads as follows:

"WHEREAS, There are a large number of associations under various names, presenting to the public propositions of various characters, that have arisen since, and are meeting

with favorable reception because of the success of the standard legitimate fraternal benefit orders, and while it is not the province of this Congress to either reflect upon, or endeavor to retard the growth or prosperity of any organization, yet we deem it a duty to ourselves and the public to define what in our judgment is a fraternal society, and to be recognized as such. Therefore we recommend the adoption of the first resolution, amended to read as follows:

“Resolved, That a fraternal society is an organization, working under a ritual, holding regular lodge or similar meetings, where the purposes are confined to visitation of the sick, relief of distress, burial of the dead, protection of widows and orphans, education of the orphan, payment of a benefit for temporary or permanent physical disability or death, and where these principles are an obligated duty on all members, to be discharged without compensation or pecuniary reward; where the general membership attend to the general business of the order, and where a fraternal interest in the welfare of each other is a duty, taught, recognized, and practiced as the motive and bond of the organization.

“We would further recommend that the second resolution be adopted as it now reads, viz.:

“Resolved, That any association, however worthy in a business point of view, not possessing the characteristics above named, cannot be legitimately termed a ‘fraternal’ society or order.”

SAN FRANCISCO, October, 1889.

The fraternal beneficial societies are in truth the societies of the people. They are born of economy, thrift, and fraternal love. They are the safeguards of the industrious and honest middle classes, and embody their protest against the unjust demands of corporations organized solely for the purpose of gain, who thus debar the man of moderate means from making reasonable provision for his household upon his death. He who strikes at the fraternal organizations strikes at the spirit and progress of the age. With scarcely an exception they have always been honestly administered. Hence their wonderful growth and success.

Twenty years ago the experiment began which to-day shows as a result nine hundred and twenty-five thousand certificates in force, covering a risk of over \$2,300,000,000. The sworn reports of one hundred and seventy societies and associations show that in the year 1888 over \$22,000,000 was paid to beneficiaries of deceased certificate holders, at a total expense (including every item) of \$4,162,554. The ratio of expense to receipts averaged less than 15 per cent.

One of the greatest, if not the greatest, impediment in the path of progress to fraternal insurance organizations, is careless or defective examinations of candidates upon the part of medical examiners. At the National Fraternal Congress held at Philadelphia in 1887, the Chairman of the Committee on Medical Examiners brought this fact prominently forward in these words:

I hold it as an axiomatic fact that no fraternal beneficial society, no mutual assessment company, no insurance company of whatever name or nature, can conduct an equitable, safe, honest, and legitimate business without uniform, honest, conscientious, and intelligent medical examinations. They are the bulwarks upon which rest the successful societies or companies; and *they* are the rocks upon which the unsuccessful founder. I care not what other vices or virtues the society or company may possess, they sink into nothingness when compared with the subject-matter now under discussion.

Our Presidents may make faulty decisions, our accountants may make an error in their accounts, our clerks may be negligent or careless in their work, our Grand National or Supreme bodies may go all wrong—as *they often do*—and yet all this may be adjusted and corrected with little or no loss to the society; but let a Medical Examiner make a mistake from carelessness, ignorance, or inattention to business, and recommend as a good risk one that is not, and what is the result? Why, simply from \$1,000 to \$5,000 to the society at one fell swoop. But, gentlemen, you realize this all too well without taking your time to refresh your minds by references. It is not for us to lament the fact alone; but to strike at the root and remedy the evil if possibly we can.

This was mainly the cause of the collapse of the Catholic Mutual Beneficial Association, according to its Secretary. This association was organized November 12, 1879, nearly on the same plan as the Ancient Order of United Workmen. It levied assessments of \$1 upon its mem-

bers in case of the death of one, and admitted men at first up to the age of fifty-five and women to fifty, but afterwards reduced this limit by five years. Total number enrolled, two thousand six hundred and fourteen. Paid insurance to beneficiaries, \$250,000. At last deaths came pouring in so fast that members could not stand the drain of from three to four assessments per month, and the association finally wound up its affairs May 23, 1890.

ODD FELLOWS.

The present condition of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows can be seen from the following facts and figures, taken from the able and elaborate report of Grand Sire Underwood:

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows has never been in a more prosperous condition. The increase in its membership is larger by several thousands than that reported for a similar period during the past fifteen years.

The increase in revenues has kept pace with that of the members, and with the vast expenditures for various kinds of relief clearly portrays the health, vigor, and liberality of the order.

The militant movement has retained its popularity and continued its growth, and the number of Chevaliers plainly underwrites the statement reporting its advancement.

The Rebekah Degree Lodges have been frugal and prolific, and by their additional numbers and moneys materially add to the general column of prosperity.

FROM GRAND SECRETARY'S FILES, DECEMBER 31, 1888.

	General Data.	Annual Increase.
Sovereign Grand Lodge.....	1	-----
Independent Grand Lodges (German Empire and Australasia).....	2	-----
Grand Lodges.....	54	-----
Subordinate Lodges.....	8,794	224
Grand Encampments.....	48	-----
Subordinate Encampments.....	2,091	43
Lodge initiations.....	58,217	1,256
Lodge members.....	603,537	29,376
Encampment initiations.....	11,565	590
Encampment members.....	106,972	5,230
Aggregate relief by Lodges and Encampments.....	\$2,559,155 54	\$128,709 72
Aggregate revenue of Lodges and Encampments.....	\$6,436,876 55	\$240,360 38

WHITE ODD FELLOWS ON THE GLOBE JANUARY 1, 1889.

Independent Order.....	652,787
Manchester Unity.....	688,492
Total.....	1,341,279

Fully one quarter of a million more than reported by the next largest civilized secret society.

The following statistics, taken from the report of the "Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, State of California, for 1890," show the condition of the order in this State:

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF SUBORDINATE LODGES.

Number of Lodges last report.....	327
Number of Lodges instituted during the year.....	7
Total.....	334
Number of Lodges surrendered charter.....	1
Number of Lodges May 1, 1890.....	333
Increase in number of Lodges.....	4
Total membership December 31, 1889.....	27,476
Number of weeks sickness for which benefits were paid.....	23,256

Number of brothers relieved.....	3,310	
Amount paid for relief of brothers.....		\$180,868 62
Average amount paid to each brother relieved.....	\$54 64	
Average cost per member for relief of brothers.....	6 58	
Number of widowed families relieved.....	198	
Amount paid for relief of widowed families.....		13,117 33
Average amount paid for each family relieved.....	\$66 25	
Average cost per member for relief of widowed families.....	48	
Number of brothers buried.....	306	
Amount paid for burying brothers.....		22,031 68
Average amount paid for each brother buried.....	\$72 00	
Average cost per member for burying brothers.....	80	
Number of sisters buried.....	89	
Amount paid for burying sisters.....		3,249 00
Average amount paid for burying sisters.....	\$36 50	
Average cost per member for burying sisters.....	12	
Amount paid for education of orphans.....		1,336 00
Amount paid for charity.....		18,236 55
Total amount paid for relief.....		\$238,839 18
Total amount paid for current expenses.....		188,025 25
Total disbursements.....		<u>\$426,864 43</u>
Average disbursements per member for relief:		
For brothers relieved.....	\$6 58	
For widowed families relieved.....	48	
For brothers buried.....	80	
For sisters buried.....	12	
For education of orphans.....	05	
For charity.....	66	
Total average per member for relief.....		\$8 69
Average disbursements per member for current expense.....		6 48
Total average disbursement per member.....		<u>\$15 17</u>
Total amount of receipts.....		\$509,756 31
Average receipts per member.....		18 55
Excess of receipts over disbursements.....		<u>82,891 88</u>
<i>Available Assets.</i>		
Amount of cash in Lodge Treasuries.....		\$125,022 51
Amount of cash in Widows and Orphans' Fund.....		8,772 90
Amount of cash loaned and in bank.....		430,803 63
Value of hall stock.....		833,867 35
Value of real estate.....		480,709 74
Value of furniture.....		98,552 52
Value of libraries (exclusive of the Odd Fellows Library in San Francisco).....		15,009 00
Value of other investments.....		149,340 67
Total available assets.....		<u>\$2,142,078 32</u>
<i>Unavailable Assets.</i>		
Value of regalia.....	\$73,685 09	
Value of cemeteries.....	86,174 13	
Total unavailable assets.....		<u>159,859 22</u>
Total assets.....		<u>\$2,301,937 54</u>
Average assets per member.....		\$83 78
Average age of members.....		40 years.

The following testimony regarding the insurance features of the Order of Odd Fellows was given before me by Grand Master C. N. Jenkins:

C. N. JENKINS,

Grand Master of the State of California Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

Question—How many members in the Odd Fellows organization? Answer—In this State?

Q. Yes. A. In this State we have nearly twenty-seven thousand. By the last annual report it was a little over twenty-six thousand. We have now over twenty-seven thousand.

Q. Have you any insurance feature in yours? A. Yes, sir; we have an insurance, working on the same plan as the Manchester Unity Association.

Q. That is purely life insurance? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you anything of an endowment feature, paying premiums before death? A. No.

Q. Your life insurance is conducted on the assessment plan? A. On the assessment plan.

Q. Are these assessments paid at regular periods, or only in the event of the death of a member? A. Regular periods. The Odd Fellows require about six a year; the same with the Manchester.

Q. Have you accident insurance, also, or sickness, in connection with the Odd Fellows? A. We have provision for sickness connected with every lodge, according to their rules and regulations.

Q. But not in the general lodge? A. No, sir.

Q. Then the only assessments levied in your association are assessments to pay a life policy upon the death of a member? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you publish and distribute to all your members full receipts of every fund in the association, including the Expense Fund? A. Well, every fund outside of the insurance.

Q. But the working of the association, from the beginning to the end, is published and circulated? A. With every lodge; not with every member.

Q. And full details of receipts and disbursements given annually? A. Annually; yes, sir.

Q. Would you think that any association that did not publish full details of receipts and disbursements of its General Fund would be coöperative? A. I would hardly think it would.

Q. Would you protest, as a member of the association, if the receipts and disbursements were not published? A. I would if I had anything to do with it. I might not if I had not anything to do with it as an officer.

MR. SPELLING: If you did not have any hand in its management? A. Yes.

COLONEL TOBIN: You have first lodges; above them what do you have? State body? A. State body.

Q. And then above the State body? A. The Sovereign.

Q. How many of different grades; first, the members, then the lodges? A. We have in this State three hundred and forty odd lodges, and as I stated before, over twenty-seven thousand Odd Fellows members.

Q. I want to get the different grades of authority that you have; first, the lodges? A. Yes.

Q. Then the State body? A. Yes.

Q. Next? A. The Sovereign Grand Lodge.

Q. Above that? A. Nothing. It is about as high as it can go. The Sovereign Grand Lodge comprises the United States.

Q. Is there not another body of Odd Fellows called the Manchester Unity? A. We have nothing to do with it. It is the English lodge.

Q. Is this the parent? A. Supposed to have sprung from that.

Q. Your experience, then, of these associations is confined to the knowledge you obtained while a member of the Occidental? A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is almost unnecessary to ask, would you consider an association that did not publish its by-laws and constitution, and distribute them to its members, a coöperative society? A. I never looked upon them as being so at all, and I am not suspicious of the workings of these things. I presume when they start out in a thing of that kind they know what they are doing.

Q. I will take yours as a mutual organization. You print your by-laws and constitution, and your members are made acquainted with them? A. Yes.

Q. Have all the members an equal voice in the selection of the different officers in the lodges? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do all members stand upon the same plane, and exercise the same rights? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can any amendment be made to the constitution and by-laws in which the members have not an equal voice? Have your members all an equal voice in the making of the laws? What rights have your members in the proceedings? A. I can explain it in a few words. For instance, our State Grand Body representatives are elected from each Sovereign Lodge, one to represent each lodge—we could not have all the members there—and they are to make the amendments to the constitution, but they have to go to the Sovereign Grand Lodge—to the higher body—before they are a law, and are then returned; but everything comes to us in form so that we all understand how we are doing, and what we are doing.

Q. I understand you to say that there is only one form of insurance—life insurance? A. That is the only one connected with the order.

Q. Is the amount for which a member can insure a fixed sum or graded? A. They run up from \$1,000 to \$5,000, and our wives can insure for one half of the amount. There has been a change made in it last year, taking in outsiders, but how it is going to work I don't know. I suppose it will work well.

Q. Men and women, both? A. Yes.

Q. Has it come into effect yet? A. Yes.

Q. Is there any provision for widows and orphans in your constitution—an assessment, or does one assessment include all? A. It includes all.

Q. Then there is life insurance policy and provision for widows and orphans? A. The provision for widows and orphans is regulated by their own separate lodges.

Q. Any provision for funeral expenses—any allowance for funeral expenses? A. It is regulated by their own lodges.

Q. Yours then is strictly a coöperative fraternal association? A. Yes, sir.

MR. SPELLING: I understand you provide sick benefits and also insurance—sick benefits for members while living, and insurance for the families of those who die? A. Yes.

Q. Now, these sick benefits are provided for by annual dues, are they not? A. Yes; in assessments for them.

Q. The death benefit by assessments upon the members after the death? A. No.

Q. How? A. General fund. One fund for death. The insurance has nothing to do with sick benefits.

Q. How do you provide the insurance fund; six assessments a year? A. The insurance is paid by each individual. It has nothing to do with the lodges.

Q. It is paid after the death occurs? A. Not paid after the death occurs. They are paid so often; about six assessments a year.

Q. A fund is provided by those six assessments, in anticipation of death? A. Yes.

COLONEL TOBIN: Do I understand you to say that the insurance is the only one thing in the Supreme body—the other benefits belong to each particular lodge? A. To each particular lodge.

Q. The Ancient Order of Odd Fellows is not coöperative; it is simply fraternal? A. Fraternal. I think you misunderstood me in regard to the insurance. The Supreme body has not the management of that insurance. It works on the system—if there is a Mason here who can explain how the Masonic insurance is conducted—it works in about the same way. Each individual has to pay his assessment. It is conducted in such a shape that it is entirely independent from the Supreme Lodge—that is, the Sovereign Grand Lodge—but it is the only insurance, as I stated, that is connected with the order. These assessments that are paid in are supposed to carry on the insurance company—nothing to do with the order itself; but until the last year they would not allow any one to join who was not a member of the order, except their wives. Now they have made a change in it, thinking it might be beneficial, and taking in outsiders—that is, persons outside of the order.

Q. Now, if this insurance was an integral portion of the order, it could not do that; that is, take in a person irrespective of his being a member or not; not being an integral part of it, it is enabled to do it? A. That is the way I understand it. If they were taking in outsiders they could not do that and be strictly under the control of the Grand Lodge.

Q. The insurance feature, then, is not under the control of the officers of your society? A. No, sir; not at all. It is started in such a shape as to give the Odd Fellows an opportunity to insure.

Q. Then the other features, such as provisions for the widows and orphans, and sick, and funeral benefits—these are all features of the lodges themselves? A. Yes, sir.

CHOSEN FRIENDS.

This order was organized May 28, 1879.

A person can insure in it now for \$500, \$1,000, \$2,000, or \$3,000.

Headquarters is at Indianapolis, Indiana.

One hundred and seventy-three assessments were levied up to July 31, 1890.

TOTAL BENEFITS PAID TO MAY 31, 1890.

2,249 deaths.....	\$4,377,203 24
257 disabilities.....	271,500 00
Total to May 31, 1890.....	\$4,648,703 24

I. INCOME DURING 1889.

Membership fees, certificates.....	\$9,423 45
Annual dues, per capita tax.....	21,693 80
Assessments.....	883,450 75
Medical Examiners' fees.....	2,163 60
Total paid by members.....	\$916,731 60
Received from all other sources.....	4,865 32
Total income during the year.....	\$921,596 92
Balance of ledger assets December 31, 1888.....	21,836 91
Total.....	\$943,433 83

II. DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1889.

Losses and claims	\$864,500 00
(Total paid to members, \$864,500.)	
Salaries of officers	7,500 00
Salaries and other compensation of office employes	8,197 92
Medical Examiners' fees	2,163 60
Rent, \$960; advertising and printing, \$4,199 84; total	5,159 84
All other items	26,150 46
(Total expense of management, \$49,171 82.)	
Disbursements during the year, deducted from above total	\$913,671 82
Balance December 31, 1889	\$29,762 01

III. EXHIBIT OF CERTIFICATES OR POLICIES.

TOTAL BUSINESS OF 1889.	Number.	Amount.
Policies or certificates in force December 31, 1888	37,669	\$65,166,000 00
Policies or certificates written during the year 1889	7,212	10,899,000 00
Total	44,881	\$76,065,000 00
Deduct number and amount which have ceased to be in force during 1889	5,389	9,667,000 00
Total policies or certificates in force December 31, 1889	39,492	\$66,368,000 00

Total membership in California January 1, 1890, 8,288.

INSURANCE POLICIES IN CALIFORNIA.

	\$1,000.	\$2,000.	\$3,000.
Male	964	1,784	1,695
Female	953	1,267	953
Totals	1,917	3,051	2,648

Organized in this State May 17, 1881.

The following testimony given before me by officers of the Chosen Friends will fully illustrate the plans and methods of this order:

HON. CHARLES H. RANDALL.

Being examined, testified as follows:

COLONEL TOBIN: What position do you hold in the Order of Chosen Friends? Answer—I have just retired from the Supreme, and for the last four years I have held the second position, which is termed the Assistant Supreme Councilor; but during this session they have made a Past Supreme officer of me.

Q. When was the Order of Chosen Friends first organized? A. They organized in May, 1879.

Q. What is the extent of the membership of the Chosen Friends? A. The extent of membership, as reported by the Supreme Recorder on the thirtieth of June, 1889, is a little in excess of forty thousand.

Q. Where was the order first established? A. At Indianapolis, Indiana.

Q. Was it organized at first purely as a fraternal organization? A. Yes. It was organized upon the same principle as it has been conducted upon from its institution to the present day. There has been no change as to that. It is what we would call a fraternal assessment organization.

Q. The assessment feature please explain? A. The assessment feature is: We insure parties for \$1,000, \$2,000, or \$3,000 as they may desire. We grade our assessments in groups of ages from eighteen to twenty-five years; twenty-five to thirty years; thirty to thirty-five years; thirty-five to forty years; forty to forty-five years; forty-five to fifty years; and fifty years to the end of the fifty-fourth year. When they become fifty-five years they are over age.

Q. The amount of insurance is? A. \$1,000, \$2,000, or \$3,000, as the applicant may elect.

Q. And the amount of assessment is? A. Well, the amount of assessment I can give is the assessments of the different ages.

Q. But the by-laws will show that? A. The by-laws will show that in full.

Q. The assessment is graded according to the ages? A. The assessment from eighteen to twenty-five is 35 cents on the \$1,000; now, the next group is 5 cents higher, 40 cents; and we run 35 cents, 40 cents, 45 cents, 50 cents, 60 cents, 75 cents, and \$1 per \$1,000. This assessment detail was arranged at the inception of the organization, and was continued up to the present time, and will so continue with our members prior to the first of January coming. By our recent legislation the rate of assessment has been doubled for those that come in after the first of January. The object in doing that is to call for less work to the officers; to save in trouble and annoyance; it means the old member having to pay two in the time where the other must only pay one. It practically makes no difference between the old and the new, but there is a good deal of work saved in those matters with the Secretaries of the various Councils, and also with the Supreme officers—the object was to simplify business with the Subordinate and Supreme Council officers. We are now calling two assessments a month. The same routine work and labor follows each assessment now. By doubling it up we have only one in the month, therefore it reduces that labor one half.

Q. Are there other beneficial objects besides that of life insurance? A. Yes; we are on a little different plan from other organizations. First, we insure for \$1,000, \$2,000, or \$3,000; secondly, a party becoming totally and permanently disabled, upon sufficient proof being shown of that fact, is entitled to half insurance; thirdly, all attaining to the age of seventy-five years receive their insurance in full in person. In insuring they name a beneficiary. In case of death it is payable to the beneficiaries; in case of permanent disability it is payable to themselves; and also in the arrangement by which it is payable to the insured if he lives to seventy-five years, the beneficiary cuts no figure.

Q. No other provident feature? A. We have connected with that as part—I look upon it as an annex—the sick benefit league. It is organized by members of the organization, and must consist of one hundred members, and they pay an assessment when any of the parties become sick; we now issue one benefit of \$10—before it ran from \$5—but that is what it is now. It is independent, in a measure, from the order. It is an annex, under the supervision, as the case may be, of the Supreme, or Grand Council.

Q. I would like to ask with regard to the coöperative features of your organization, other than the financial coöperation. How is it your officers are elected? A. Perhaps the better way to make that fully understood is to give a history. The organization is controlled by what is termed a Supreme Council. Under its authority Grand Councils may be organized, and Subordinate Councils. The Subordinate Councils are all organized under the authority of the Supreme, or Grand Council, as the case may be. There are to the present date but three Grand Councils—one in Indiana, one in Michigan, and one in California. In those jurisdictions Subordinate Councils elect their own officers, and representatives to represent each Council in the Grand Council. The Grand Council elect representatives to the Supreme Council, and we have what is termed a district system, outside of Grand Council jurisdiction. Within a stated time prior to the meeting of a Supreme Council, the Supreme Council divides the country into districts, in which are held what are termed District Conventions. Each Subordinate Council within any given district elects representatives to those districts, or District Conventions, precisely as they do in the Grand Council jurisdiction, and those districts elect a representative to represent them in the Supreme Council. This is the way by which we derive our representation. Primarily, the Subordinate Councils have control of their own affairs, and elect their representatives as the case may be, to the Grand Council, or other body.

Q. Then every member of your order has a vote in the selection of members of the lower grades? A. Every one.

Q. How often do elections take place? A. So far as the Grand Councils are concerned there has been little variation. Sometimes we had an interregnum of a year, of a year and a half, sometimes a year. We have never been able to hold biennial sessions in California, but the Supreme Council holds biennial sessions. The Grand Council can meet whenever they choose.

Q. But is there any law fixing their time of meeting? A. They meet at certain times.

Q. How often? A. Once in two years; as often as the Supreme Council.

Q. The Subordinate Councils? A. We have a law like this requiring in the first instance that the officers be elected annually. There was considerable interest taken in regard to having the officers elected oftener, and four years ago it was discussed to elect annually, or every six months. I think in this jurisdiction all the Councils elect every six months.

Q. How can a man who has lapsed in his payments become a derelict member, and liable to expulsion? A. Our laws lay the assessment and allow them thirty days from the time the assessment is called, to pay. It becomes delinquent, and at the end of thirty days, if they do not pay, they are *per se* suspended; but, by paying any time within thirty days after that, it reinstates them, without any action of the body. If more than thirty days, and less than three months, then it requires them to be examined again before they can be reinstated.

Q. Examined by a medical man? A. By a Medical Examiner.

Q. How often are financial statements published? A. The Supreme Council publishes a financial statement; and, so far as the Relief Fund is concerned, there is a report—if you so term it—made by the Supreme Recorder that is printed upon the back of the assessment notice. You get a notice to-day, and they will show you the amount of money that had been received up to this day. Now, in the assessment due, they have the amount of money received since that time, and by following the receipts you get the entire statement of the fund, whole and continuous time. But, outside of that, there is a regular report published once in three months.

Q. The assessments levied upon the members of the subordinate lodges are sent to the Council? A. The Grand Council has nothing in the world to do with any Relief Fund. Those assessments are levied by the Supreme Council, that is, the Supreme Recorder is the officer, and notice is furnished to each individual member. The money, when the time arrives when it becomes due, is transmitted to the Supreme Treasurer. Now, the Grand Council has no jurisdiction in the world, nothing to do with the Relief Fund; that is entirely separate and outside the Grand Council; all they have to do is to attend to their own organization.

Q. Then the money paid in by individual members here, for instance, does not leave this State—I am alluding now to what I call the Insurance Fund—does it remain here in this State? A. Yes. We have a Supreme Treasurer; he is located at Washington City, and in order to accommodate and facilitate business, and as a matter of economy, we have an officer on this coast. He is practically a Supreme Assistant Treasurer, but he is not in fact; he is simply an agent of the Supreme body; that is Mr. Collins, of Oakland. Now, all premium moneys paid on this coast are sent direct to Mr. Collins, and for all claims that we pay drafts are given here and payable at the bank. That is an important point, and one which I wish to be fully understood, and I do not know that I can express it much better than the Supreme Treasurer has. He says here, for the information of any representatives who are not familiar with the safeguards thrown around this fund: "For the information of any representatives who are not familiar with the safeguards thrown around this fund, I may again state the method of handling the same. The checks, drafts, money, or express orders received by us are immediately stamped 'Deposit to the account of W. J. Newton, Supreme Treasurer O. C. F. Relief Fund,' and a deposit slip prepared containing items precisely as received from the Council sending them. A duplicate slip, signed by the Teller of the bank, is forwarded to the Supreme Recorder daily. At the time the amount is forwarded to me, notice that the same has been sent is mailed to the Supreme Recorder by the Council. The deposit slip can be checked by the notices in the Supreme Recorder's office. The day it is received in our office an official receipt is made out and forwarded to the Supreme Recorder for comparison and attestation, and by the Supreme Recorder forwarded to the Council. The same day I also send a postal card to the Treasurer, notifying him of the receipt of the money and giving the number of the official receipt forwarded to the Supreme Recorder. The money being deposited in the bank, as a special deposit, can only be paid out on the indorsement of the beneficiary named in the warrant, which is signed by the Supreme Councilor, and attested by the Supreme Recorder. The Supreme Treasurer simply accepts this warrant and directs the bank to pay it, and he has no control over the Relief Fund, except to receive and deposit it. The books of this office are balanced daily, and the bank balance must necessarily agree with those of the daily reports forwarded to the Supreme Recorder. A list of the warrants paid during the day is also forwarded, so that practically a settlement is had between this office, the bank, and the Supreme Recorder's office for the Relief Fund every day. The tabulations following show the exact amount received and deposited on any given day during the year. Deposits in the Eastern Division are made in the Second National and the Columbia National Banks at Washington, D. C., and in the Western Division, in the Anglo-Californian Bank of San Francisco, California." Now, then, the Council here will send their money to Mr. Collins. Mr. Collins reports to the Supreme Treasurer daily. The bank notifies him, and when a draft is drawn it has a—it is a peculiar one. It is drawn regularly by the Supreme Councilor, and deposited with the Recorder; and on the end is a place for the acceptance of the Treasurer, while the Treasurer, in case the warrant is paid over, cancels it. The warrant is sent to be paid over to the payee, and upon surrender of the Relief Fund certificate properly indorsed, the warrant is given to them in payment for it. Then it is sent out to the bank. Before the bank will pay it is necessary to have this acceptance of the Treasurer. In California it goes to Mr. Collins, and the Anglo-Californian Bank here won't pay a dollar without that. Under the arrangement made with the bank, they will pay it in no other form; and it places the Relief Fund money entirely beyond the power of the Supreme Treasurer to touch it in any way—he cannot draw it out.

Q. This of course applies to the Relief or Insurance Fund? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then, with regard to your General or Expense Fund, have you got a Finance Committee to audit all claims? A. Yes, sir; we have a Finance Committee. That Finance Committee is one that examines and goes through a thoroughly exhaustive examination just immediately prior to the meeting of the Supreme Council, and they make their reports. In the interim we have an Auditing Committee. They have to audit every six months the entirety of the business.

Q. Are they salaried? A. They get a per diem and mileage while at work.

Q. How often are the accounts audited? A. The general audit is once in every six months.

Q. Are statements published regarding the receipts and disbursements of your Expense Fund and General Fund the same as of your Relief Fund? A. Yes, sir; that is to say, it does not follow the notices I speak of that go to each member, but each month there is a published statement of receipts from the General Fund.

Q. Are all claims paid by a warrant drawn upon the Treasurer? A. Yes.

Q. Can a dollar leave your treasury that is not paid out by a warrant? A. No, sir.

Q. Is that warrant numbered, and the purpose for which the warrant is drawn stated upon it? A. Yes, sir. Now, here is a paper; I could have brought some more, but did not think of it—here is a statement of the General Fund for the month of April. We can follow them up all the time; it is published regularly.

Q. I would like to get your views regarding the supervision by the State of fraternal, beneficial, and coöperative associations of a financial character; to what extent you think it would be well to have any State supervision or control. First, I may as well put it right in this way to you: Would you think it would be of advantage to have a law on our State books requiring all fraternal, beneficial, and coöperative societies to furnish periodical statements to some State authority? A. I think certainly that would result in good, and I cannot see how it would result in harm. I think the State should be patriarchal in its character, and look after its children. And in these days there are so many schemes you can't reach them—I don't know that we can reach them generally, but we can make their schemes much harder to them. I don't know how we can call it a supervision; I don't know how we can handle the matter; but to make them make financial statements regularly would be correct and proper.

Q. Do they require such statements anywhere at the present time? A. They do in the States of New York and Michigan.

Q. Does your organization furnish an annual statement? A. Yes; to the Commissioner of New York.

Q. To the Insurance Commissioner? A. Yes, sir. Here is an exhibit to the Commissioner of the Insurance Department of New York.

Q. What would be the good effect of obliging all fraternal and benefit organizations to furnish such statements as that to the Insurance Commissioner of this State? A. The effect would be to disclose their financial transactions, and financial men would be very soon able to tell which was a prosperous institution—that is, provided they make an honest statement.

Q. Do you say that well conducted and honestly conducted organizations would court examination of their financial position? A. They would court it, and they want it.

Q. And a thing of this sort would show the bad qualities of the dishonest ones? A. Certainly; it would show their weakness.

Q. To what extent do you think this supervision should go? A. I think it should go to the extent of being required to state their membership, and how many members they take; a statement of their assessments, the amount of money that they receive from them; the amount of deaths, or whatever liability may accrue against them; the amount of money that they received, and the amount of money that they paid out. We want some statistics with regard to the age of the parties also, of course, because a great deal depends upon that in the organization. Some receive members only to fifty years of age, and some of them run up to sixty-five. I think there should be statistics to give as full a description as can be of the membership.

Q. Do you think they should be required to give the General Expense Fund of the company as well as the Insurance and Benefit Fund? A. I think that is essential, because oftentimes that is a terrible place for a leak. Our General Fund, you understand, we get it from per capita tax, quarterly dues of the subordinate; and we have the supplies—all our books, etc., are published under authority, and are sold through the Supreme head to the Grand and Subordinate Councils, and that yields, of course, some revenue.

Q. Would you make any other suggestions, Judge, as to the best way to regulate or wholly suppress the bogus fraudulent benefit and mutual coöperative insurance organizations that we are flooded with at the present time? A. Well, I presume that the direct way would be to pass laws requiring certain things on the part of these organizations, and wherever they were deficient in complying with that law, then that there should be a law to have a penalty; it might be made a misdemeanor. Yet in order to get what we want, these statements, it might be an entering wedge to make those enumerate as to the way they are in practice; put the inspection of the company under an officer, and placing those organizations on the basis of life insurance companies. It would be hardly practicable to suppress them; the people want a thing like it. They hurled the Insurance Commissioner out terribly in Missouri; they did the same thing at the last election. The popular sentiment is in favor of these organizations, providing that they be conducted upon an honest basis, decidedly in favor of them. Therefore, when you come to talk about supervision, what we look upon as supervision is the right to go in and examine—reach—a life insurance company, and exact whatever the requirements of the statutes are.

Q. Then you would confine State control simply to the requirement— A. That they exhibit.

Q. To a statistical exhibit on the part of the organization? A. Yes. Then I would want a law that would provide penalties for making false exhibits.

Q. Suppose that exhibit should be below the estimated cost of honest insurance? A. That would not amount to anything. The penalty would be for making a false statement.

Q. Suppose there should be reason to suspect the truth of the statements made by the society, how would the State then have any means of insuring the truth, if they could not exercise supervision by going and examining the books? A. So far as the term supervision is concerned, that is susceptible of judicious—. I think this, that it would be folly to require a statement from an officer unless there was something that permitted you to find it was correct in case you had doubt. This is a matter which requires some little attention to get all the law necessary for it. My idea is that it ought to protect all our people—that is the idea—and yet I don't want to do it the same way as with a life insurance company. A life insurance company is a board corporation; I don't care how much mutuality they put into it, it is a corporation. But these societies are of the people, and all the people should have a say in them. But a corporation is a

Board of Directors, ten or fifteen. Take the great corporation of the Mutual Life; thirty-five men govern the whole thing for over one hundred thousand people; but with these organizations the membership have it in their power. Now, it is very difficult to make an arbitrary law to suit both. I don't know that I can make myself understood, but the idea is this: that it is beneficial to require a statement whereby we can see what they are doing; then to provide, if these societies make a false return, that they be punished for perjury, and have a law that authorizes some of our officers, if you have any doubt as to the returns, to make investigation, and I think, to familiarize it in the proper shape, that I meet the question fairly.

MRS. ANNIE E. EVANS.

Testified as follows:

COLONEL TOBIN: You are the Secretary of the Chosen Friends? Answer—Grand Secretary.

Q. You are the Secretary of one of the three grand divisions of the order? A. I am the Secretary of the California jurisdiction.

Q. How many subordinate lodges are there in your jurisdiction? A. We have one hundred and sixty.

Q. How many of these in San Francisco? A. Twenty-five.

Q. Do they embrace the entire coast? A. Yes, sir; and the State of Nevada.

Q. The Pacific Coast and the State of Nevada? A. Yes.

Q. What is the membership comprised of in your jurisdiction? A. In California and Nevada eight thousand four hundred members.

Q. Could you give us some figures relating to your jurisdiction, or regarding the amount disbursed, or any other statistics that you have in that line; further, with regard to the amount disbursed for insurance policies—in round numbers? A. That is collected by the Supreme Recorder; it is not segregated. Our money is deposited in the Anglo-Californian Bank, and is paid from it, but we have had often to overdraw and send for money to the East to pay the claims.

Q. It is not segregated by the State line? A. No. I cannot give you the exact figures. I can get it from the Supreme Recorder.

Q. If you please? A. The statistics relating to the State of California on death claims and disabilities? We pay a disability, and have an insurance of a member who becomes permanently and totally disabled.

Q. What amount is levied per capita for expenses? A. In the California jurisdiction \$1 per year on the business, and we pay the Supreme Council out of that 30 cents a year.

Q. That would leave for expenses 70 cents per capita? A. Yes. The order of Chosen Friends collects \$1 a year per capita from each member. We have yearly sessions of the Grand Council, and each Council is allowed representation, one for the territory and one for every one hundred members. We pay our representatives \$2 50 per day and pay their mileage. Their actual traveling expenses amounted at our last session, last April, to \$2,336. The Grand Councilor is allowed \$1,000 for his traveling expenses visiting Councils. He can delegate the Supreme Vice, or the Grand Secretary, or Grand Recorder to visit for him. I am the only salaried officer.

AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR.

This order commenced business December 18, 1878. Headquarters, Boston, Mass.

I. INCOME DURING 1889.

Membership fees.....	\$9,280 00
Annual dues.....	16,275 82
Assessments.....	2,495,454 47
Total paid by members.....	\$2,521,010 29
Interest.....	18,750 66
Received from all other sources, viz.: sales of supplies, relief returned, fines, etc.....	22,730 02
Total income during the year.....	\$2,562,490 97
Balance of ledger assets December 31, 1888.....	270,951 86
Total.....	\$2,833,442 83

II. DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1889.

Losses and claims	\$2,186,500 00
Relief advanced disabled members	60,435 91
(Total paid to members, \$2,246,935 91.)	
Salaries and other compensation of officers	9,150 00
Salaries and other compensation of office employés	11,314 00
Rent, \$1,500; taxes, \$112; advertising and printing, \$9,661 71;	
total	11,273 71
All other items, viz.: session, Supreme Council, supplies, etc.	21,885 82
(Total expense of management, \$53,623 53.)	
Disbursements during the year, deducted from from above total	\$2,300,559 44
Balance December 31, 1889.	<u>\$532,883 39</u>

Invested as follows:

III. INVESTED ASSETS.

Cash in bank	\$532,883 39
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IV. LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted, due and unpaid (delayed claims account)...	\$55,000 00
Borrowed money	\$5,000 00
Interest accrued on same	86 86
	5,086 86
All other (not including contingent mortuary) viz.: bills held for approval of Finance Committee	1,176 06
Total actual liabilities	61,262 92
Balance, net assets	\$471,620 47
Number of deaths during 1889	783
Total payments from organization to February 1, 1890	\$15,482,735 51

MEMBERSHIP JUNE 30, 1889.

Males	54,503
Females	7,290
Honorary	545
Total membership	62,338

From July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888, twenty-two assessments were called, and in the following year twenty-four, making forty-six assessments during the two years.

The insurance business done by this order in California is as follows:

January 1 to June 30, 1889, 22 deaths. Paid beneficiaries	\$69,000 00
July 1 to December 31, 1889, 21 deaths. Paid beneficiaries	58,000 00
Total for 1889	\$127,000 00
January 1, 1890, to June 30, 1890, 41 deaths. Paid beneficiaries	108,500 00
Paid death losses in California, from January, 1882, to June 30, 1890	1,238,500 00

The following testimony relating to the plan and methods of business of the American Legion of Honor, was given before me by its Secretary, Mr. Charles O. Burton:

CHARLES O. BURTON.

Called.

COLONEL TOBIN: You are the Secretary of the American Legion of Honor? Answer—I am the Grand Secretary of the State of California American Legion of Honor.

Q. When was the American Legion of Honor organized? A. December 18, 1878. It was incorporated in March, 1879.

Q. Where was it organized? A. In the city of Boston.

Q. Was it organized for the same purposes and objects for which it exists at present? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then it organized for both fraternal and coöperative objects? A. It is both fraternal and coöperative.

Q. What is the total membership at the present time? A. In round numbers, sixty-three thousand. There are sixty-two thousand and some fractions in the published list, and new members make up this sixty-three thousand. The membership in California on the first of July was three thousand two hundred and ninety-six.

Q. What are the benevolent objects of your organization? A. Primarily, it was organized for what you might call life insurance. We don't give it that name, however. For protection for members' families, that is what we call it; and it provides for a protection for from \$500 to \$5,000, to be given to members' families or relatives dependent upon them. If you want the others—there are other features connected with it that are not down on the plan, that were not on the original plan, but were not in force until recently.

Q. What are these? A. It is the payment of what they call the relief benefit in case of sickness or disability—a payment in the form of so much advance. I will explain that a little further on.

Q. You have given, then, the principal features. I would like to find the amount of assessment for each—that is, if you have no more to say in regard to the main features? A. That is all. I would say that the payment of death claims, or this protection, and also the payment of relief benefit, is made by assessment upon the members according to the age and amount, and assessments levied whenever the condition of the fund requires it to be replenished.

Q. Then the number of assessments is discretionary with the Supreme power? A. Yes, sir.

Q. No limitation in the by-laws? A. No, sir; no limitation.

Q. What is the usual number of assessments and the amount? A. Well, of course, they have ranged from the time of organization from five or six a year to twenty-four. In all these organizations, when they are new, the assessments will be comparatively low. The whole number of assessments from the first day of organization down to the first day of July, is one hundred and fifty-nine. All these figures are up to the first of July.

Q. How are the assessments graded; so much for one? A. According to age and amount.

Q. Will you tell us what those assessments are? A. Here is a copy of our laws that gives our assessments detailed. [Copy handed to Commissioner.]

Q. What amount have you paid out for life policies? A. The total amount paid out from the beginning up to the first day of July of this year is \$14,278,403.

Q. Do you know how much of that has been paid in this State; have you got the figures? A. I can't give them to you now. I have got them in my office. I would have got them had I known this. I can give it to you for the last two years.

Q. How many assessments were levied here for life policies in the last financial year? A. Twenty-four.

Q. The number of assessments levied by you is about the same as testified to by the Secretary of the United Workmen? A. They reach about the same. We have a Guarantee Fund which takes off a part of those assessments.

Q. You have a Guarantee or Reserve Fund; is that limited in amount? A. It is limited to \$500,000 by the laws of Massachusetts, under which it was incorporated.

Q. Under the laws of Massachusetts is it necessary that you should possess some Reserve Fund? A. On that I am not prepared to say. I know there is a law limiting it, if they have a Reserve Fund, but I do not know that the law requires it. There is a fund required by other States.

Q. How much of that Reserve Fund that is limited to \$500,000 have you at the present time? A. On the first of July, with accumulated interest, \$225,000; it probably now is \$250,000.

Q. That Reserve Fund applies only to life policies? A. No.

Q. You can draw for benefits? A. No; I will explain that Reserve Fund. That Reserve Fund is a perpetual guarantee for the payment of all policies of the order, or certificates as we call them. It is made up of 5 per cent of the assessments, left for the purpose in that fund. That fund is kept invested—perpetually invested—and when it reaches the sum of \$500,000 the surplus each year thereafter is divided pro rata among the members of the order who have been members five years and over.

Q. Are these certificates issued for any other purpose than for life policies? A. No, sir. Each certificate issued now, since a year ago last January, bears upon it the relief feature I have spoken of, and we can draw a certain amount in case of sickness or disability; otherwise it is payable at death. A member who holds a new certificate or old one, that is, having changed his old for a new one, holds a certificate. He can draw in case of sickness for a period not exceeding ten weeks in any one year, \$4 for each \$1,000 that the certificate calls for. He can continue to draw from time to time upon that certificate in case he is sick or disabled until he has drawn fifty weeks' benefit, or 20 per cent of the face of the certificate. Then he can draw no more. When his certificate matures by reason of the death of the member, the amount that he has thus drawn is deducted therefrom and his beneficiary receives the balance. That relief benefit is paid out of the same fund that the death claims are paid out of—the Benefit Fund.

Q. Do you make any payment out of that fund to a person who is permanently disabled? A. If he is permanently disabled, so as not to be able to follow his occupation, he can draw on the fund to the extent named, but not beyond that.

Q. But in the case of a person who has become blind or permanently disabled? A. He cannot do it.

Q. Is there any allowance made to any who attains say the age of 75? A. Nothing more than what I have named. When he draws his 20 per cent he can draw no more.

Q. Are the assessments raised in this State transmitted to a Treasurer beyond this

State? A. They are transmitted to the Supreme Treasurer in New York. They are transmitted direct to the Supreme Treasurer by the subordinates.

Q. Then in making payments of death policies, does not that indicate some delay in obtaining the money? A. No, sir. Death claims are paid in this way: When a member dies, the Subordinate Council makes out the certificates of death, as they are called, upon the proper blanks, and forwards them just as soon as they can after he is buried—he has to be buried before they can forward them—and when these drafts reach Boston, if there are no irregularities on them, they will send back the money—they are paid immediately.

Q. Are the payments on account of death policies made on a previous or anticipated calculation? A. Our assessments are levied not upon the death of any particular member; they are levied under the law. They are levied on the first of every month; that is a stated time for the levying of assessments. There may be one, two, or even three, if necessary; they are all levied at one time. They are levied whenever the balance in the treasury is below the sum of \$5,000, but by reason of having one assessment—one advance assessment in the treasury all the time—they don't have to wait until the assessments in the hands of the Subordinate Council there have been forwarded before they can pay a claim.

Q. In any case, an unusual death rate for instance, you can draw upon the Reserve Fund? A. Yes; that is the Emergency Fund, as we call it—a thing distinct from the Guarantee Fund. This Guarantee Fund and Emergency Fund are two different funds. The Emergency Fund is a fund equal in amount to one assessment for every member of the order; that is deposited in banks in the city of Boston, subject to call for immediate payment of death claims, and also to meet any sudden emergency that may arise in the case of epidemic. Our claims on this coast are paid inside of from twenty-five days to thirty days.

Q. What is the average rate of assessments, and when do they fall due; take the age of forty? A. That is very hard to answer. I can't give it to you without posting myself. I made an average here upon the total amount of money paid out, and I have averaged it at about \$1.40 per member each assessment; that will be on an average between \$500 and \$5,000. I cannot get that average on the different amounts. I would just state, if you want all the facts, we have altogether now in the two funds I have named, the Guarantee and Emergency Fund—they are, of course, unappropriated funds—in the Emergency Fund, \$111,000. Now, that money is deposited in fifteen or twenty certified national banks—twenty or twenty-five, I guess. No bank has a larger sum than \$50,000 at any one time, and that is the Bank of Boston, in New York, and that money is deposited under the direction of a Committee of Deposit of five of the first officers of the organization, together with the Chairman of the Finance Committee, and that money can only be drawn under the order of that Committee of Deposit. Then the Treasurer himself, on his personal check, or as Treasurer, cannot draw a dollar of benefit money from the bank. The Committee of Deposit is composed of the Supreme Commander, Supreme Vice-Commander, Supreme Secretary, Supreme Treasurer, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee. The Treasurer can only draw on the banks on his check—his only check by himself—against warrants that have been previously paid by the Boston Bank. He can draw his check to get those warrants back as his voucher, but he cannot draw a dollar of money. I state that to show the protection of the fund. That is the mode of doing business.

Q. Are the dues or fees that go to your Expense Fund, are they transmitted beyond the State? A. Where there are Grand Councils—there are some States where there are no Grand Councils—the Supreme Council levies a capita tax upon individual Subordinate Councils of \$1 a head for each member. They levy upon Grand Councils 20 cents a member, and that money is forwarded and goes into the Expense Fund, and is forwarded to the Supreme Secretary at Boston. The Grand Councils in this State now levy a capita tax of 90 cents on a member.

Q. Ninety cents a year? A. Ninety cents a year; yes, sir; and that goes to pay the expenses of the Grand Council, together with the capita tax that they pay to the Supreme. Subordinate Councils have dues to pay their current expenses.

Q. Then this per capita does not come out of the assessments? A. Not a dollar comes out of it; it comes out of the General Fund. The General Fund of the Subordinate Councils is made up from their dues, monthly or quarterly, and admission fees. That is the manner in which the General Fund of the Grand Council is made up, of the per capita tax levied upon the Councils, not upon the members, which they pay out of these dues, and sale of supplies and charter fees of new Councils organized. The General Fund of the Supreme Council is made up of the capita tax levied upon Grand Councils, and Subordinate Councils under their immediate jurisdiction, benefit certificates, sale of supplies, charter fees of Subordinate Councils, and now, in the Legion of Honor, the interest money on the moneys drawing interest. The interest on the daily balances of the Benefit Fund goes into the Supreme Council General Fund. The interest on the Guarantee Fund that is deposited goes to the credit of that fund in the way of the proceeds.

Q. About how much was the total per capita for the expenses of all the headquarters in your organization last year? A. I can give that to you for the last two years.

Q. For two years back—what was the Supreme Council's warrants in two years? A. For the last two years the total of expenditures was \$94,334 99. It is less than 2 per cent on the amount of the moneys handled. Beats any insurance company you can scare up.

Q. I want to see how much per capita that is; how many members have you? A. Say sixty-three thousand.

Q. In round numbers that would be \$1 50 for the two years? A. Yes, sir; in round numbers.

Q. In other words, 75 cents a year for the headquarters of all—Supreme, State, and Subordinate—for all headquarters? A. In this amount of \$94,000, recollect, comes the cost of printing the supplies which are printed and sold, from which they derived a profit that amounted to \$10,000.

Q. Which will include everything in the way of expenses? A. In the way of expenses, and all.

Q. Now, by deducting the price of supplies you will still lessen it? A. Yes; \$10,023 69 to be deducted from that \$94,000. Here is Council, \$3,938 95; that is really not an expense, because it is charged for it, the charge in here.

Q. I take it as a broad proposition that that is the amount of jurisdiction expenses, and the amount will be then about 75 cents per capita per year. How often do you publish financial statements of receipts and disbursements? A. The Supreme officers make reports to the Insurance Commissioners of four or five States every year on the first day of January—a sworn report. Then, there is a species of reports; they publish a financial statement on our assessment sheets, as they are called, of the condition of the Benefit Fund every month to the Subordinate Councils, and also to every member who desires to have information.

Q. All the money is drawn out by warrants drawn upon the Treasurer? A. Yes, sir. Then they make detailed reports to the Supreme Council that meets once every two years, for the two years ending the July previous.

Q. All moneys paid out by you, are they paid out by warrant drawn upon the Treasurer? A. Yes, sir; every dollar.

Q. This warrant gives the date of issue, the number of the warrant, the amount for which it is drawn, and the purpose for which it is drawn? A. Yes, sir.

Q. By whom is it signed? A. In payment of death claims the warrant is drawn by the Supreme Secretary, and signed by him and the Supreme Commander. The warrants are then forwarded to the Treasurers of the various Councils, to the Treasurer of the Council where it belongs, and by him it is handed over to the beneficiary or beneficiaries, as the case may be, and the certificate taken up; and in California those warrants are cashed by the Anglo-Californian Bank without any cost of exchange. Arrangements are made to have the banks do so, and they are glad to get them.

Q. Have you paid all claims against your organization in full from date of your establishment? A. Yes, sir; and every claim on the file is paid. I will give the status of the claims on the first day of January. Every claim is paid up to a certain date in the month prior to the issuance of an assessment, that is, every claim of which they have proofs on file, usually about ten days before the day of call for another warrant, or up to the twentieth of the month preceding the date of the call.

Q. What time elapses between the maturity of the claim and its payment? A. That depends on the distance from the headquarters in New York. There seven days.

Q. Here in California? A. From twenty-five to thirty days, where there are no delays by irregularity. There may be circumstances which make it longer. Sometimes they cannot get the proof quickly; the case may be a little complicated, and it may take up a longer time to make up the proofs. I think the quickest time of payment of a claim in California by our order has been twenty-four days. That was done at Hollister.

Q. And have claims for sick benefits to go through the same process? A. A similar process. They are sent to headquarters. Claims for sick benefits are paid every week, and claims are made up and sent in once every week.

Q. In case of a person falling sick who is rather poor, is it not rather non-beneficial? A. It may appear so; but where they are transacting business with a great many people, they have to keep one rule; and the first week in case of sickness it may be felt; but after the first week they come along regularly.

Q. Within the limit of ten weeks? A. Within the limit of ten weeks; yes, sir.

Q. You have not the figures with regard to the amounts paid out here for this State? A. No, sir; I have not them here. I can give them to you for the two years past. California, for the two years ending July 1, 1889, paid to the Benefit Fund \$322,819 18; it received from the same fund, \$318,500, which amount paid is a little more than \$4,000 more than it drew out. I can give you the full amount from the date of organization, but I have not got it here. Here is a list of banks that the funds are deposited in, of the Guarantee Fund, and here is a list of banks that the other business is transacted with.

Q. Now, would you explain the formation or construction of your society, in order to show its cooperative features in that regard? A. The society was first organized, as most of those societies are, by a few incorporators, who created themselves into a Supreme Council.

Q. How many were there in that Supreme Council? A. I think there were eleven incorporators. There might have been thirteen—eleven or thirteen. They immediately organized a Subordinate Council of the order and commenced business. Then, as the order grew in the various States, and when they got enough members under the law, they immediately organized Subordinate Councils all over the United States; and then, when they got enough members in the various States under the law, they organized Grand Councils; of which we have sixteen or eighteen—eighteen, I think—in the United States.

Q. How many subordinate lodges are there up to date organized, and Grand Councils? A. There must be at least ten, with fifteen hundred members.

Q. Then how are officers elected? A. In the Supreme Council?

Q. In all? A. In the first place, the officers of the Subordinate Councils are elected by the members of the order.

Q. How often? A. They elect once a year, but the law has been changed; that has not come into force yet. Then the Councils also elect representatives, one delegate from each Council to the Grand Council; and the Grand Council elects representatives to the Supreme Council in proportion to their number of members; we have in this State two. The Grand Council elects its own officers and committees, and the Supreme Council elects its own officers and committees. The representatives from the various States, and the Supreme officers and committees, form a Supreme Council.

Q. Who have the authority to amend the laws? A. The Supreme Council almost exclusively.

Q. Can they do it at any time? A. They can do it at their regular sessions.

Q. Or at special sessions? A. No; I think it can only be done at regular sessions.

Q. Only at regular sessions? A. Only once in two years.

Q. With regard to your stating the constitution and laws can be changed only once in two years—

MR. BURTON: Once in two years.

Q. (Continued): Is every member entitled to get a copy of the constitution and laws? A. Yes, sir; we sell them by thousands in this State.

Q. Speaking as an individual member, would your society have any objection to a law being passed here requiring them to submit statements, the same as you are required to give at the present time in various States of the Union? A. Not in the least. I would say that we would rather favor it. I can say that individually.

Q. I mean as to the statistical information required to be given to the State officers? A. Last winter, before the Legislature, we said that we were not afraid of any reasonable laws that any State would pass, to comply with any reasonable laws; and they have complied with the laws of the State everywhere, even the laws in Missouri, which are pretty strict.

Q. Do you believe that any organization, doing business of a financial character, that does not publish, at least annually, a statement of its financial affairs, giving its receipts and disbursements, can be called truly a coöperative organization? A. That is a pretty hard question to answer. I can see how in one sense it may be actually coöperative, and yet not publish its reports. As a matter of policy, I should say it would be bad policy not to publish any reports.

Q. I am speaking of publishing it for the benefit of members; giving it to the members of the association? A. The same answer would apply.

Q. Can an organization be a coöperative association, doing business legitimately, and not publish its affairs for the benefit of members, at least once a year? A. Yes, I think I can conceive that such a thing can be done.

Q. Would you consider it a good coöperative association, to put it in that way? A. I would not consider it a good policy.

Q. Within that limit, do you think it could be done legitimately without publishing them at all? A. What I mean by legitimately is, that an association of its character may conduct its business legitimately and honestly and not publish their reports.

Q. No question about it; but I am asking: Do you believe it could be called a genuine coöperative association and not publish them? A. I think it could; I think it is within the range of possibility—no doubt about it. I say this as a general proposition, that any organization that handles the money of other people ought to publish stated reports for the benefit of the entire membership.

Q. Would you think it right of your organization to go on for more than a year without publishing stated reports for the benefit of members? A. No, sir; there would be a big howl if they did.

Q. Don't you think there should be a howl at any association pretending to be benefit and coöperative not publishing any report? A. I do so, most decidedly. I think the members are entitled to know.

Q. Do you think it wise to have a law on our State books that would compel societies to publish such reports? A. As a general proposition, I do. I don't want to go into details. As a general proposition, I do.

Q. What salaries are paid in your order? A. The only salaried officer in this State is the Grand Secretary. The representatives to the Grand Council receive a per diem and mileage. Supreme Council salaries are paid to the amount of \$17,850 01, and the Supreme Commander, the Supreme Secretary, the Supreme Treasurer, also the General Counsel (that is, the lawyer), receive salaries; all of those salaries amount up to \$17,850 01. The representatives from committees receive mileage and per diem for attending the session of the Supreme Council. In the matter of receipts for general expenses, there is \$19,432 08 interest on money received; \$3,326 fines (those fines are on Subordinate Councils that were suspended); \$33,536 03 for per capita tax; \$37,474 32 for sundries, principally sale of supplies receipts—that goes to make up that \$98,733 48, general expenses.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

This order commenced business, January 1, 1874. Headquarters, St. Louis, Missouri.

I. INCOME DURING 1889.

Membership fees	\$18,645 05	
Annual dues	32,433 98	
Assessments	3,415,554 79	
Total paid by members		\$3,466,633 82
Interest		4,304 08
Received from all other sources		5,068 36
Total income during the year		\$3,476,006 26
Balance of ledger assets December 31, 1888		27,171 31
Total		\$3,503,177 57

II. DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1889.

Losses and claims	\$3,421,033 22	
Benefit certificates	736 20	
(Total paid to members, \$3,421,769 42.)		
Attorney's fees and court costs	3,136 87	
Clerks' salaries	10,043 00	
Interest	1,907 98	
Mileage and per diem	11,089 90	
Salaries of officers	10,300 00	
Rent, \$2,266 83; supplies, \$2,062 97; postage and printing, \$4,768 92; total	9,098 72	
All other items	11,193 14	
(Total expense of management, \$56,769 61.)		
Disbursements during the year, deducted from above total		3,478,539 03
Balance December, 31, 1889		\$24,638 54

During the year 1889, twenty-five assessments were called to the Supreme Lodge, and there was collected on account of assessments, \$3,-415,554 79.

The following comparative statements for the years 1888 and 1889, show the aggregate membership, the additions and deductions on account of various causes, and the relative losses and gains as taken from the returns made by Grand Lodges:

MEMBERSHIP—1888.

New applications		11,121
Reinstated		4,254
Total additions		15,375
Suspended	9,846	
Withdrawn	228	
Expelled	31	
Died	1,699	
Total deductions		11,804
Net gain		3,571
Total membership		126,170

MEMBERSHIP—1889.

New applications		12,963
Reinstated		4,026
Total additions		16,989
Suspended	9,892	
Withdrawn	229	
Expelled	39	
Died	1,694	
Total deductions		11,854
Net gain		5,135
Total membership		131,305

STATEMENT OF BENEFITS PAID.

Amount of benefits paid from organization to July 15, 1890	\$31,131,034 26
Amount of 146 claims paid since	282,000 00
Total amount of benefits paid to August 15, 1890	<u>\$31,413,034 26</u>
Membership, July 1, 1890, 134,666.	

Knights of Honor in California.

The total number of members on December 31, 1889, was as follows:

Honorary members	4
Beneficiary members	4,193
Total	<u>4,197</u>

The total number of members on December 31, 1888, was as follows:

Honorary members	5
Beneficiary members	4,108
Total	<u>4,113</u>

Showing for the year an increase in membership of eighty-four.

An abstract of the finances of subordinate lodges for the year ending December 31, 1889, shows:

Cash in treasury and invested December 31, 1888	\$20,119 03
Cash received during the year 1889	36,145 33
Total cash received, in treasury, and invested	<u>\$56,264 36</u>
Disbursed for relief	\$855 40
Disbursed for sick benefits	4,636 65
Disbursed for general expenses	26,748 82
Transferred to Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund	<u>118 10</u>
Total	<u>32,358 97</u>
Total amount invested and cash on hand December 31, 1889	\$23,905 39
Amount invested	15,846 15
Balance cash on hand	<u>\$8,059 24</u>
Total amount invested and cash on hand December 31, 1889	\$23,905 39
Total amount invested and cash on hand December 31, 1888	20,119 03
Showing for the year a gain of	<u>\$3,786 36</u>

The average age of the members who died in this jurisdiction during the year was, at the time they joined the order, about $44\frac{1}{2}$ years. At the time of death, about $52\frac{1}{2}$ years. The average duration of their membership was seven years, eleven months, and twenty-four days. The total amount they paid into the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund during their membership was \$13,329 80, an average of \$256 $34\frac{1}{2}$ each.

Since the organization of this Grand Lodge four hundred and sixty-seven brothers have died in this jurisdiction. Of that number, seven were half and four hundred and sixty were full-rate members, thus entitling their families to a total of \$927,000. During their membership they paid into the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund \$60,326 95, which is an average of a fraction of a cent less than \$129 18 each.

During the year twenty-five assessments have been called into the treasury of the Supreme Lodge. These assessments were from No. 242 to No. 266, inclusive; for deaths No. 12,845 to No. 14,571, inclusive, showing the number of deaths assessed for throughout the order during

the year to have been one thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven, of which number fifty-six were half-rate, and one thousand six hundred and seventy-one were full-rate members, thus entitling the beneficiaries of our deceased brothers to a sum total of \$3,398,000.

The Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund is under the exclusive control of the Supreme Lodge, and all assessments are sent by the subordinate lodges direct to the Supreme Treasurer, and a full account of it with each lodge is published in the printed proceedings of that body; however, following my usual custom, I herewith submit a summary of said fund, as compiled from the semi-annual reports of the subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction for the year:

Balance in subordinate lodge treasuries on December 31, 1888		\$4,914 67
Amount received during the term ending June 30, 1889	\$56,519 20	
Amount received during the term ending December 31, 1889	61,097 05	
		<hr/> 117,616 25
Total cash on hand and received		\$122,530 92
Amount paid to Supreme Treasurer during the term ending June 30, 1889	\$56,358 25	
Amount paid to Supreme Treasurer during the term ending December 31, 1889	60,672 77	
		<hr/> 117,031 02
Leaving balance in treasuries of subordinate lodges December 31, 1889		\$5,499 90

The order provides for full rate, \$2,000; half rate, \$1,000, or quarter rate, \$500. The rate of assessment for a full-rate member, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, is \$1; half-rate, 50 cents; quarter-rate, 25 cents. From forty-five to fifty years of age the assessments are graded according to age.

The money raised by assessments is placed in the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund, and is used only for payment of death losses, all the expenses of the order being paid by monthly dues, the amount of which each lodge fixes for itself, but which must not be less than 25 cents per month. The lodge, out of its General Fund, pays to the Grand Lodge a per capita tax of such amount as said Grand Lodge may designate, and the Grand Lodge pays to the Supreme Lodge a per capita tax of such amount as the Supreme Lodge may designate. By this means all expenses of the order are paid, thus leaving the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Fund to be used only for the payment of death losses.

A subordinate lodge may, if it so determines, provide in its by-laws for the payment of weekly sick benefits, and many lodges do pay sick benefits.

In this State, since the institution of the Grand Lodge (March 24, 1880), there have been reported four hundred and sixty-seven deaths to December 31, 1889. Their beneficiaries received nearly \$1,000,000.

Each member of the order is expected to pay two assessments per month without special notice.

Following is the testimony of C. H. M. Curry, Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Honor of California:

The order has both fraternal and coöperative features. The payment of sick benefits is discretionary with subordinate lodges, and funeral benefits are also discretionary. Funds are collected by assessments, amounting to about two assessments per month. During the yellow fever spreading in the South in 1878, assessments were increased for a short period to meet the extraordinary demand, but there was no complaint nor difficulty in collections. Sufficient money is always on hand to meet all losses as they occur. The assessments, since our organization, have averaged about sixteen per year. The order

was first started as a social club in Louisville, Ky., in 1873. The originator was one Demeray, a writing master. It now has a membership throughout the country of one hundred and thirty thousand, of which number twenty-seven thousand reside under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of which I am Grand Reporter. There have been fourteen thousand one hundred and seventy-one deaths, and \$27,769,534 paid out in benefits and death losses. The California Grand Lodge was organized in May, 1880, and now has four thousand two hundred members. There have been four hundred and forty-eight deaths.

There are three degrees or jurisdictions in the order—Subordinate, Grand, and Supreme Lodges. There are two funds, one to pay death losses and sick benefits, or insurance losses; the other to pay expenses. The funds are kept by the Supreme Treasurer in St. Louis, where the head officers are located. Every detail of expenditure is faithfully recorded and accounted for. For each expenditure, however trivial, a warrant is drawn, stating for what it is required. (Witness showed the various forms and blanks used in the transaction of business and making reports.) In levying assessments, the Supreme Reporter makes an order by direction of the Supreme Lodge, based on an estimate of the anticipated losses from all causes during the coming year. Bogus endowment and fraternal orders have not injured the Knights of Honor order to witness' knowledge, though no doubt persons have been prevented from joining legitimate fraternal orders by them. Witness thought it would be well to regulate by law the business of all associations pretending to be coöperative and fraternal. The Knights of Honor would not object to making a periodical report to the State Insurance Commissioner, or to any officer designated by law. He might object to keeping a reserve, or providing a Guarantee Fund, deeming it best to keep the reserve in the pockets of the members, as being a safer place than under the control of officers. The piling up of losses seems as a temptation to officers; witness thought it was the most objectional feature of old line insurance, and accounts in part for the organization and growth of fraternal coöperative associations and societies. The representative feature prevails from the bottom up. Each member has equal voice in management.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

Founded October 27, 1868.

Total number of lodges in 1889 was 3,859. Total membership in 1889 was 231,923. Net increase in number of lodges over 1888 is 181. Net increase in membership over 1888 is 15,298. Total number of members in good standing, July 31, 1890, is 241,882.

INCOME FOR 1889.

Fees and dues.....	\$343,677 30
Assessments.....	4,180,595 18
Total income.....	<u>\$4,524,272 48</u>

EXPENDITURES FOR 1889.

Losses paid (insurance).....	\$4,153,768 28
Expenses paid.....	348,989 21
Total.....	<u>\$4,502,757 49</u>

Certificates of insurance in force 1889, 231,923; certificates of insurance in force July 31, 1890, 241,882. The death rate per one thousand was 9.13. The total number of deaths for 1889 was 2,049—an increase of 12 over 1888.

The total disbursement for insurance, or for Beneficiary Fund for 1889, exceeded that for 1888 by \$168,680 09.

Total number of deaths in the order from its organization in 1868 to the end of the fiscal year in 1889, a period of nearly twenty-one years, was 14,368, and the total amount paid for insurance upon same amounted to \$28,393,816 38.

The report of the Supreme Recorder shows a decrease in the death rate of the order from 972 in the year 1888, to 913 in the year 1889.

The average assessments of all the lodges shows an increase from 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ in 1888, to 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ in 1889.

CALIFORNIA GRAND LODGE, ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

MEMBERSHIP.

Membership January 1, 1890.....	18,769
Membership January 1, 1889.....	18,687
Net gain in 1889.....	82
Number admitted in 1889.....	1,247
Number died in 1889.....	200
Number rejected in 1889.....	173
Average death rate per 1,000.....	10.69
Average age of members.....	39.75
Average age of those who died in 1889.....	47.29
Total number admitted up to January 1, 1890, from organization in 1879.....	28,221
Total number of deaths up to January 1, 1890, from organization in 1879.....	1,574
Total losses from all other sources.....	7,878
Leaving a total membership as above.....	18,769

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Total amount of moneys received from all sources in the Grand Recorder's office, from the beginning of the Order in California, to January 1, 1890.

In the Beneficiary Fund.....	\$3,137,853 00
In the General Fund.....	184,120 77
On the yellow fever call.....	8,861 91
On the nine relief calls.....	52,193 22
For Mrs. Luckey, as donation.....	843 80
For J. J. Upchurch, as donation.....	993 45
From the Degree of Honor.....	117 00
Grand total.....	<u>\$3,384,983 15</u>

Income for 1889.

Total amount received in Beneficiary Fund for the year 1889.....	\$403,107 00
Total amount received in General Fund for the year.....	19,592 70
Total amount received on Relief Call No. 9.....	8,119 00
Balance on hand January 1, 1889, Beneficiary Fund.....	933 00
Balance on hand January 1, 1889, General Fund.....	2,076 29
Total.....	<u>\$443,827 99</u>

Disbursements for 1889.

Paid by warrants on Beneficiary Fund.....	\$403,000 00
Paid by warrants on General Fund.....	18,826 31
Paid by warrants on Relief Fund.....	8,119 00
Total disbursements.....	<u>429,945 31</u>
Balance on hand January 1, 1890.....	<u>\$3,882 68</u>

The following excerpts, taken from the report of the Grand Recorder, will show the condition and prospects of the order in California:

From the organization of the Grand Lodge of United Workmen in California in the autumn of 1877, to the close of the year 1889, we had collected and disbursed from this office on account of deaths occurring in this jurisdiction and elsewhere, as we were by law required, or to fulfill our fraternal obligations, the enormous sum of \$3,199,757 93. This money—nearly every cent of it—has gone where it was most pressingly needed, and few of our members feel that they are any poorer because of the amount they have individually contributed towards swelling this glorious record of benefaction. We gather little by little from far and near, and then in sums of \$2,000 we disburse it again to the beneficiaries of our deceased members, who in nearly all cases have necessity for the immediate disbursement of the same, either to meet present wants or to invest for future income, so that this money goes out again into the channels of industry and trade. Thus we see that the A. O. U. W. is not only an inestimable blessing to the widow and the orphan, but a powerful agency in the distribution of wealth and money among the people in general wherever it exists.

Next, I wish to call your attention to the fact that during the year just past our gain in membership has been very small indeed. It must be apparent to every one who stops to consider, that to succeed we must constantly advance. Stop our increase in numbers and our average age at once increases; this of course increases the risk, and consequently

the amount of our assessments. Last year the jurisdiction of Massachusetts only levied twelve assessments; we, twenty-two.

Our death claims, counting from April 1, 1889, to April 1, 1890, reach an aggregate of two hundred and thirty-seven—eighty-seven of these losses being since December.

The following is a synopsis of the testimony given by H. G. Pratt, Grand Recorder:

This order was established on the twenty-seventh day of October, 1868, for the purpose of providing for the living, burying the dead, and to create a Beneficiary Fund by levying assessments. Its objects are twofold, both fraternal and coöperative. As in the case of the K. of L., the subordinate lodges can provide in their by-laws for sick benefits. The struggles and trials of this order are both pathetic and interesting. During the yellow fever epidemic the losses were heavy, and involved, temporarily, the order in a mess of trouble. This was owing to the need of a provision in the constitution of an epidemic assessment. Eventually, however, by dint of perseverance and liberality of the members, every debt was paid. The general order is composed of the Supreme, Grand, and subordinate lodges. The Supreme, as head of the order, has rituals, etc. The Grand Lodge is over each jurisdiction, while the subordinate lodge pays all death losses, bears all debts of itself, and carries out all the fundamental principles laid down by the Supreme Lodge. Each subordinate lodge must collect a certain number of assessments annually, then, in case of losses over and above all assessments, it can call on the Supreme Lodge for assistance. Each lodge must collect its own assessments. The Grand Recorder is the person who determines the number and amount of extra assessments, which are due on the tenth of the month, and delinquent on the twenty-third, and unless paid, the subordinate lodge is suspended. All assessments are for \$1. and levied at the average rate of twenty-three in a year. A member of a subordinate lodge has until the twenty-eighth of each month to pay. Each assessment raised \$18,000, which pays nine deaths. Reports of receipts and disbursements in detail are furnished the Grand Recorder monthly, and a Finance Committee is appointed by the Grand Master to examine the books, who are paid very liberally and better than all other officers. All claims are liquidated by warrants. A rotary Contingent Expense Fund is set apart for stamps, telegrams, etc. Twenty-four dollars is all that is required to carry an insurance of \$2,000, and all such debts are passed on by the Grand Master and Grand Recorder, instead of the Finance Committee, who, in case of a dispute or difference of opinion, is referred to a meeting of the Grand Lodge. A semi-annual per capita tax of 75 cents per year is levied annually. The lodges usually pay \$75 out immediately, to defray expenses of death of a member. All the moneys are paid out by warrants drawn by the Recorder, and approved by the Finance Committee. Every lodge is the recipient of a detailed statement from the Supreme Lodge, of the condition, passed work, receipts, and disbursements of the lodges. The Finance Committee are under the surveillance of a Board of three Trustees, whose duty it is to see that the Finance Committee do their duty. The Grand Receiver is under bonds to the extent of \$30,000, and the Grand Recorder \$15,000. Only 10 cents on each member is sent to the Supreme Lodge, while the K. of L. send all the receipts to headquarters. The average time, from the death of a member to the payment of his benefit, is forty days, although it is on record where benefits have been paid in twenty-six days.

I am of the opinion that looking into the abuses of endowment and bogus coöperative organizations was a proper move. I do not think the A. O. U. W. would object to furnishing a proper State officer with a statement of business periodically. A law establishing a Commissioner for this purpose would be a good one, and would drive out those societies which do not dare publish financial statements. Endowment and bogus fraternal associations, in my opinion, are detrimental to the business of legitimate fraternal organizations.

THE WORKMEN'S GUARANTEE FUND ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized in San Francisco, October, 1879, and only incorporated January 12, 1880. The principal object of the association is to give an additional protection of \$1,000 to families of those belonging to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, thereby securing to them \$3,000, instead of only \$2,000, from among the members of the same fraternal society.

To become a member of the association, if the applicant is a male, he must be a member in good standing in some subordinate lodge of the A. O. U. W., in sound bodily health, and under fifty years of age.

If the applicant is the widow or wife of a member of the A. O. U. W. in good standing in his lodge, she must be over eighteen and under fifty

years of age, and the application must be indorsed by a respectable physician, who has previously made a medical examination of the applicant.

To pay the sum of \$1,000 to the widow or families of a deceased member, an assessment of \$1 is levied upon each surviving member of the association, but when there is in the treasury a surplus of \$1,000 to the credit of the Beneficiary Fund, then no assessment shall be levied until such surplus is exhausted.

The members are individually notified by postal card of all assessments, and have twenty-eight days from date of notice in which to pay the same before becoming delinquent. The association is governed by a Board of Directors, elected annually by the members, and whose services are gratuitous; and, like the A. O. U. W., is more self-sustaining. The Secretary and Treasurer are the only two officers who receive pay for services rendered, and are both under bonds for the faithful performance of their duties. The Executive Committee directs all expenditures, and the Finance Committee audits and approves all bills before they are ordered paid.

INCOME—1889.

Balance to credit January 1, 1889.....	\$2,467 20
Assessments collected during 1889.....	37,268 00
Total.....	\$39,735 20

DISBURSEMENTS—1889.

Death losses—paid 36 deaths.....	\$36,000 00
Commission on collection of assessments.....	1,952 35
Total paid out.....	37,952 35
Balance to credit.....	\$1,782 85

During the year 1889 thirty-six death claims were paid, of \$1,000 each.

During the ten years of its existence this association has paid in insurance \$163,000, which was raised by the levy of one hundred and eight assessments, of \$1 each. There were twenty assessments levied in 1889.

The following is a report of the testimony given by E. N. Reading:

This order was organized ten years ago, to give to each member of the A. O. U. W. in good standing the privilege of insuring for an additional \$1,000. This is just a side issue, though joined to the A. O. U. W. During the last ten years the average assessment has been \$10 per year. All the assessments and disbursements are precisely identical to those of the A. O. U. W., and as testified to by Mr. Pratt, no debts are paid unless audited by the Finance Committee, and a thorough itemized document is rendered. The wives and widows of members only are eligible for membership. All officers are elected by the members, and in case of the absence of a member, he has the power to vote by proxy. The chief officers, Secretary and Treasurer, are under heavy bonds—\$2,000 for the former, and \$5,000 for the latter. No person over the age of fifty years is eligible for membership.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. The order commenced business October 1, 1876.

This order has for its main object the relief of brothers in sickness and distress, and the payment of funeral expenses, etc. An Endowment or Insurance Fund has also been established. The by-laws relating to this fund are as follows (Art. 50):

SECTION 1. There shall be in connection with and under the exclusive jurisdiction of the High Court a fund to be known as the Endowment Fund, having for its object the payment, upon the death of a member thereof, a sum not exceeding \$2,000, to the nominee or nominees, widow, children, or other next of kin or legal representatives of such deceased member as may be entitled thereto; and also for the payment to a member of the fund a portion thereof upon the disability of such member during his lifetime, as hereinafter provided; upon condition, however, that up to the time of the member's death or the disability, he shall have in all things conformed to the laws, rules, and regulations governing said fund.

SEC. 2. The membership of said fund shall consist of four classes and be unlimited as to number, as follows, viz.: First class, \$500; second class, \$1,000; third class, \$1,500; fourth class, \$2,000.

I. INCOME DURING 1889.

Membership fees.....	\$1,338 38
Assessments.....	39,399 00
Total paid by members.....	\$40,737 38
Balance of ledger assets December 31, 1888.....	4,443 82
Total.....	\$45,181 20

II. DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1889.

Losses and claims.....	\$41,226 75
(Total paid to members, \$41,226 75.)	
Salary of Secretary.....	500 00
All other items.....	926 95
(Total expense of management, \$1,426 95.)	
Disbursements during the year, deducted from above total.....	42,653 70
Balance December 31, 1889.....	\$2,527 50
Total number of members insured in the Endowment Fund, 2,538.	

MEMBERSHIP AND FINANCIAL CONDITION OF ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS OF AMERICA,
FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1889.

Number of Courts.....	651
Number of members.....	59,669
Expenditures, 1889:	
Sick and funeral.....	\$168,649 77
General management.....	175,845 05
Other payments.....	32,281 58
Balance in funds December 31, 1889.....	345,802 13

CALIFORNIA FORESTERS.

Number of Courts or Lodges.....	40
Number of members.....	5,224
Expenditures for 1889:	
Sick and funeral.....	\$16,588 00
General management.....	25,541 00
Other payments.....	3,851 00
Balance in funds December 31, 1889.....	47,254 00

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Commenced business June 23, 1877. Headquarters, Boston, Mass.

I. INCOME DURING 1889.

Membership fees.....	\$27,666 50
Annual dues.....	31,749 91
Assessments.....	2,158,309 76
Total paid by members.....	\$2,217,726 17
Interest.....	4,217 10
Rents.....	333 30
Received from all other sources.....	11,457 98
Total income during the year.....	\$2,233,734 55
Balance of ledger assets December 31, 1888.....	159,226 68
Total.....	\$2,392,961 23

II. DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1889.

Losses and claims	\$2,146,526 00
(Total paid members, \$2,146,526 00.)	
Commissions and fees to agents	5,909 90
Salaries of managers and agents	1,325 89
Salaries and other compensation of officers	20,375 91
Salaries and other compensation of office employes	12,257 64
Rent	2,528 26
All other items	23,259 44
(Total expense of management, \$65,657 04.)	
Disbursements during the year, deducted from above total	\$2,212,183 04
Balance December 31, 1889	\$180,778 19
Number of Councils June 1, 1890	1,264
Membership June 1, 1890	103,626

PROGRESS OF THE ORDER.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31.	Members at end of Year.....	Benefits Paid During Year.....	Deaths During Year.....	Death Rate per 1,000 of Average Membership	Assessments Paid During Year.....
1877	1,386				
1878	7,675	\$33,000	21	5.21	6
1879	17,300	171,000	58	4.64	8
1880	25,572	277,500	99	4.62	7
1881	33,148	552,000	190	6.47	10
1882	40,029	673,500	237	6.48	10
1883	47,749	900,000	285	6.49	10
1884	53,816	1,057,500	380	7.48	11
1885	60,957	1,258,500	430	7.49	12
1886	70,823	1,512,000	522	7.86	13
1887	79,362	1,940,500	648	8.62	14
1888	87,724	2,024,700	689	8.25	14
1889	97,992	2,146,526	725	7.60	13

Total amount of death benefits paid by the order, from its institution in June, 1877, to May 1, 1890, \$13,472,578 20, or at the rate of over \$1,000,000 a year.

One remarkable feature about the Royal Arcanum is its low death rate. This is accounted for by the fact that its rules for the admission of members are more stringent than some others of the fraternal insurance associations, and applications are obliged to undergo a strict medical examination.

The following table showing the membership, number of deaths, and rate per thousand of seven fraternal societies for the year 1889, compiled by Dr. Richardson, of St. Louis, Missouri, is corroborative of the foregoing statement:

	California.	Total in the United States.
A. F. & A. M.—		
Membership	15,125	610,253
Number of deaths	266	8,984
Rate per 1,000	17.5	14.7
I. O. O. F.—		
Membership	26,457	588,906
Number of deaths	365	6,296
Rate per 1,000	13.8	10.7
A. O. U. W.—		
Membership	18,728	229,269
Number of deaths	200	2,049
Rate per 1,000	10.67	8.9+
K. of H.—		
Membership	4,149	129,673
Number of deaths	51	1,628
Rate per 1,000	12.3	12.5
Royal Arcanum—		
Membership	112	86,937
Number of deaths		667
Rate per 1,000		7.6+
A. L. of H.—		
Membership	3,296	62,303
Number of deaths	96	735
Rate per 1,000	14.5+	11.7+
K. and L. of H.—		
Membership	762	51,071
Number of deaths	8	529
Rate per 1,000	10.5+	10.3+
Combined aggregate statistics of seven fraternities—		
Total membership	65,629	1,794,459
Total deaths	986	22,349
Rate per 1,000	15.2	12.4+

The death rates per one thousand of these seven fraternal societies for 1889 are in the following order:

Royal Arcanum	7.6
Ancient Order of United Workmen	8.9
Knights and Ladies of Honor	10.3
Independent Order of Odd Fellows	10.7
American Legion of Honor	11.7
Knights of Honor	12.5
Ancient Free and Accepted Masons	14.7

The membership of the Royal Arcanum in California, as compared with other States, is very small. On December 31, 1889, there were only five Councils, with a total membership of two hundred and sixteen. Amount paid for assessments during the year, \$3,610 63.

The following testimony regarding the Royal Arcanum was given before me by J. M. Lenhart:

J. M. LENHART.

Called.

COLONEL TOBIN: You are a member of the Royal Arcanum? Answer—Yes.

Q. When was that organization organized? A. It was established in 1877.

Q. Where? A. In Boston, Massachusetts.

Q. It is a fraternal and coöperative association? A. A fraternal and coöperative association.

Q. What are the main objects of the Royal Arcanum? A. To unite fraternally all white persons of any denomination in religion, and making provision for a Benefit Fund for death of \$1,500 or \$3,000.

Q. Issues a life policy, if we may call it so, for \$1,500 or \$3,000? A. Yes.

Q. What are the conditions of membership and of obtaining either one or the other? A. The membership is equalized all through. It is simply a matter of judgment on the part of the member whether he carries \$1,500 or \$3,000.

Q. What is the assessment? A. The rates of assessment vary according to age.

Q. About the average rates; take it at forty years, what would it be? A. \$20 06 for \$3,000 at forty years of age, or half of that for \$1,500.

Q. How many assessments are levied during the year? A. The highest rates of assessment paid any one time have been as high as fourteen in one year; that is, up to January, 1889. We have had so far nine assessments this year, and the assessments coming the fifteenth of this month, making about thirteen this year, I suppose. The assessments, of course, were none the first year.

Q. How many members have you in your organization? A. About ninety-three thousand members at the present time.

Q. Do you know the membership in California? A. I cannot give you the exact amount. There is one Council in San Francisco, one in San Luis Obispo County, and one in Los Angeles.

Q. What is the amount paid out for policies in your organization? A. I cannot give you the exact figures. We have just had a Supreme Council meeting, and have not the statistics of it yet.

Q. Are there any other benefit features besides death benefit or life insurance policy? A. Nothing except the funds that the various Councils adopt within themselves, but nothing in general. The Supreme Council allows the Subordinate Councils to have a sick benefit if they so desire, but if there is an appeal from an investigation, it goes to the Supreme in case of any dispute. For instance, a case in the Court yesterday was decided adversely to the claimant of the \$300—adjudicated against him, as he had not lived up to the laws.

Q. Are the assessments paid in California transmitted to the Supreme headquarters? A. Yes; is remitted to Boston; or, in other words, there is one of the assessments collected in the Subordinate Council held in that Council until called for by the Supreme Council.

Q. About what are the expenses of admission to the Royal Arcanum? A. In the neighborhood of \$11, with the exception that one of the assessments is paid into the Council when the member is initiated.

Q. Is the structural plan of your organization somewhat similar to those detailed here? A. It is a branch of the Knights of Honor, and the American Legion of Honor is a branch of this—a branch of both.

Q. You have the Supreme— A. We have the Supreme, Grand, and Subordinate. We do our business entirely with the Supreme direct. We pay \$6 a year for the purpose of running expenses of the Subordinate Councils, and a per capita tax to the Supreme Council.

Q. Is not that rather high compared with the other organizations? A. No; it is the same.

Q. Why, it was testified here that it amounted to only 75 cents? A. But it amounts to only 80 cents in our order to the Supreme. But I say to run the Subordinate Council we collect \$6 a year from the members; that goes to pay the hall rent, the Secretaries' salaries, and all other subordinate salaries. For instance, in this order we pay the Secretary \$7 50 per month, and pay the Clerk \$5 per month—\$12 50 per month—and we pay the hall rent, which amounts to about \$10 per month. The hall rent, the supplies required, paper, and postage stamps, come out of the General Fund, which is in all orders the same.

Q. As to the admission of women as members in your order you admit? A. Only males.

Q. Do you pursue about the same system of receipts and disbursements as testified to by the others? A. Yes; most or all the orders are similar in that line. There is a little change in its members, and so forth, but the general routine of business is about the same.

Q. Yours is like the Knights of Honor? A. We are a little more careful than the Knights of Honor. The Knights of Honor amount to one hundred and thirty thousand; the Royal Arcanum, ninety-three thousand; and the American Legion of Honor to sixty-three thousand.

Q. I would like to get your opinion, Mr. Lenhart, about the best way to suppress the fraudulent or bogus associations. A. I consider there should be a law passed for the protection of members that would work.

Q. Requiring, for instance, that all should submit statements? A. Undoubtedly.

Q. And show that they were coöperative associations in reality and not sham? A. Yes. The reason for my expression of that is that I have had a great deal of experience.

Q. I would ask your opinion: Would you believe that a society would be truly coöperative that did not publish at least annual financial statements of its affairs? A. I should not.

Q. Would you consider a society to be genuinely coöperative that did not enable all the members to have a voice in the making of its laws and in the selection of its officers? A. I should not. I consider it proper that every member has a proper interest and a proper way of getting at it.

Q. Do you think it is a good thing for a society that there should be changes in its administration—that it would not be for the benefit of a society to have the same set of administrators perpetually hold office? A. Undoubtedly not. They would get into a certain groove, a certain class of officers, and they would get dictatorial.

Q. Have we not some sham fraternal organizations here? A. Well, from my judgment and the experience I have had in societies, I would say there are.

Q. Some of the fraternal organizations here, of course, are not national in character or extent; they are purely local bodies? A. Local affairs, and gotten up by several parties.

Q. By professional organizers? A. That is my opinion.

Q. Do you believe that such sham organizations are detrimental to the genuine coöperative societies? A. I do.

Q. For the reason that the public cannot discriminate? A. The public has not sufficient time to inquire properly into these matters, and the break of any one of these sham associations affects any society that does business with good intentions.

Q. Are there not associations here now nominally fraternal that were originally proprietary companies; that were formed in the first place as private and afterwards changed and became fraternal? A. Yes.

Q. Do you think it was done with a good object? A. I think it was done with a good intention in one case. I am speaking of the knowledge I have of one organization. The intention was honorable by those who started it, and it became too large, and they could not handle it. Some people got hold of it and ruined it.

Q. How many organizations are you connected with? A. Six of them.

Q. Do you believe any genuine organizations would have any objection to furnishing an annual statement? A. None whatever. It is more benefit to get it before the public than take it away.

Q. Do the genuine fraternal organizations have any objection to having their fraternal affairs made public? A. None whatever. I will explain to this effect; it is only one purpose of it. The only one objection would be if parties wanted to go into the secret working of the order; there is some little secret matter, but the only secret in it is the secret pass word.

Q. You object to irritating supervision, but you don't object to giving a statement of your books of membership and financial affairs? A. None whatever; it is a benefit to us.

Q. You court, then, investigation? A. Yes; in all orders of which I am a member. In fact, we spend money every year letting the public know what this order is. Here, for instance, is a book that costs us \$25.

Q. The membership of the Royal Arcanum is not very strong in California compared to what it is in other States? A. It is not for the reason that the constitution of the Royal Arcanum does not permit us to make a large charter membership, while other societies do. There has been an attempt to get into the Royal Arcanum as organizers, and we have prevented it, knowing they would not be well disposed members. We are not anxious to take any members, unless they are a good healthy risk.

Q. What is the limit of membership? A. Fifty-five years.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS (ENDOWMENT RANK).

Commenced business, November 1, 1877. Headquarters, Chicago, Illinois.

I. INCOME DURING 1889.

Membership fees	\$7,015 00
Assessments.....	588,705 35
Total paid by members.....	\$595,720 35
Interest	2,284 29
Received from all other sources	1,331 73
Total income during the year.....	\$599,336 37
Balance of ledger assets December 31, 1888.....	30,567 76
Total	\$629,904 13

II. DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1889.

Losses and claims	\$513,658 00
(Total paid to members, \$513,658.)	
Salaries of officers	2,500 00
Salaries and other compensation of office employes	3,636 17
Rent, \$876; taxes, \$45; advertising and printing, \$2,359 21;	
total.....	3,280 21
All other items	13,922 60
(Total expense of management, \$23,338 98.)	
Disbursements during the year, deducted from above total.....	536,996 98
Balance December 31, 1889.....	\$92,907 15

The order of the Knights of Pythias was instituted, like most of the fraternal orders, for the care of the sick and distressed, the relief of the destitute and needy, the burial of the dead, the providing for the widow and orphan. Thirteen years ago the system of life insurance was added to the foregoing objects by the creation of the endowment rank in the order.

Total number of lodges of the Knights of Pythias in California, 1889, one hundred and forty-nine, with a membership of ten thousand two hundred and eighty on December 31, 1889.

Total receipts of the order in California for 1889 were \$332,656 71; total expenditures of the order in California for 1889 were \$153,992 17. These expenditures were for the relief and burial of brothers, and the relief of widows and orphans. Amount on hand December 31, 1889, \$178,664 54.

In the Endowment Rank (life insurance) March 31, 1890, there were six hundred and seventy-three members in California who had policies in force, amounting to \$1,436,000. Total amount paid for assessments in California was \$161,166. Total amount received for insurance policies in California was \$210,498 85. In other words, the beneficiaries of deceased members of the order in California received nearly \$50,000 more than had been paid in for assessments.

The Endowment Rank of this order pays death losses, in sums of \$1,000, \$2,000, or \$3,000, upon the death of members, to the beneficiary named in the certificate issued, after proofs of death have been properly filed. The assessments are levied monthly. This feature is under the direct control of the Supreme Lodge of the order, the Grand Lodge having no connection with it whatever.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF HONOR.

Organized in Kentucky, December, 1877. Headquarters, Indianapolis, Indiana. Total membership May 31, 1889, fifty-eight thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine. Total benefits paid, \$4,040,547 95.

There are two classes of insurance in this order, known as Department A and Department B Relief Fund. Department A has four divisions: 1, \$500; 2, \$1,000; 3, \$2,000; 4, \$3,000. Department B: half rate, \$1,000, and full rate, \$2,000. All persons initiated into this order enter it as social members. After this they may, at their option, make application for participation in the Relief Fund. No member can hold more than one certificate in a department, and may hold one in each department; but in this case the amount of the two certificates shall not exceed \$3,000. All moneys received from assessments in Department A are pooled to pay the deaths occurring therein, and the same is true in Department B. If a great emergency should ever arise calling for more than four assessments in any month in either department, then the additional assessment, which shall be common upon both departments, will be applied to the relief of the department requiring it. Assessments are levied on the first of every month. No person under eighteen nor over fifty years of age can become a member of the Relief Fund. A fee of \$1 is charged.

Total receipts Department A for two years ending August 10, 1889.....	\$1,110,410 80
Total disbursements Department A for two years ending August 10, 1889..	1,091,250 00
Balance in treasury August 10, 1889	<u>\$26,289 98</u>
Total receipts, same period, Department B.....	\$287,364 50
Total disbursements.....	281,250 00
Balance in treasury August 10, 1889	<u>\$6,114 50</u>

The membership in California June 30, 1889, was one thousand two hundred and thirty-nine. The members in this State paid for assessments for the two years ending August 10; 1889, as follows:

Department A.....	\$21,002 10
Department B.....	12,235 90
Total.....	\$33,238 00

And received from:

Department A.....	\$15,000 00
Department B.....	7,000 00
Total.....	\$22,000 00

As reports are published only biennially, no later statistics are at hand.

YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE.

Organized February 15, 1883. Headquarters, San Francisco.

This order receives as members young men between eighteen and forty.

Amount of insurance, \$500. Assessments of 50 cents are levied when required. Sick benefits of \$7 per week are also allowed.

Total number of members June 30, 1889.....	7,632
Number of members in California.....	6,231
Number of members in Nevada.....	192
Number of members in Oregon.....	244
Number of members in Washington.....	196
Number of members in Montana.....	163
Number of members in New Mexico.....	26
Number of members in British Columbia.....	68
Amount in treasuries at last report.....	\$29,881 91
Amount of receipts.....	79,596 19
Amount of disbursements.....	80,515 09
Amount in treasuries June 30, 1890.....	28,963 01
Amount of sick benefits paid.....	18,532 00
Average cost to each member.....	2 64
Amount of death benefits paid.....	24,675 00
Average cost to each member.....	3 50
Number of members relieved.....	697
Average amount of sick benefits paid.....	\$27 00
Average receipts per member.....	11 37
Average disbursements per member.....	11 52

Six death assessments were levied during the year ending July, 1890. Total number levied since organization, twenty-three.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

This association for young ladies is an offshoot of the Young Men's Institute, and is similar in its aims and objects. As it has been organized but lately, it is too soon to publish statistics concerning it.

YOUNG MEN'S CATHOLIC UNION.

Organized December 1, 1887. Headquarters, San Francisco.

This association is almost similar in its aims and objects to the Young Men's Institute.

Number of members September 1, 1890.....	1,144
Total insurance paid.....	\$7,129 50
Amount of insurance paid to beneficiaries.....	500 00
Amount of death assessments.....	50

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN'S ENDOWMENT FUND ASSOCIATION.

Organized July 30, 1880. Headquarters, San Francisco.

This organization is neither connected nor affiliated with the well known Order of Red Men, and is purely a local fraternal insurance association. The total number of members is one hundred and fifty. Paid for insurance on eighteen deaths since date of organization, \$2,768 18.

The object of this association is to establish a fund, from which shall be paid the amount of one assessment (less 10 per cent for working expenses of the association) to the widow or orphans of a deceased member of this association, or such person or persons as said member may have designated; and any member of this association living to the age of seventy-five years, having paid all of his assessments, shall receive the amount of one assessment (less 10 per cent).

The Improved Order of Red Men had 88,442 members in the United States on July 31, 1889.

Receipts for the year ending July 31, 1889	\$654,074 60
Disbursements for relief of members July 31, 1889	149,648 70
Disbursements for relief of widows and orphans	4,590 67
Disbursements for burial of dead	40,700 68
Disbursements for tribal purposes	257,424 10
On hand	326,242 85

The membership in California June 30, 1890, was 2,474.

Paid for relief and other expenses year ending June 30, 1890	\$21,476 50
Assets June 30, 1890	80,267 93
Cash on hand previous year	\$5,860 26
Cash received during year	50,752 18
Total receipts	\$56,612 44
Disbursements during year	38,129 13
Cash on hand June 30, 1890	\$18,483 31

COÖPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETIES IN EUROPE.

Under the English law the officers of friendly and beneficial societies are required to file with the Registrar of Friendly Societies annual reports of the condition of the organizations with which they are connected.

The membership of these societies is composed almost exclusively of wage earners—mechanics, artisans, and the like—and the figures show that the condition of the British workingman is very much superior to what it was twenty or thirty years ago.

There were twenty-four thousand five hundred friendly societies registered according to law in England and Wales for the year 1888; nine hundred in Scotland, and four hundred in Ireland, making a total of twenty-five thousand eight hundred for the United Kingdom.

Some of these are called "collecting societies," because the insurance, or benefit assessments, are collected by an agent employed for the purpose, who goes around from one member to another and collects the amounts due.

While there are thus only fifty-two collecting societies, as against about twenty-six thousand friendly societies, the membership of the fifty-two societies amounts to about one half of the whole twenty-six thousand, and the collective funds to about one third of the whole. That is,

the total membership of the collecting societies only, amounts to over three million, of whom about half are estimated by the Chief Registrar to be adults. In addition to these three million really separate assurances against death only, are the Industrial Assurance Companies, with a total of persons assured of about nine million up to 1886. There are now affected about fourteen million persons, adults, and infants, being an increase of at least two million since 1886. There also exists a not precisely ascertained number of unregistered societies, or clubs, carrying on similar business within the ten-mile limit of Section 30 of the Friendly Societies Act, 1875. Of the forty-seven collecting societies in England, four, viz.: the Royal Liver, with one million two hundred and eleven thousand two hundred and fifty-nine members, £382,606 premium income, £153,612 cost of management, and £951,997 assets; the Liverpool and Victoria Legal, with one million three thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven members, £358,828 premium income, £174,599 cost of management, and £533,519 assets; the Royal London, with, on December 31, 1886, four hundred and forty-eight thousand six hundred members, £147,991 premium income, £69,400 cost of management, and £167,434 assets; and the Blackburn Philanthropic Burial, with one hundred and twenty-three thousand six hundred and twenty-four members, £22,938 premium income, £4,478 cost of management, and £80,659 assets—have over 90 per cent of the whole membership, and possess over 88 per cent of the total funds. Mr. Ludlow, the Chief Registrar, adds:

Eight other societies have over ten thousand members; and these twelve—the four over one hundred thousand, and the eight over ten thousand—include nearly 98 per cent of the members, and over 97 per cent of the funds.

And he points out as

Remarkable that between 1880-1887 the membership of the four large societies of over one hundred thousand members increased by about 52.75 per cent, and the funds by nearly 66 per cent, while the membership of the eight societies, with between ten thousand and one hundred thousand members, only increased by close upon 5 per cent, and their funds actually decreased by over 2 per cent. So that virtually the largest societies are working out, to a great extent, the next largest.

In Scotland there are five societies, of which only three are important—the Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society, with nearly four hundred thousand members, and with £220,000 funds; the Aberdeen and Northern Friendly Society, with twenty-seven thousand six hundred members, and £22,534 funds; and the City of Glasgow Friendly Society, with eighty-two thousand members, and £75,000 funds. There are fourteen assurance companies, doing collecting industrial business within Section 30 of the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, with, at last valuation returns, eight million nine hundred and eighty-two thousand five hundred and fifty policies issued; premium income, £4,181,852; cost of management, £1,855,463, of which £1,146,265 was paid as commission to collectors; with total assets: life assurance funds, £5,982,601, and capital, £293,251.

One company, the Prudential, transacts three quarters of the entire business done by the fourteen companies; and its business is so rapidly increasing that, while on December 31, 1886, it had in force six million nine hundred and sixty thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine policies out of the eight million nine hundred and eighty-two thousand five hundred and fifty above mentioned, it had on May 31, 1889, according to the evidence of the manager, Mr. Dewey, eight millions of policies in

existence; the weekly premiums amounting to £65,000, and the annual premiums to £3,350,000.

Of these eight millions, he stated that over two million policies were on the lives of children under ten years of age. The average weekly payment on each of these eight millions assured is 1½d, which, as it precisely agrees with the sworn average of the Royal Liver, will probably be the fair average to be taken on each of the industrial assurances, amounting as a total number, adding together friendly societies and companies, to about fourteen million.

As illustrating the extraordinary growth of the Prudential industrial business, it may be mentioned that in 1871 the number of its policies was eight hundred and twelve thousand two hundred and eight, about one tenth of the present number; its annual premium income was £288,221, a little more than one twelfth of its present premiums.

When a policy has been in force over five years, and the assured is over twenty-one years of age, the Prudential grants a free policy, if applied for by the assured.

INSURANCE SOCIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF WAGE EARNERS.

Of all classes of society, workmen and minor employés, who should, above all others, derive benefit from the advantages of life insurance, profit the least from them.

Why? It is certainly not because they do not appreciate their usefulness; for a long time past the truth of the scientific principle on which life insurance is based has been recognized and admitted, even by those who do not understand it, and it is not mistrust which keeps employés from insuring.

The employé seldom or never insures, because he cannot pay the high premiums demanded by the companies, and besides he cannot engage to pay them at the date rigorously fixed for their falling due.

Life insurance companies have established their tariffs to suit a rich class of customers, or enjoying at least a certain competence. These tariffs allow an extra premium, which is returned to the insurer in the shape of benefits; an extra charge easily borne by the usual class of customers, but which, added to the general expenses, bring up the price of premiums to a rate inaccessible to workmen.

The obligation to pay premiums at a fixed period is again one of the reasons which keep workmen from insuring; the sums placed aside with difficulty to meet the premiums being often, between the maturity of each, absorbed by unforeseen expenses, or employed in providing for the family during a stoppage of employment.

Life insurance, also, on the workman constitutes what is called a "bad risk," on account of the hygienic conditions under which he lives, and the accidents to which he is exposed at his work.

Life insurance on the workman can thus only be effected by a company specially founded in view of it, having tariffs established according to the risks to be taken, and collecting the premiums in weekly payments.

The Prudential, the English company already referred to, is, perhaps, the most perfect type of this class of insurance. It insures workmen by premiums varying from 2 cents to 25 cents weekly, or an average of \$46 per each policy, which is, it must be admitted, insufficient to place the

family above want. The danger to these companies of petty insurance is, that to attract customers and receive weekly premiums, they must undergo considerable expense, which must be provided for when establishing tariffs, and results in that, for a fixed premium, the employé receives a policy which is of much less value than that granted, for the same premium, when insuring in companies whose customers are recruited from other classes of society.

This question of petty insurance, as it is called, has received the attention of more than one Government; and, as far as 1864, Mr. Gladstone presented, and had voted on by the British Parliament, a law creating a State life insurance, granting policies the maximum of which was \$500.

The operations of this State insurance have always been limited enough, but it has fulfilled its intended rôle, remedying the frauds or imprudences of friendly societies of the time, of which two hundred and sixty-nine out of two hundred and eighty-three, founded from 1850 to 1860, have failed.

In France; the Government established in 1868 an "Insurance in case of death," the maximum of sums insured on one person being \$600. This law grants considerable advantages to approved mutual benevolent societies; it permits them to grant insurances called collective, contracted for one year only by a special tariff.

This system of collective insurance is an actual encouragement, a prize in reality, granted to the mutual benevolent societies.

THREE REFORMS IN INSURANCE.

Three reforms in insurance are receiving attention abroad, which merit the attention of Americans, who certainly lead the world in devising insurance schemes, and, in turn, in patronizing them. There is no country where the insurance business has become more prosperous than in the United States. There is no country where insurance is offered in so many varying forms and at such varying prices; in fact, the leaders in the best schemes of insurance in England and France are Americans. Strange as this may appear, some of the most remunerative branches of our great old line companies are found in London, Paris, and other European capitals. The South American insurance business in United States companies is also large, and is constantly growing, so that the ramifications of our great insurance companies may be said to extend throughout the world.

The three innovations that have been contemplated abroad are governmental life insurance, by which the Government undertakes the business, not, as in Germany, for the working classes alone, but for the masses, as has been successfully done in Australia; insurance without medical examination, as is done in Vienna, and as is just being done in Great Britain; and the offering of special inducements for women to take life insurance. Governmental insurance in New Zealand, according to a department report, has been continued since 1870. It was then established for the first time, and was the first institution of the kind ever attempted in the world. Everybody predicted its failure, and yet from the beginning it has proved to be so successful that in less than twenty years the number of policies has grown to over fifty thousand, with an outstanding insurance of nearly \$50,000,000. Not only this,

but it is proved to be the cheapest life insurance, as well as the safest, that could be offered. The State guarantees every policy, so that there can be no failure to pay, no matter how widespread death and disease might be.

The Government's responsibility is ample to meet every emergency. More than that, the insurance is provided for a strong, vigorous, and healthy nation. In spite of the tremendous advantage which the Government thus enjoys in the insurance business, it does not monopolize it. Various other insurance associations exist, and curiously enough, they flourish, because governmental insurance has made the business extremely popular and quite profitable. Competition between private companies and the Government leads to larger offers by the former, and people take policies under both systems. The closeness of the competition is a guarantee of the security even of the private corporations. With all the difficulties under which a foreign company would be expected to labor in New Zealand, it is noticeable that some of the largest old line companies of the United States, including the Equitable and the New York Life, have prosperous general agencies in that country, and find themselves able to hold their own against all comers.

It may be useful in this connection to notice the principal advantages offered to policy holders by the Government Insurance Association of New Zealand, which is the first British colony that has, by special legislation and exceptional attractions, stimulated the growth of those self-dependent and provident habits that lie at the root of the life assurance system. These advantages may be briefly stated as follows:

1. The inviolable security offered to the assured, the payment of every policy being guaranteed by the colony under a special Act of Parliament.
2. The division of profits, the whole of which are, by law, to be divided amongst policy holders only, who thereby enjoy the advantages possessed by members of mutual companies, in addition to that of having the security of the colony for the payment of claims. The first quinquennial investigation showed a profit of over £12,000; and the investigation which took place on June 30, 1880, showed the surplus funds to amount to £77,595; but of this sum, £56,000 was divided amongst policy holders.
3. The low scale of premiums comes next in order. The premiums are as low as the non-participating rates in other offices, and yet they entitle the policy holders to a full share of the profits that may accrue.
4. Policies contain no restrictive conditions as to voyaging, trade, or occupation, and are indisputable and unchallengeable after five years' duration, if age has been admitted.

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE IN GERMANY.

In Germany the Government undertakes to insure the lives of workmen receiving low salaries, and it does so by exacting a very small bonus from their wages. The insurance amounts to little, but a little goes a great way in countries like Germany, where poverty is widespread, and where the poor think themselves well off when they get fresh meat to eat more than once or twice a week. Such a system would not be accepted in the United States, or in any Republic. It is centralizing the Government, giving it too much of the paternal form, and therefore

repugnant to the feelings of free men who are willing and able to care for themselves. In a country like ours it would be simply placing a premium on idleness and pauperism. That it does not do so in Germany is owing to the rigid enforcement of social laws and the oppressive measures resorted to to restrain the viciously inclined, young and old.

In the English Foreign Office report on this subject, are given the following interesting data and figures. The scheme, when complete, will embrace compulsory insurance against sickness as well as accident; so far, however, it has only been extended to the latter. The report just issued sums up the result of the operations of the Imperial Insurance Bureau for the year 1885, and we learn that the number of persons insured was three million seven hundred and twenty-five thousand, and the premiums paid amounted to \$3,095,000, being based on the wages received by each workman. The premiums are contributed by the employers, according to the number of employes engaged and the nature of their occupation, being a higher or lower percentage, according to the risk involved. The management is divided between the State authorities, representatives of the employers, and those of the workmen, and subdivided into numerous committees and arbitration courts to decide upon the claims. The payments for accidents amounted to \$425,000, and for administration, to \$580,000; \$70,000 were paid for expenses outside of ordinary management, and a reserve was commenced by laying by \$1,350,000. The number of accidents for which claims were allowed was one hundred thousand one hundred and fifty-nine, of which two thousand seven hundred and sixteen were fatal, and in respect of which relatives to the number of five thousand nine hundred and thirty-five received relief.

LATEST RETURNS FROM BRITISH SOCIETIES.

From late returns of the British benefit societies to June 1, 1890, the following facts are gathered:

The report of the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows shows a membership of six hundred and fifty-two thousand, and an increase of receipts over expenditures for the year ending last month of no less a figure than \$1,247,275. The Surplus Fund of the same organization reaches the astounding figure of \$37,500,000, to say nothing of another \$500,000 that has been lent out at interest to members to enable them to go into business on a small scale for themselves.

The juvenile branches of the same order have a membership of fifty-seven thousand, and a Reserve Fund of \$307,000. The Ancient Order of Shepherds paid out last year for sickness, \$68,000; for funerals, \$80,000; for medical aid, \$45,000; for distress, \$6,000; carried over a clear balance of \$25,000, and has a total Reserve Fund of \$1,650,000. The Hearts of Oak has a membership of one hundred and forty-two thousand. During the year the influenza epidemic cost it \$85,000. Its gross receipts were \$1,400,000, and its Reserve Fund amounts to \$4,946,000.

There are twenty-five thousand members of the Sons of Temperance, and they have managed to save \$55,000. Another friendly society is the Free Gardeners. They have a membership of fifty thousand, spent \$280,000 last year on sickness and funerals, and boast of a surplus of \$720,000. Then there is the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with

a membership of fifty-three thousand nine hundred and eighty-four, receipts last year of \$1,010,000, and a Reserve Fund of \$3,000,000.

These figures tabulated show that but six out of the numerous friendly societies of the country—and not counting those with which the miners, agricultural laborers, and other immense departments of labor are connected—carry an actual cash balance above all liabilities of nearly \$55,500,000.

CHAPTER II.

ASSESSMENT COMPANIES—PROPRIETARY ASSESSMENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS.

I shall now take up the second class of assessment insurance associations, generally known as "mutual." As a general rule, it will be found that, although ostensibly coöperative, they are in reality corporate or proprietary in their management. In the form of application for membership a clause is generally inserted by which the applicant gives his proxy or right to vote to the Directors of the association in the event that he is not present to vote.

In the case of one of these associations the applicant is asked to give his right to one individual Director named. As all the members are supposed to sign this form of application, the result is that they shift the burden from themselves and place the management in the hands of the Directors, who are enabled by a continuation of the same methods of getting proxies to perpetuate their term of office. If this perpetuation of power should fall into the hands of good men, it insures the stability and success of the enterprise; otherwise, the usual train of folly, extravagance, and disaster follows.

All associations of this character should be compelled by law to make periodical statements of their condition and business to the State Insurance Commissioner, and should be subject to his jurisdiction like other insurance companies. It is a mere subterfuge, which deceives no sensible person, that they can transact business in this State without doing so under cloak of the provisions of Section 451 of the Civil Code of California. If in New York and other States such associations are subjected to State supervision, why not in California? It is an injustice to old line insurance companies that such an anomalous state of affairs should exist. Several of these mutual companies have expressed a willingness to be placed on the same level in this regard with the old line companies. It is only those that have reason to dread investigation that would oppose such amendments to our present insurance laws as would oblige all insurance companies, without distinction, to report to the Insurance Commissioner.

That there is necessity of the passage of some bill regulating the mutual insurance companies, is shown by the fact that at the eleventh annual dinner of the National Convention of the Assessment Associations, held at St. Louis in October, 1886, the following report was adopted:

In nearly every State it is possible to organize companies without requiring any evidence of stability, or even of purpose to transact business honestly, thus leaving an open door for the entrance of organizations to do business under a form of law, and yet follow a disreputable, or what is generally known as "wild-cat" insurance. Many of such companies have been organized, and are proving to be a burning disgrace—a shame—a

blight upon the business of assessment insurance, and steps should be taken to prevent this. * * *

Resolved, That the Committee on Legislation formulate a bill embodying the first section of the Pennsylvania law relating to the conditions to be complied with before a company can do business, and the general provisions of the Massachusetts law.

As no reports of the condition or business of said companies have, for the reasons stated, ever been published in any official report in this State, I have collected the following statistics relating to those now doing business in San Francisco:

NORTHWESTERN MASONIC AID ASSOCIATION.

The Northwestern Masonic Aid Association of Chicago, Illinois, organized in 1874, has a branch office at San Francisco. Like many other similar associations throughout the United States, it is Masonic only in name, having no connection or affiliation with the order of Free and Accepted Masons. Only Masons in good standing are eligible to office in the association, and Masons are admitted to membership up to fifty years of age. The limit for others is forty-five.

The members are divided into divisions, known as "Division A," limited to \$2,500 benefit; "Division B," limited to \$5,000 benefit; "Division C," limited to \$1,000 benefit; and "Division D," limited to \$1,500; but none of which shall be limited in membership. Those aged from twenty-one to thirty years inclusive, shall be included in the first class; those thirty-one to forty inclusive, in the second class; those forty-one to forty-eight inclusive, in the third class; those forty-nine to fifty-five inclusive, in the fourth class; those fifty-six and upward, in the fifth class. And upon the death of a member, each surviving member of the same division shall be assessed as follows, viz.: Members of the first class, 80 cents; second class, 95 cents; third class, \$1 15; fourth class, \$1 70; fifth class, \$2 85; and such sums in addition thereto as may be required to meet any tax which may be imposed upon the same by the laws of the State in which the member resides.

The number of members in the association on December 31, 1889, was twenty-five thousand and eighty-five.

Total income during 1889	\$1,638,429 54
Total disbursements during 1889	1,569,321 24
Balance on hand December 31, 1889	347,068 80

Number of policy holders in California is five hundred and fifty-five.

MASONIC MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

Another so called Masonic association, called the Masonic Mutual Aid Association of the Pacific Coast, after operating about five years, is rewriting the policies of its members under the name of a new organization evolved from the former, and called the Fraternal Life Association. According to the fourth and last annual report of the Masonic Mutual Aid, the volume of business transacted was very light, the amount received during the year 1888 for assessments, etc., being \$20,257 95, and the amount paid to beneficiaries, \$17,337 28.

COVENANT MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

The Covenant Mutual Benefit Association of Galesburg, Illinois, has established an agency, and is now doing business in this State. Originally none but Odd Fellows were admitted to membership, but, like the Northwestern Masonic Aid and similar associations, it has found it expedient to widen its plan, and admit all persons otherwise eligible without restriction. It insures both sexes, limiting the age at sixty years of Odd Fellows, their wives and widows, and at fifty-five years to all outside this order. It commenced business in January, 1887.

Total income for the year 1889.....	\$969,701 59
Total disbursements for the year 1889.....	910,406 62
Balance on hand December 31, 1889.....	441,110 13

On August 1, 1890, the Covenant Mutual had two thousand seven hundred and four members in California, and up to that date had paid to beneficiaries \$178,375. During the year 1889, out of this sum \$48,875 39 had been paid.

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION.

The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York, organized in 1881, transacts business in California.

Total income during 1889.....	\$3,108,595 33
Total disbursements during 1889.....	2,549,760 18
Balance, assets December 31, 1889.....	2,512,588 96

No statistics furnished regarding business in California.

FIDELITY MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.

The Fidelity Mutual Life Association of Philadelphia lately established an agency in California. It began business in said city January 1, 1879.

Total income during 1889.....	\$412,060 83
Total disbursements.....	365,662 36
Balance December 31, 1889.....	255,515 38

No statistics of business in California, as the association has only just commenced.

THE HOME BENEFIT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The Home Benefit Life Association of San Francisco is an excellent type of the mutual or assessment plan of life insurance. It was established in 1880 and reorganized in 1885, and from small beginnings has now reached a position where success is assured. Its growth has been steady and healthy. The number of members is two thousand five hundred and three; and the total income from assessments last year (1888) amounted to \$135,335 85.

One third of the sum received from assessments is placed in the Reserve Fund, which now amounts to over \$40,000. It belongs to the members, and is returned to them at certain fixed intervals. Here lies one of the chief points of difference between the old line company methods and the new mutual or coöperative. In the former a large pro-

portion of the premiums paid by the insured went to swell the Reserve Fund. In the latter Reserve Funds are not allowed to reach large proportions, but are regularly distributed among all the members entitled to a share.

The plan of the Home Benefit in this regard is to place all the members joining in any one year in the same series, like the plan of building and loan associations. One third of the assessments paid by each of these members is placed to his credit in the Reserve Fund of that year or series. At the end of five years all that has been paid into the Reserve Fund by each of the members of that series is paid back to him with accumulations from interest and lapses. He can get this amount in cash, or allow it to be used in the reduction of future assessments.

Consequently the Reserve Fund mainly consists of the one third assessments of members for five years. Not one dollar can be taken from this fund for expenses or other purposes.

The only condition under which it can be touched is for temporary application to the Mortuary or Death Benefit Fund, if a death rate in excess of the normal should occur; and this is a wise precaution, for a cardinal principle of such associations should be the prompt payment of death losses. The amount so taken, however, must be returned to the Reserve Fund as soon as collected. This periodical division of the Reserve Fund, with its profits, enables the persistent member to apply his pro rata of said fund towards reducing his insurance as he grows older. The fact of being entitled to such a distribution, or dividend, every five years, is in itself a strong inducement to the insured to continue their payments and not forfeit what they had already paid in.

Another excellent feature in the Home Benefit is economy of management. The expenses of management in this association for the past year was 14 per cent of the total receipts.

When I entered upon this investigation the officers of the association placed every facility at my disposal for a thorough investigation of its affairs. All the books and papers of the office were opened for my inspection. I was thus enabled to corroborate the correctness of the returns sent in to this bureau by the Secretary.

REPORT OF BUSINESS FROM ORGANIZATION, IN 1880, TO JANUARY 21, 1890.

Death losses paid.....	\$487,000 00
Expenses of administration, including salaries, commissions, advertising, and all other expenses.....	153,422 74
Reserve Fund in San Francisco Savings Union.....	40,100 20
Cash in banks and office.....	9,150 02
Book accounts.....	263 12
Total	\$689,936 08

BANKERS AND MERCHANTS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

This association was organized in San Francisco, December 7, 1885, where it has headquarters at present. Mortuary calls are levied at stated intervals, four times annually, as follows: On the first legal days of January, April, July, and October of each year a call is made upon all members liable. Calls are regulated according to an assessment table, and the number is limited to four per annum.

They are graded in amount according to the age of the insured, from

\$3 82 on each \$1,000 at twenty-five years and under up to \$11 90 at the age of sixty.

When a member shall have paid all assessments for five consecutive years and then should fail or decline to make any further payments, the insurance under his certificate will be carried in full force and effect for the period of six months, dating from the date of delinquency of the last assessment remaining unpaid, when it shall thereupon cease, and the certificate shall be null and void.

After a member shall have paid all assessments for ten consecutive years his insurance will be carried in force for the period of one year from date of delinquency of the last assessment remaining unpaid.

A member may be reinstated upon paying all delinquencies and furnishing the association with satisfactory evidence of good health.

The following is the statement made by the Secretary of the receipts and disbursements of this association for the year ending December 31, 1889:

INCOME.

Cash on hand, as per statement of January 1, 1889	\$15,176 53
Received from annual dues	27,212 09
Received from admission fees	19,765 50
Mortuary calls received	96,321 84
Received from other sources	5,867 58
	<u>\$164,343 54</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death losses	\$73,730 84
Mortuary calls returned	68 88
Commissions and fees retained by, or paid, or allowed to agents on account of fees or dues	27,097 43
Commissions paid banks and collectors or allowed for collecting mortuary calls, cost of levying same, and exchange	2,945 67
Salaries of officers, clerks, and employés, and general office expenses not otherwise charged	15,934 04
Rent	2,100 00
Advertising	291 42
Traveling expenses	1,995 70
Postage not otherwise charged	381 86
Furniture and fixtures	23 50
Printing and stationery	1,861 57
Legal expenses and adjusting all death losses to date	4,779 01
State and Territorial occupation taxes	201 35
Advances to agents	1,759 16
Government fees for one year in Republic of Mexico (\$500 at 13s exchange)	362 31
Bills receivable	581 75
Cash in depositories and office	30,229 55
	<u>\$164,343 54</u>

Total death losses paid to August 20, 1890:

United States policies	\$162,000 00
Republic of Mexico	70,000 00
Total	<u>\$232,000 00</u>

CHAPTER III.

ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATIONS.

In the third class of assessment insurance associations are included the so called mutual endowment associations, under company or proprietary management. They are, as a general rule, unsound or bubble

schemes. After a careful examination of the plans of the endowments, and after procuring as much information as possible about their methods of doing business, I determined to hold an open investigation, in order to make as public as possible the nefarious practices of some of these associations. The testimony taken and received, which is herewith submitted, is very instructive, and gives practical illustrations of the ways and means by which thousands have been deluded and robbed.

California has become a hotbed for financial schemers, whose business it is first to entrap and then to fleece unwary and unsuspecting dupes. Some of the knowing, but overconfident, ones are also frequently caught. A great many of these schemes, under the mask or cloak of being mutual or coöperative, have been set afloat within the past few years, and the cry is "still they come."

San Francisco has the misfortune of being the headquarters or base of operations, from whence the agents of these schemes are sent all over the country to prey upon the gullible. As a natural consequence San Francisco is supposed to nourish and back these new-fangled schemes, which are masquerading under the popular ægis of coöperation. It is time to be up and doing, that the fair name of the metropolis of the State may not be smirched and become a word of reproach to thousands of victims beyond our borders. In most of the Eastern States laws are in force which shut out such impostures. There is an imperative necessity for similar protection in California, as will be shown by the facts set forth in this report.

About thirty thousand members are enrolled in the endowment associations of California. The principal associations in San Francisco and Oakland have a membership, in round numbers, as follows:

United Endowment Associates.....	5,500
Legion of the West.....	2,500
Royal Argosy.....	2,000
Pacific Endowment.....	5,000
Guaranty Endowment.....	2,000
Eureka Endowment.....	1,500
Mutual of Oakland.....	1,000
Equity Benefit.....	500
Total.....	20,000

This leaves a balance of ten thousand for the small associations in San Francisco and other cities of the State. There are about fifteen thousand members in addition belonging to life, sickness, and accident insurance associations, on the mutual or assessment plan, that claim to be exempt from the supervision of the Insurance Commissioner, and not to come within the purview of our insurance laws.

As the usual admission fee is \$5. the thirty thousand members of the endowments must have paid about \$150,000 for the privilege of having their names placed on the roll. This goes to the General or Expense Fund. There is a quarterly charge besides for expenses of management, which usually amounts to \$6 per year for each member, making a total of \$180,000 per annum.

Taking the average monthly rate of assessment for the Endowment or Insurance Fund at \$2 50, or \$30 per year, nearly \$1,000,000 per annum would be drawn from the members for that fund alone if they were all levying such assessments. Fortunately they are not. Several at present are content with raking in the coin which is paid for admission fees and quarterly dues, and is sacred to the uses of the management.

From the large number of persons interested in these endowment associations and on account of the heavy interests involved, the necessity and expediency of a report concerning their status and methods can at once be seen, especially in view of the fact that they are not required by law to publish such a report themselves and are not under the supervision of any State authority. Ostensibly all of these organizations are coöperative insurance associations, formed for the mutual benefit of the members and not for profit.

It will be found upon reading this report that many of them are only sham coöperatives, and that they have been organized for the profit of a few inside managers, who have everything to gain and nothing to lose by the success or failure of the enterprise. Most of them are based upon glittering and specious plans, alluring to the unsophisticated, who are drawn into them by the thousands. To such an extent has this craze gone that now no miracle of converting tens into thousands is too astounding, and no scheme of acquiring capital in two or three years by means of small monthly installments is too extravagant or impracticable in the eyes of the gullible public. All that the plotters who float these schemes have to do is to see that their lines are well baited with seductive promises, and shoals of gudgeons will rise to the surface and bite. As a natural consequence endowment associations of this class are as thick as blackberries, and the number of their victims is legion.

While the contracts made by these associations are in form and substance life insurance policies, it borders on the ridiculous to designate their methods as of the same business character as those of the regular life insurance companies.

The articles of incorporation in themselves are without objection, as they set forth the coöperative benevolent objects of the organization. It is in the execution of the plan—the carrying out of these benevolent objects—that the organization deserves either censure or condemnation. In the prospectus and other publications we find the scheme of these associations outlined. The endowment associations issue a certificate of membership, which is an agreement to pay to the insured, at stated intervals, of from one to ten years, a certain sum specified. The extent of the interval generally depends upon the age of the member upon entering—the greater the age the shorter the interval. They also, in most instances, issue a beneficiary certificate, which is simply a contract to pay to the heirs of the member or his nominee in the policy a stated amount at death. The consideration for both agreements is assessments to be levied upon the members of the association. The amount of each assessment is fixed by classification, or regulated according to the age of the insured in tables, so that a member generally knows the amount of his assessment; but as the levying of them is left to the judgment of the Directors, he cannot tell the number he has to meet during the year.

NO PROTECTION UNDER THE LAW.

Unfortunately, in California there is no government protection from barefaced imposition and misrepresentation on the part of wily, designing schemers, who organize these fraudulent endowment, accident, and life insurance associations under the pretense of benevolent or fraternal coöperation. The State Insurance Commissioner is powerless in the

matter, because Section 451 of the Civil Code of California takes them from under his supervision. It reads as follows:

SECTION 451. All associations or secret orders, and other benevolent or fraternal coöperative societies, incorporated or organized for the purpose of mutual protection and the relief of its members, and for the payment of stipulated sums of money to its members, or to the families of deceased members, and not for profit, are declared not to be insurance companies, in the sense and meaning of the insurance laws of this State, and are exempt from the provisions of all existing laws of this State.

This section was enacted to enable mutual or coöperative insurance organizations to do business in California, and also to relieve genuine fraternal organizations, such as those referred to in the first class, from any annoying interference from non-members with their secret internal affairs. The old line insurance companies fought the bill through every stage unsuccessfully. The object of the law was good, but it was perverted from its original purposes, and used as a shield or barrier to protect schemers in their nefarious transactions from official overhauling.

In their literature, most of the bubble schemes parade the fact that they have been incorporated under the laws of the State of California. This is done for the purpose of creating the impression that they are subject to State inspection, or obliged to send in reports at stated periods to some official, or that the State holds some of their securities for the protection of members. Some of them, however, never incorporated at all, and, so far as the interests of the membership are concerned, it is a matter of very little consequence, for incorporation does not protect.

Section 382 of the Civil Code of California provides that the Attorney-General or District Attorney, whenever, and as often as required by the Governor, must examine into the affairs and condition of any corporation in this State.

Outside of this conditional direction there is no provision of the law making it obligatory on any government officer to examine into the affairs and condition of such institutions. Consequently, the citizens of California can be duped and plucked and victimized at the sweet will and pleasure of every designing knave under cloak of land, building, loan, endowment, accident, patent, mining stock, and other schemes. Exposures in the public press from day to day do not drive these rascals from the ground. Suppressed to-day, they bob up serenely in some new disguise to-morrow.

ENDOWMENT TRANSFORMATIONS.

Like the Grand Llama of Thibet they never actually die. They are *metamorphosed*, or undergo simply a transmigration of soul. If knocked on the head as a "Pacific" institution, they reappear as an "Occidental," and if deprived of breath as an "Equity," they come "in questionable shape" as a "Fidelity."

For instance, when the Pacific Coast branch of the "Mutual Self-Endowment and Benevolent Association of America," with headquarters at Longview, Texas, departed this life, its soul transmigrated into the Pacific Mutual Self-Endowment Association. Upon the decease of the latter it underwent a transfiguration and came up smiling as the Occidental Self-Endowment Association. When the last went the way of all flesh, the faithful were told to worship at the shrine of the Western Mutual Benefit Association.

The following is a list of the defunct endowment associations that first

drew the breath of life—not an honest breath—in this State and suddenly gave up the ghost, leaving countless mourners behind. They sprung into existence full of the seeds of death, spluttered like a midge in the sunshine, and then vanished:

DEAD ENDOWMENTS.

Mutual Endowment Association of Los Angeles.
 National Relief Association of San Francisco.
 Young People's Insurance Society of San Francisco.
 French Mutual Aid Society of Sacramento.
 Occidental Mutual Endowment Association of San Francisco.
 Pacific Mutual Aid Society of Los Angeles.
 Union Endowment Association of San Francisco.
 Southern California Mutual Aid Association.
 San Francisco Safety Fund Association.
 San Francisco Universal Benevolent Association.
 Pacific Coast Provident Association of Sacramento.
 Pacific Coast Branch of the Mutual Self-Endowment and Benevolent Association of Texas.
 Pacific Mutual Endowment Association of Oakland.
 People's Life and Accident Association of San Francisco.
 California Life and Endowment Association of San Francisco.
 Youths' Mutual Endowment Association of San Francisco.
 Minors' Mutual Endowment Association of Livermore.
 Pacific Coast Mutual Endowment and Protective Association of Santa Rosa.
 Order of Mutual Companies.
 United Friends of the Pacific.
 United Order of Honor.
 Farmers and Mechanics' Indemnity Association of Fresno.
 Guardian Mutual Endowment Association of San Francisco.
 Phoenix Fiduciary Endowment Association of San Francisco.
 Tontine Society of Oakland.
 California Benevolent Guild of San Francisco.
 United Endowment League of San Francisco.
 United States Mutual Benefit Association of San Francisco.

The schemers who stood by the cradle of these death-inhaling abortions were not to be seen weeping over their coffin at the grave.

Long impunity in wickedness begets recklessness and disregard of public opinion. Some of the very men who have been publicly denounced by name in the press and from the platform, as villains of the deepest dye, and deserving of public execration, are still to be found prominent in associations whose objects are professedly those of fraternity and benevolence. Their finger marks can be found in the plans of several endowment associations now in full blast, and nothing but the strong arm of the law can save the public from their machinations.

HOW PEOPLE ARE FLEECEED.

As an illustration of the bold and unscrupulous manner in which citizens are fleeced, the following article, from the San Francisco "Chronicle," which has unceasingly exposed these impostures, is deserving attention:

TO BE WOUND UP—INVESTIGATING THE UNION ENDOWMENT—TWO THOMPSONS' TRICKS—BOTH TO BE PROSECUTED—MEETING OF SHORN POLICY HOLDERS.

The last of a series of meetings of the policy holders of the defunct Union Endowment and Mutual Benevolent Association of America was held in Odd Fellows' Hall yesterday afternoon. Dr. Newell called the meeting to order and mentioned its objects.

Mrs. L. C. Stratton, on behalf of the Investigation Committee, stated that an expert had been employed to go through the books, and that his report was ready.

J. D. Ford, the expert referred to, was then called upon to make public the results of his examination. The bank accounts, as shown by the ledger, the cash book, as shown by the vouchers, and the assessment and due books he pronounced correct as far as they go.

The private accounts of the Directors show that James Alexander paid into the association \$208, and drew out \$272, while the books still show a credit balance of \$176; O. C. Wheeler paid in \$108, drew out \$438; B. and Charles C. McDougall paid in \$237, and drew out \$337; Smith B. Thompson only paid in \$346 and drew out \$2,451, while his credit balance amounts to \$424; his two sons, William H. and F. R. Thompson, paid in together the munificent sum of \$108, and drew out \$3,330; so that the three Thompsons paid in \$454 and received in return \$5,781, or nearly \$13 for \$1. Continuing, the expert showed that in addition to the salaries of the Thompsons, amounting to \$125 each, they received \$10 for every meeting of the Directors, although such meetings were held in the offices at the Odd Fellows' building.

The vouchers for the furnishing of the offices cannot be found, and those who supplied the carpets, etc., state that they cannot find the account. The bonds of S. B. Thompson and of his son are not to be found. An item in the books charges \$25 30 for the incorporation certificate of the State, whereas the actual cost was \$15 30. The association is also charged \$34 for books and blanks made out in the name of the Grand Union Mutual Life, Health, and Accident Association of the United States, with headquarters at Danville, Pennsylvania, though no reason is assigned for the charge. Only fifty of the blanks are to be found, and they bear the name of Smith B. Thompson as agent of the long named association.

The most weighty discoveries made, and those which created quite a sensation, were that the first ten pages of the assessment ledger and the first six pages of the dues register have been cut out. A note appears on the pages of the first book stating that the missing leaves were obliterated by the spilling of the ink and are to be found in the safe. Only one leaf was found, and it had the appearance of having had the ink rubbed into it. Five death claims were paid by the association according to the books, and the beneficiaries in three out of the five cases were the Thompson family. Smith B. Thompson's claim of \$527 was paid in full, but the duplicate certificate has not been found, and the original policies of Sarah M. Case's claim, from Camden, New Jersey, are also missing. Egbert Thompson died in May, 1887, and Welcome A. Thompson in August, being, as one member put it, the "wrong Thompson to die." The balance on hand, as shown by W. H. Thompson's account, was \$80 short of the amount entered on his balance sheet, amounting to \$477.

TRICKS OF THE TRADE.

Another remarkable example of the methods employed by the schemers who set afloat these fraudulent endowment schemes is given in the following article, taken from the same journal. It will be seen from this, as well as from the last article, that these schemers stop at no villainy to screen themselves from exposure and consequent punishment. Books and papers are mutilated or destroyed; receipts and vouchers are torn up; the absent and the dead are personated; widows, orphans, invalids, and aged persons are victimized and robbed:

THE OCCIDENTAL OFFICERS TO EXPLAIN—NUMEROUS FRAUDS CHARGED—HALF A MILLION TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR—A NEW SCHEME FLOATED.

At last an attempt is to be made to check the unscrupulous methods of that class of endowment associations which has been repeatedly held up to public view in the columns of the "Chronicle." A suit was filed in Department 5 of the Superior Court yesterday by Carl Spelling, a Santa Rosa attorney, for his client, Adele Pieper, against the Occidental Endowment Association, as represented by W. E. Taylor, the City Coroner, Harr Wagner, J. L. Liddle, the President, George C. Jones, the Secretary, J. B. Church, J. D. Gray, A. W. Kelsey, C. S. Richman, and several others. The plaintiff asks for an accounting, and has filed a complaint which covers twenty-two pages of legal cap in typewriting. Her name appears in the case at the instance of a number of the members, all of whom are anxious to have the business of the association investigated, and to have the officers punished if found guilty of the crimes sworn to in the complaint.

The opening pages of the voluminous document trace the connection between the association sued and its predecessor, the bankrupt and defunct Pacific Coast branch of the Mutual Self-Endowment and Benevolent Association of America, the headquarters of which were in Longview, Texas. The connection with and identity of the officers of both the dead and the now insolvent society are pointed out with much minuteness, and the facts pertaining to the assumption by the Occidental of the Mutual's liabilities are historically presented, with a complete reprint of the constitution, by-laws, and contracts of the two associations.

Miss Pieper goes on to state that on January 3, 1884, she became a member of the "Texas swindle," as it has been called, and agreed to abide by its laws, paying the necessary fees and assessments for a \$5,000 policy. In August, 1887, the Mutual ceased to do business. The lady changed over to the Occidental, according to the terms of the latter's offer, and continued her payments until January 3, 1889. At that date her first coupon

of \$1,000 became due and was not paid. All she has received has been \$100 advanced to her at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, in January, 1885.

From this point the plaintiff makes the most damning allegations against the defendants. She charges that, with the other members, she has paid into the association sued \$500,000, out of which the defendants have conspired together to defraud the members and creditors of the society. Eight separate counts are cited in support of the assertions. These may be briefly summed up, and are as follows: False and fraudulent entries have been made in the books; fraudulent reports have been made to the members regarding the receipts and disbursements of the moneys and the business affairs of the society. An inspection of the books has, it is said, been refused the members, and all knowledge of the true financial condition of the corporation has been suppressed. The defendants named are accused of having appropriated \$100,000 of the funds of the corporation, and of having, through agents and personally, sometimes in the names of their agents, and sometimes in their own names, bought up apparently past due coupons and paid them to themselves in full, in so doing making away with about \$100,000 more. In the same way they are accused of having bought fictitious assignments of claims, and of paying to themselves the claims in full, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$100,000. The last count states that by other fraudulent means the officers paid to themselves on purchased certificates the sum of \$200,000, and the names of alleged holders of eighteen certificates of \$1,000 each, all paid in full, are cited in proof of the assertion.

The most interesting part of the document is comprised in the closing seven pages. It will be remembered that J. J. Vasconcellos sued the association last month for \$1,757, and that the suit went by default, the Sheriff attaching the office furniture, books, etc. This suit, the plaintiff alleges, was purposely allowed to go unanswered in order that the defendants might bid in the books at public auction, and then destroy the evidence of their transactions.

The sale was advertised to take place yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, but the plaintiff's petition for an injunction of the Court restraining the Sheriff was served a few minutes before the sale was to have commenced, to the great consternation of the association's officers, who were present in numbers. Mr. Laumeister was ordered to deliver the books up only on the order of the Court.

The complaint closes by asking the Court to investigate the business of the corporation as conducted by its officers; that she be awarded \$887, the balance due her, and that a receiver be appointed. Fox, Kellogg & King, of this city, are of counsel to Carl Spelling, Miss Pieper's attorney.

The effrontery of the officials of the concern is illustrated by the fact that T. J. Brookes, J. L. Riddle, and George C. Jones have issued circulars urging the members of the Occidental Endowment Association, which they admit has expired, to join a new concern, called the Western Benefit Union. The offices of this association are at room 10, Flood building, and C. E. Leshner and F. T. Morelle, late members of the Occidental, are sponsors for the fledgling. All who join are led to believe that they will get what the sued society owes them, although in another paragraph the liabilities of the latter are repudiated entirely. Both Leshner and Morelle were employed to buy in lapsed policies, and draw the amounts of matured coupons, for which the managers of the Occidental gave themselves credit, leaving a wide margin of profit.

WHO THE VICTIMS ARE.

Their victims can be found in almost every town in the State, and the agents of these vile schemes are ubiquitous and irrepressible. They spare neither age nor sex. The more innocent the victim, the more easy to be at first allured and then betrayed. An evidence of this can be found in the following dispatch to the San Francisco "Chronicle" from Santa Rosa:

THE ENDOWMENT SWINDLE—WIDOWS AND NEEDY PEOPLE UNSCRUPULOUSLY FLEECE.

SANTA ROSA, April 22.—Widows and credulous persons seem to have been the principal objects of attack of the Occidental Self-Endowment Association. Widows were especially solicited to become members. To this end a woman was engaged in the business of soliciting lady members, and success crowned her efforts. One widow yesterday said to a "Chronicle" reporter: "I joined the association after being solicited to do so, and was assured that it was on a substantial basis. It was explained to me as a loan society. I drew my first loan, which was \$100, without any trouble. When the next payment was due I was put off. I insisted on having my money, when I was informed, to my surprise, that the organization was not a loan society and was never intended to be. Of course I could do nothing. I had already paid quite a sum of money and could not afford to let my policy lapse if there was a chance to get back the money I had paid in. In a few weeks more I received notice that the assessments had been doubled.

"I sought advice from the Directors, who are Santa Rosa business men. Two informed me that they did not know anything about the concern, one ending his remarks with the words: 'When my assessments are due, I pay them.' The other said those organizing

the company came to him and asked permission to use his name. Continuing, he said: 'I found out that I could not become liable for anything, and told them to go ahead. I don't know much about the affairs of the association.'

"During the winter months," continued the lady, "I used to sew while in bed till late into the nights, that I might economize in my wood bill, so the assessments might be met. My coupon is due in July, and the company has failed. I have paid in about \$350."

A janitress of the public schools has paid a good many dollars from her small and much needed salary into the coffers of the association.

Another widow, who has a mortgage on her place, has been anxiously awaiting the maturity of her coupon that she might pay off part of her incumbrance.

CHARGES AGAINST THE ENDOWMENTS.

As the purposes and practices of these non-fraternal coöperative insurance organizations are strikingly similar, a diagnosis of a few will suffice for all. In what I have to say I expressly and emphatically disclaim making reflections upon the character or motives of individuals. Neither do I charge that they are dishonestly conducted, for I know comparatively little of what is done with the fees and dues that go into the expense and other funds. What I have to do with is the plan of the organization, and the way that plan is carried out. In other words, I have to do with the *ship* and its *course*, and not with the *crew* and *cargo*.

I do charge, however, that they afford wide scope for iniquitous practices, and the fact that rascals have availed themselves of the opportunity is evidenced by the large number of disastrous failures reported in the press, with all their rank-smelling disclosures. I also charge that, with very rare exceptions, they are mere money-making concerns, sailing under the false color of a benevolent or fraternal coöperative society; that their tendency is to enrich the few inside managers at the expense of the membership; that the methods of nearly all are unsound, and their promises delusive, and collapse will be the inevitable result.

These proprietary institutions, if attacked, try to shield themselves under the armor of genuine coöperative organizations which have established a good reputation and become deservedly popular. "Our plans," they will argue, "are similar, and why not work as well?" "They promised more than we have promised, and have experienced no difficulty in performing as they promised, and were never in so flourishing a condition as to-day," said the President of one of them in an open letter addressed to the Labor Commissioner.

CONTRAST BETWEEN THE FRATERNAL AND PROPRIETARY.

There is a vast difference between a truly fraternal organization and one under the management of a few individuals, who are in it for selfish purposes. Although the latter deny that these institutions are organized for profit, no sensible person will believe that the officers are merely working for glory. The members in the fraternal associations are like men in a boat pulling together, who, in case of danger, will cast overboard all dead weight and incumbrances, who will work with a will as one man, and, in the hours of want and extremity, will divide their scant stock of provisions share and share alike. The members in the proprietary associations are like guests in a large hotel, who, in case of fire or danger, try to escape with what little they can lay their hands on, and rush out regardless of what happens to others. Some of them,

judging from testimony given, are not over particular as to whether it is their own or their neighbor's property they carry off in the general scramble. "Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost," is the motto of these pseudo coöperatives.

When the drain upon these resources grows deeper and deeper, as maturing coupons increase, the fraternalists, having a practical knowledge of the situation, vote for the continually increasing assessments because of the necessity, and because they know that all the members of the lodge have to do the same. But when a member in one of these proprietary endowments receives additional notices of assessments, and finds himself in the dark as to the reasons therefor, he soon throws up his membership in disgust.

PROPRIETARY ENDOWMENT PRACTICES.

From the evidence given before me by J. J. Vasconcellos, of San Francisco, it appears that one of the nefarious practices of the Directors of these proprietary endowment institutions is to go around among members holding policies nearly matured (but which had been forfeited by lapsing in the payment of assessments) and buy them up for a mere pittance. These policies had never been canceled on the books of the association, and even if they had they would be returned and the amount of the matured coupon cashed by the officer of the association who had bought up the certificate. Another nefarious practice, as shown up in evidence in Court in San Francisco, is for an inside organizer of one of these associations to procure an aged dummy member as representative, whose dues, etc., would be attended to by said "insider," in order that he may have the first coupon mature sooner than if it was in his own name. Several reliable persons have informed me that the practice of holding powers of attorney on behalf of dummy members is quite common. By this means it would be impossible to detect by an examination of the roll of membership who were really the persons who would be entitled to draw cash for the first coupons maturing. John Doe on the roll would be the dummy representative of the Pecksniffian Director who, for obvious reasons, wished to conceal his identity. On the other hand, some of the proprietary endowment associations are in the hands of men of respectable social and business relations, who even if they are in error as to the inevitable outcome of the enterprise, will not steal the funds nor countenance jobbery. Take, for example, the Mutual Endowment of Oakland, the officers of which are citizens of well known probity. Where, however, as among these associations, there is so much chaff—so much that is corrupt or open to suspicion—it is difficult to sift out the wheat. The managers of these companies, in their leaflets, make the point that the members are not required to attend lodge meetings, which means that the inconvenience and trouble of attending to the affairs of the association, weekly or monthly, are removed from the shoulders of the members and placed upon those of the half dozen or so individuals who constitute the Board of Directors. To call such endowment companies *coöperative* is a misnomer and a distortion of the term.

The gentlemen who beget the schemes not only elect themselves officers and Directors, but take the necessary steps that they shall be succeeded only by themselves. This is done by means of proxy votes.

Only the managers are acquainted with the names and addresses of all the members. What so easy, then, when the day of annual election approaches, than for these officials to hold the necessary number of votes to reëlect themselves? Do we not see the same thing done every day by Directors in mining stock companies? Again, members scattered all over the State can take little or no active part in the affairs of such an institution. At the annual meeting members living at a distance, say from Shasta or San Bernardino, cannot attend without considerable loss of time and expense. The offices where such meetings are supposed to be held could accommodate only a very small fraction of the membership. The association will not defray their expenses nor allow them a per diem.

THE LODGE SYSTEM.

Under the lodge system all this is done. The expenses and per diem of representatives of lodges from remote districts are paid by the association. A large and representative body of members come together to deliberate and transact business of common benefit to all. Such organizations deserve to be called *coöperative*. That there are no lodge meetings to attend, therefore, instead of being an inducement, should be a hinderance to a person becoming a member. Lodge meetings mean that the members have the management of affairs in their own hands. No lodge meetings mean that four or five members or individuals manage affairs to suit themselves. These so called associations are, then, practically private companies or corporations, without the corresponding risk of capital usual on the part of the Directors. The way the thing is done is about as follows:

HOW ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATIONS ARE ORGANIZED.

Four or five persons, with an eye to the main chance, get together in some back room and concoct an endowment insurance scheme, with some high sounding title like the "Fidelity Mutual Guarantee Self-Endowment Association of America." They draw up a set of by-laws, elect themselves officers and Directors; send the necessary papers and fees to the County Clerk and Secretary of State for incorporation, and they are ready to do business under the great seal of the State.

The only additional expenses required are the payment of office rent, a little in advance, and either the purchase or hire of a desk, chairs, etc. Some printing, showing forth the stupendous merits of the scheme, has to be done, which can be paid for as soon as the fees commence to flow in.

The schemers and plotters are now ready for business. Agents are employed to work upon the gullible, and rake in the coin for admission fees and quarterly dues.

WOMEN CANVASSERS.

Women are found to be excellent canvassers for endowment schemes, and, in consequence, are very generally employed to bring in others of the sex. Women are less disposed than men to study out the problem as to how one dollar can multiply itself into five in the course of three or four years. Eve did not enter into a mathematical or theological discussion with the Devil in the Garden of Eden. As many of them say,

"They have no head for figures." It is enough for some of them to learn that "Mrs. or Miss so and so got \$500 the other day when her coupon became due, and she had paid in less than \$100." The deduction naturally follows that they also will receive the value of their coupons when due. They do not reflect that, like in lottery schemes, for the one prize there are a thousand blanks, and for the one woman who got her coupon cashed there are a thousand who found the concern bankrupt when their coupons fell due. One of the canvassers in petticoats succeeded not long ago in inveigling about a dozen poor factory girls into joining one of the rankest endowment associations in San Francisco. These canvassers receive from \$1 to \$3 of the initiation fee of each member they bring in, and when they are in the country they receive more for traveling expenses.

PLANS OF THE ENDOWMENTS.

The plans or objects of these institutions, although having a verisimilitude, are as dissimilar in detail as the patches of a "crazy" quilt. Each one starts out with "new features," immeasurably superior to all the other schemes in operation. The difference between the endowment system and the regular life insurance is, that the former pays to the holder while living the face of the bond or certificate, while the latter pays to his legatee the face of the policy after death. The endowment or distinguishing feature of all these associations consists in a contract or agreement to pay a fixed sum, generally from \$250 to \$1,000, at certain stated periods of time. As a rule these periods are fixed at intervals regulated according to the age of the individual who becomes a member. In most of the associations the age of said member is deducted from seventy-five years, and the result divided by the number of coupons attached to the certificate. For example, if a man upon entering was thirty-five years old, and there were ten coupons of \$500 each attached to his certificate of membership, as the difference between thirty-five and seventy-five years is forty, he would be entitled to receive \$500 at intervals of four years, the result of dividing the forty years by ten, the number of coupons.

Of course, as the interval of payments is the shorter the greater the age of the member, so also the amount of assessment to be levied in order to pay the coupons is increased according to age.

Some of these endowment schemes divide the intervals at which coupons are to be paid irrespective of the age of the member, and vary the assessment schedule accordingly.

For example, the intervals would be divided into three classes called A, B, C, the coupons being made payable at intervals, respectively, of five years in Class A, four years in Class B, and three years in Class C. The assessments to be paid in the last, or Class C, would, of course, be higher than in the others, and those to be paid in Class B higher than in Class A.

Many of these associations discard the death benefit entirely, so that in case of death the beneficiary named in the certificate of membership has to continue the payment of dues, assessments, etc., the same as the original holder, or forfeit all moneys previously paid in. Under such a plan, why there should be an artificial regulation of intervals according to the age of a member when coupons became due and payable, is somewhat perplexing. The boy of sixteen and the old man of seventy are

on the same plane when, in case that death intervenes, the payment of assessments must be continued by the living legatee. It is simply done to give the plan an insurance air, by throwing a mysterious glamour, in the form of a schedule of figures and tables, by which the thing has been and can be solved.

The division of periods into classes of two, three, four, etc., as before mentioned, and assessing the members accordingly, is the intelligible method under such a scheme. Some pay the full amount of the next to mature coupon in case of death. Some pay only a small amount for funeral expenses, but no coupon or insurance.

Where there is no death benefit or insurance, no medical examination is required upon admission. This feature now seems to be most popular. The dislike to undergo such an examination, coupled with the desire to get hold of a lump sum, instead of leaving it to legatees, attracts the multitude. It is, therefore, not surprising that the endowment associations which have no policies to pay in case of death, and require not the services of a medical examiner, are the ones with by far the largest membership. Such a system may be considered mercenary and selfish. A member of an endowment association insures for himself and not for his family. The helplessness of orphan children, and the forlorn condition of the penniless widow, are often forgotten in the carnal desire to "eat, drink, and be merry," and let the future take care of itself.

ASSESSMENTS AND DUES.

The certificate of membership contains the gross sum for which a person is insured, and the coupons attached to the fractional part of said amount obtained by dividing it by the number of coupons. If the certificate is for \$5,000, and there are ten coupons, each coupon would be for \$500; if eight coupons, \$625, and so on. In some associations the number of coupons attached to certificates is the same to all members. In others the number is regulated according to age. For example, all who enter under forty-five years may be entitled to ten coupons, and after that age to eight, six, etc., as may be set forth in the by-laws.

Some of them increase the assessment upon the members as they advance in years, while others let it remain fixed as it was on the day when the member joined the association.

The amount of the entrance fee varies, according to the amount for which a person insures, and runs from about \$5 to \$30. Quarterly dues are usually about 50 cents a month, but often exceed this amount. Transfer fees of from \$1 to \$3 are charged when a member transfers his stock to another, or when he changes the name of his beneficiary. These fees and dues go to the Expense Fund. In many of the associations it is provided that any surplus remaining shall revert to the Assessment Fund for the benefit of the members.

In the short experience we have had of their practices, a *deficiency* instead of a *surplus* is usually seen in the Expense Funds. The proprietary endowment concerns do not, with one or two exceptions, publish detailed reports of their financial operations, especially as to what becomes of the fees and dues that go into the Expense Fund.

From the death-bed developments of the ephemeral endowments that "fretted their busy hour" in this State, it appears that the inside plotters and schemers not only gobbled all the cash of the Expense Fund, but every

dollar for beneficiary or other purposes which they could lay their hands on when the crash came. With this class the scheme of mutual self-endowment is a game of self-enrichment.

NO PRINTED BY-LAWS.

Another most significant fact is that very few of these proprietary endowment concerns publish their by-laws. Both in the form of application and in the certificate of membership a member promises to obey the by-laws of the association, and no copy of these laws is placed in his hands. He therefore promises to comply with conditions and obey laws he knows nothing about. When asked for a copy of their by-laws, the answer is that they have not been printed because of the expense. Such was the answer given by the Secretary of the Guaranty Endowment Benevolent Association, which claims to have over two thousand members. In the face of the large amount received for admission fees (more than \$10,000) and quarterly dues, the plea that the institution could not afford the small expense of printing their laws is very weak indeed. They could afford to spend a large amount in fitting up their offices, but not the few dollars required for printing. The so called coöperative association that will not print nor distribute the laws which govern it, deserves to be placed in the suspicious class *ipso facto*.

When additions and alterations are made in the laws the members are not notified of the fact. In the open investigation the President of the Western Mutual, when asked "How can the members be informed of a change in your by-laws when they are not printed?" was unable to answer. Who can tell anything about the plans and practices of these organizations under such circumstances without overhauling the books in the offices where such rules are written?

Why, its own members cannot tell how the laws of the organization can be or have been enacted, altered, or amended. They do not understand what power is vested in the five gentlemen who have the management in their hands—how or when they were, or are to be elected, or what is their term of office.

SURREPTITIOUS CHANGING OF BY-LAWS.

In the testimony given before me by Mr. J. H. Leonard, City Treasurer of San José, it was shown that the Directors of the Western Mutual Benefit Association so changed the laws of the association that the terms of their contract with the membership were altered in order to deprive, if possible, a poor widow of her just claim against the Western Mutual.

If printed and distributed the members would be in a position to learn that these by-laws are often changed to suit the purposes of the officers. It has been the practice to have the by-laws so drawn at the time of organization that the periods of maturity of coupons shall be short and the assessments small, in order that the inside managers may be the first to cash coupons and entice others to become members. After a time the by-laws are amended and a new assessment and maturity table is formulated with higher assessments and longer periods of maturity, so that while a charter member can get his coupon cashed in from two to three years, a later member of the same age will have to wait a much longer time.

Authority to amend the by-laws generally rests with the officers, thus obviating the necessity of calling a meeting of the members. Officers are not obliged to give any notice of their intention to alter the laws, and are not limited to any particular occasion, but may do so at any time. Their law-making power is as unrestricted as that of an eastern autocrat. If any inquisitive member, exercising his right under any existing law, should attempt, for instance, to examine the cash accounts, he could be told to call again in a few hours, and in the meantime a private meeting of the officers might be held, and an amendment to the by-laws, depriving the member of said right, could be adopted.

In looking over the prospectus of the Guaranty Endowment, I noticed that the coupon maturity and assessment table was headed "Department B." Upon inquiry I found that the former maturity and assessment table, which was "Department A," had been withdrawn, and I could not procure a copy. Why it was withdrawn I could not discover.

The Mutual of Oakland, according to the Secretary, has about doubled its rates of assessments. About two hundred of the original members enjoy the privileges of the old tables, and are thus enabled to get their coupons cashed for far less money than those who entered later. All the members of the Mutual, according to the testimony of its Secretary, are duly notified of any change made in the by-laws.

The Eureka Endowment, which has about fifteen hundred members, increased the original rate of assessment about 20 per cent, and at the same time lengthened the "maturity table." For example, the assessment on a \$5,000 certificate for a person of from thirty-five to forty years of age in the old table was \$2 50; in the new it is \$3 05. The coupon of a man fifty years of age matured, according to the old table, in two and one half years; in the new it will take three years and four months. The old people who were early in the field have, accordingly, much the advantage over the late arrivals.

WHY ASSESSMENTS ARE POSTPONED.

In some the levying of assessments for the Benefit or Endowment Fund begins from the date of organization. In others it is deferred for from one and a half to two years, until they gather a large number into the fold. The fact that assessments will not be levied for a considerable period is a strong inducement to people to join, so that they may rank among the first to get their coupons cashed. Besides, it is a great satisfaction to be assured that the period of the maturity of your coupon is growing daily less, while you are not called upon to contribute a dollar towards its redemption. People do not stop to ask themselves where the money is to come from that will redeem these coupons. "Grapes do not grow upon thistles, nor figs upon thorns." It must be evident that where the increment of profit does not grow at the ordinary business rate, the increase must come from the pockets of victims. Somebody has to pay the piper, and each member lives on, pays on, in the hope that he is not to be among the unlucky ones. In the meantime fees and dues are pouring into the Expense Fund, which is sacred to the uses of the officers and Directors.

The Pacific, organized March 8, 1888, did not begin to levy assessments until January 1, 1890, or after a period of more than one year and nine months.

The Guaranty, incorporated July 19, 1888, did not do the same until June 1, 1890, or in one year and ten and one half months.

The Eureka, incorporated November 5, 1888, did not do the same until June 1, 1890, or in one year and seven months.

From the very date of organization they have entered into a contract with their members to pay them a certain amount in a certain time, and still allow a considerable portion of that time to elapse without demanding a dollar for investment as an increment of profit. Take an original member of the Eureka, for example, of fifty years of age, who takes out a certificate for \$5,000. How much has he to pay, provided he becomes a member at the date of the organization, November 5, 1888? His first coupon for \$500 will mature in two and one half years, that is, on May 5, 1891. He pays for admission fee, \$5; quarterly dues, at \$6 per year, \$15; and monthly assessments from June 1, 1890—that is twelve months—at \$3 35 per month, which amounts to \$40 20, making a total in all of \$60 20. For this he receives \$500.

Happy pioneer of the Eureka Endowment! You can well cry "Eureka" when you pocket the twenty-five shining \$20 gold pieces in exchange for the three you paid in. How is it with the man who comes later? The member of the same age who takes out a certificate of \$5,000 on the first day of June, 1890, will not be so fortunate as the pioneer referred to. The fees and the dues will be the same—\$20—but he will have to pay monthly assessments for three years and four months, at \$4 20 per month, amounting to \$168, making a total of \$188.

He will have to pay, then, more than three times as much money, and have to wait nearly a year longer than the pioneer Eureka before he can march off with his \$500. Hence, it will be seen that the "early bird," in the endowments, is the one most likely to "catch the worm."

The early member in the Pacific and in the Guaranty enjoys still greater advantages over the one who comes in after the assessments begin, because they have a longer period of non-assessment than in the Eureka. An original member of thirty-five years of age in the Pacific would have to pay assessments for only two years and a quarter, when he would be entitled to cash for his coupon, while the one of the same age who comes in after January 1, 1890, must pay assessments for four years. The former has to pay in assessments only \$60 75 for his \$500, while the latter has to pay \$108. What can be said of a business enterprise which admits of such gross incongruities and palpable favoritism?

Take, for example, one thousand members of the Pacific, who had the good fortune to join at an early date. They would have paid in \$60,750, and be entitled to draw out \$500,000.

As the average rate of assessment amounts to \$27 per year, it would take a thousand members nearly twenty years to pay this sum, or five thousand members nearly four years. In all human probability before this devoutly to be wished realization of the expectation of said one thousand pioneers, the Pacific will have gone the way of all endowments, leaving thousands of mourners behind, who had not come within hailing distance of the promised coupon.

The Secretary of the Pacific, in his first annual report, states that one hundred and twenty-four coupons of \$500 each, amounting to \$62,000, fall due in the year 1890. As the average assessment per year is \$27, the fortunate members who will pocket the \$62,000 will have to pay in

assessments only \$2,348, and will make a clear gain of \$473 on an investment of only \$27.

In the following year coupons on four hundred and twenty-three certificates, amounting to \$211,500, fall due. The happy owners of these certificates will have to pay in assessments from \$27, beginning the year, up to \$54 at the end, or an average say of \$45. They will have paid in, therefore, \$19,035, and be entitled to draw out \$211,500.

Prodigious profits! During the first two years of assessments—that is, in the years 1890 and 1891—five hundred and forty-seven members, who will pay in only \$21,383, will draw from the treasury of the Pacific \$273,500. The average amount paid is less than \$40 for each member, for which he is entitled to draw \$500. Who are to be the fortunate drawers of the prizes? Who will be the happy five hundred that will make this glorious raid upon the treasury? It is to be presumed that the nine perpetual Directors of the Pacific will look out, not only for their own individual interests, but for that of their friends, during these two fruitful years. It would indeed be interesting to know who are the one hundred and twenty-four members entitled to draw \$500 each during the last four months of next year from the treasury of an association organized March 8, 1888. The Secretary states that the average coupon maturity is four years and one month, but these fortunate insiders will draw \$62,000 long before the Pacific reaches the age of three years.

GROUND PLAN OF ENDOWMENTS.

The following classification indicates to some extent the ground plan of many of these schemes:

1. Certificate of membership, with coupons attached, payable at certain intervals, but in case of death the full face of the certificate is to be paid, less amount of coupon, if any, previously cashed.

2. Same as No. 1, but only the next maturing coupons to be paid in the event of death.

3. Same as No. 1, but nothing to be paid at death, except a small benefit for funeral expenses.

4. Same as No. 1, but nothing at death. The beneficiary named in certificate can continue payments until next coupon matures.

5. Same as No. 1, with benefits, in case of sickness or accident, added.

6. All or a portion of the assessments paid back to members, under conditions, and at stated periods.

THE EQUITY BENEFIT.

One of these, known as the "Equity Benefit Association," charges for admission fees from \$8 to \$15, and for annual dues from \$5 to \$20. Ten per cent is taken off the receipts for assessments, which run from \$2 50 to \$10 per month, for a Reserve Fund. The plan of the "Equity" is as follows:

On the last day of each month the amount in the Benefit Fund shall be disbursed to the members in good standing in the following order: First, one tenth of certificate No. 1 shall be paid in full *if due by maturity*, otherwise the holder of the certificate shall be paid *double the amount* he or she has paid into the association and be required to accept such amount in full payment of one tenth of certificate, and shall be furnished a new certificate for one tenth less than the original certificate, bearing new number and date, and maturing accordingly, the same as a new certificate. Then one tenth of certificate No. 2 shall be paid in the same manner, and so on, payments being made on the first part of

each certificate to members in good standing in regular numerical order, until the amount in the Benefit Fund is *exhausted*, or until the balance left in the fund is not sufficient to pay the certificate *next due double* the amount received on that certificate. On the last day of the next month the first part due of certificate next to the one paid last shall be paid in accordance with the above plan, and each other certificate in regular numerical order, until the fund is again exhausted, and so on each succeeding month thereafter.

This is one of the associations having a Reserve Fund. Besides the very large membership fees and semi-annual dues which go to the Expense Fund, 10 per cent of the monthly assessments are also taken from the members and put into what is called a Reserve Fund.

In some of the best conducted fraternal organizations they have no Reserve Fund. Such funds, though essential in a well managed insurance company, are a standing temptation to fiduciary officers in the endowments, and the establishment of them is a return to the old insurance methods, which coöperatives rebelled against. In the bursted concerns no trace of any coin in the Reserve Fund could ever be discovered. It was *reserved* for the managers.

The "Equity Benefit" has about six hundred members. Although incorporated since February 5, 1886, no laws governing it have been printed. The members are therefore groping in the dark coöperatively. Any person of ordinary intelligence can see at a glance that the scheme is designed to put money in the purse of the few who first become members, and therefore have the lowest numbered certificates. The advantage of this plan over others is that the managers, or the insiders, have not to wait very long for their share of the profits, as they are divided monthly.

THE FIDELITY.

The Fidelity Endowment is somewhat upon the same plan as the Equity, and under its "first series," or original plan, considerably promised its members double the amount they had subscribed. Finding that it could not stand the strain upon its resources, it wisely reduced the amount to 50 per cent upon the investment. The double payment plan would work as follows:

Suppose twenty members organize, at the end of the first month the first ten on the roll would pocket double the amount they had paid in, or the whole proceeds paid in by the twenty. At the end of the next month the receipts of forty members would be required to pay the second ten double what they had paid in. To pay the next twenty double what they had paid in would require eighty new members, and so on, increasing at a ratio which would quickly reach the millions. In the meantime the members who originally doubled their money would be paying assessments for those that followed, without any hope that it would ever come to their turn again.

Experience has shown that they are not such fools. Some of the pioneers, having pocketed 100 per cent on their investment, quietly stood from under, and departed.

THE NATIONAL.

Another, called the "National Endowment Association," promises to pay at the end of each year \$200 for a monthly assessment of \$5; that is, to disburse \$200 for \$60 received. No limit to the number of shares! This is such an outrageous and barefaced scheme to perform impossibil-

ities, that it is almost incredible that any one, except a person demented, could take stock in it.

From all that I can learn, it is a corporation sole. A single individual is "polyofficered," like the Grand High Executioner in the Mikado, and is President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Finance Committee rolled into one.

Ten per cent of this scheme also goes to the Reserve Fund, so that actually the National promises to pay \$200 for \$54 in a single year. For a time the names of the officers of this concern were printed in the prospectus, but in consequence of exposure in the press the names are now omitted altogether. A letter of inquiry about it from Michigan was referred to me by the Mayor of San Francisco, which shows that agents are employed to take in gudgeons in other States.

THE EAGLE.

"The Eagle Insurance Society" offers to insure any one, young or old, for as many thousand dollars as they may see fit to pay for. No medical examination required.

In this society the following plan of mutual endowment insurance is exploited: Any person, male or female, old or young, may apply for membership, and, if accepted, become a member on paying an entrance fee of \$10 and \$5 for each subsequent \$1,000, with monthly dues of \$1 25, of which \$1 shall go to the Reserve Fund. The benefits claimed for this system are that for each \$1,000 paid into the Reserve Fund the member in good standing holding the lowest number of membership in the society shall be entitled to \$1,000. Should a member die before his or her endowment becomes due, and be at the time of death in good standing, the amount paid by him or her will be refunded to the legal representatives of the deceased.

In the application it is set forth that the member "shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the constitution and by-laws of this association, as they now read, and any new section which may be hereafter added, and all the alterations and amendments which may be made and adopted from time to time."

As a sort of a spur to the energies of the society, the following sentence is printed on the back of the circular: "Our members are requested to distribute these circulars; we want to run our membership to a million."

Let us take the statement in the circular of the Eagle Insurance Society that they want a million members, and assume, for purposes of illustration, that they have one million members. With one million persons paying \$10 initiation expenses the promoters of the society secure at the outset a nest egg of \$10,000,000, and as this membership of one million will pay during the first year \$3,000,000 for running expenses, at 25 cents per capita per month, and \$12,000,000 into the Surplus Fund at the rate of \$1 per capita per month, we will have at the year's end, according to the circular of the company, only \$12,000,000 to draw from, as there is nothing in the application securing the \$10 initiation fee as a fund available to the members.

We will say in the first year of the existence of the Eagle Insurance Society twelve thousand members receive \$1,000 each of the total of the Reserve Fund of \$12,000,000. That will leave nothing on hand for the

remaining membership of nine hundred and eighty-eight thousand persons, who all expect to receive \$1,000 each, or a total of \$988,000,000.

Of course, in the absence of medical examinations, and the uniform rate for the infant and the octogenarian, the death ratio will be frightfully increased, as compared with the experience of long established insurance companies, and there must be a constant army of recruits coming in to keep up the payments; but as to this payment question it will be seen, by reference to the application blank of the company, that its provisions and responsibilities are subject to alteration and future amendments.

Suppose a man dies, the society will give him back the money he had paid into the Surplus Fund; that is to say, \$1 per month; but it, of course, does not return the additional 25 cents per month, which goes into the expense account of the society. He has virtually been paying 25 per cent interest to the society to take care of his money for him.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S.

The Young People's Insurance Society is another of the same character, in San Francisco, only substituting \$100 for the \$1,000 certificates.

They are far worse than a lottery scheme, for in the latter, if honestly conducted, all stand upon the same plane and have an equal chance of drawing a prize, but in the former the prizes fall to the few on the inside who hold the lowest numbered certificates.

THE PACIFIC ENDOWMENT LEAGUE.

The Pacific Endowment League was organized March 8, 1888. The management is in the hands of nine Directors.

These gentlemen formulated what is called a "Code of Laws," which is so ingeniously drawn as to confer perpetual and almost absolute control in their own hands.

Article I of this code provides: There shall be a Board of nine Directors, invested with full power and authority to enact laws for the government of the league, and who shall choose from among their number a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

Although the organization boasts of having more than five thousand members, these nine members, who constitute the directory, have alone the power to enact laws binding upon all. Nowhere else in this remarkable "code" does it state how these laws can be altered or amended. Is this coöperation? Is this giving each and every member an equal voice in the framing of laws governing the whole?

No time or place is set in the code when or where the laws can be so enacted by these nine Directors. They can do so at their own sweet will and pleasure.

As the Pacific Endowment League has never been incorporated as an organization for coöperative purposes, it is difficult to understand what the league is composed of, except a league formed for purely private business purposes by the nine gentlemen who compose the directory. If all the members constitute the league, why should not the organization be made a legal body by incorporation?

How can the rights of the individual members be guarded and protected in any Court of law under such circumstances? In whose name

can suits be entered or defended? What recourse has an aggrieved member against the organization?

As it is not an incorporated body, then who adopted this code of laws, and by whom can they be altered or amended? There is no provision in this remarkable code of laws for the election of officers at stated periods.

THE PACIFIC A SHAM COÖPERATIVE.

As there is no term of office specified, the gentlemen elected may be considered permanent or life-term officers, who can play battledore and shuttlecock with the "code of laws." They have full power to fill all vacancies. The code provides that an annual meeting of the members shall be held at San Francisco on the first Tuesday of May, 1890, and on the first Tuesday of May of every year. At such meetings *two thirds of the entire membership* shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Suppose they had seven thousand five hundred members on their roll next May, there must be at least five thousand members—two thirds of seven thousand five hundred—on hand at the meeting before any business could be transacted. Even if the membership did not exceed six thousand, the officers would have to rent the Mechanics' Pavilion in San Francisco, for their meeting, to accommodate the four thousand members who constitute a quorum. There is no provision in the by-laws for voting by proxy. Members would have to flock in from remote States and Territories to attend this annual meeting, and for what purpose? To elect three Directors—nothing more. "The mountains have labored, and a miserable mouse is brought forth." It is a transparent humbug for these four thousand members to come together and not have a voice in the alteration or amendment of their code of laws, or in the election of a President, Vice-President, etc. The remaining six Directors would still hold the fort, having the power to remove the three so elected upon charges preferred. But, it may be argued, such things cannot be done under the Civil Code of California, which safely guards and protects the rights of the members. Yes, if it is an incorporated organization. But the Pacific Endowment League of San Francisco is not, and the members are at the mercy, pleasure, and good will of the nine gentlemen who constitute the directory. How can the members of such an organization have any rights or privileges, not expressly given, and held in leash by the nine gentlemen composing the directory? It must be concluded, therefore, that the coöperative features of the scheme are a mockery and a delusion.

THE BANKERS' MUTUAL RELIEF.

The Bankers' Mutual Relief of San Francisco, in the laws governing the association, says its "object is to bind together in mutual interests for assistance in case of sickness, accident, and death, and to promote a feeling of friendship and union of action in benevolent work."

The fraternal and coöperative features of the association are exemplified in this, that the officers of the association, who, of course, are the originators of the scheme, hold office for one year, or *until their successors are elected*. As there is no provision in these laws as to when or where the annual meeting of the members will be held, there is not much danger of the Directors being disturbed. The laws of the asso-

ciation "may be amended at any time by a majority vote of the officers."

In the form of application for membership is the following: "I declare that a majority of the Directors of this association shall have power, in my absence, at any and all future meetings of the members of this association, to act as my attorney in fact and deposit the vote to which I would be entitled."

THE FIDELITY MUTUAL AID.

The Fidelity Mutual Aid Association, also organized in San Francisco, is precisely similar in its aims and objects to the Bankers' Mutual Relief. In the prospectus is the following: "By associating together acceptable persons they become entitled, by a common bond interest, in mutually aiding each other during sickness, accident, and death, and each, contributing his mite, succeeds in lifting the burden from the other's shoulders." What beautiful, consoling, and truly fraternal language. How edifying the idea of one brother "lifting the burden from the other's shoulders." The true state of the case is that the members know as much of each other and of what is being done in the "lifting" line as they do of the man in the moon and the internal affairs of that satellite. As the by-laws are not printed, the members are ignorant of what they are.

In the form of application of the Fidelity Mutual Aid, the same as in the Bankers', the applicant gives his power of attorney to the Directors to vote for him at all meetings of the association. This is "lifting the burden" of taking part in the management of the association from the shoulders of the members and placing it on those of the self-sacrificing gentlemen who constitute the directory. No printed reports from officers showing what had been done with the moneys paid by the members have been distributed.

THE EUREKA.

In the laws governing the Eureka Endowment Association of nearly two thousand members, the Board of Directors of seven members are endowed with absolute power. They can "enact and enforce all such laws as they may at any time deem for the best interests and welfare of the association." It is significant that at annual meetings of the members, according to Article XVI of said laws, it takes two thirds of those present to alter or amend these laws, which four of these self-constituted Directors have in their power to do. Remarkable from a coöperative point of view! This Board of Directors choose from among themselves a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and the President appoints a Finance Committee, so as to give office to the remaining three Directors. They have full power to levy as many assessments as they deem necessary. They can reject any applicant for membership.

Like in the Pacific, it requires two thirds of the entire membership to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at the annual meeting. As the probabilities of this proportion ever coming together are about as remote as in the case of the Pacific, before commented upon, the Directors of the Eureka may rest consoled that they shall never be disturbed in their mutual coöperative benevolent undertaking.

In the same way it will be found upon examining into the coöperative features of all these non-fraternal organizations (which parade the fact that their members have no lodge meeting to attend) that the management is vested in a Board of from five to nine Directors, who are practically irremovable. Either in the laws framed by themselves, or in the form of application, or in the certificate of membership, there is inserted some clause which will give them practically, though not nominally, an unlimited lease of arbitrary power.

THE MUTUAL OF OAKLAND.

In the certificate of membership of the Mutual Endowment Association of Oakland occurs the following:

A majority of the Board of Trustees shall have power, in the absence of the member herein named, at any meeting of the association, and in the absence of any proxy of said member, to represent and deposit the vote or votes to which said member shall be entitled.

According to this, at the annual meeting for the election of officers, a majority of the Directors can cast the vote of all the absent members who have not sent in proxies. What a simple, guileless method of perpetuating their own term of office. As the number of absentees at such annual meetings far outnumber those present and voting, the officers are not in much danger of being ousted. The Mutual Endowment Association of Oakland, although more than five years in existence, has never published a statement of the receipts and disbursements of its General or Expense Fund. As it not only charges high rates of admission fees, but also expropriates 10 per cent of the monthly assessments for this fund, the amount received must be very large. In most or nearly all of the endowment associations the monthly assessments are placed, without any deduction, to the credit of the Endowment Fund; but the Mutual is not satisfied with the usual sources of income for expenses, and takes 10 per cent of the assessments. Have not the members a right to know what becomes of their admission fees of from \$10 to \$30; of their dues from \$3 to \$30 paid every year; and of *one tenth* of their monthly assessments? What are the salaries paid to officers, and how much is paid for other expenses?

The financial statement of the Mutual of Oakland for the half year to July 1, 1889, is similar in style and character to that issued by an insurance company, and does not give such full details of receipts and disbursements as would be expected from a coöperative undertaking. As in the case of the Pacific of San Francisco, it may be intelligible and satisfactory to the half dozen gentlemen constituting the directory, but certainly not to the body of the members. For the said half year \$6,115, out of a total of \$39,000—that is, about 16 per cent—is transferred to the Reserve Fund, which already amounts to \$50,000. As this Reserve Fund expands year after year it will represent an accumulation taken from the members and put in the hands of perpetual Directors. Experience has shown, in the case of old line insurance companies, that this leads to extravagance, high salaries, etc., and often investment or speculation for the benefit of those in charge.

From a company or corporation point of view, the Mutual of Oakland may be a worthy institution and deserving of confidence. What I object to is its pretense of being a coöperative or mutual association, when its

methods are proprietary and similar to insurance companies that comply with the law relating to insurance and are under the supervision of the Insurance Commissioner.

HOW THE ENDOWMENTS FIGURE.

Unsound financial schemes, like some of the so called "national" building and loan associations, and most of the proprietary endowment organizations, have the happy knack of so involving their victims in an inextricable maze of figures, denoting dollars and cents, that they are unable to grasp the situation. Like the uninitiated struggling with the "fifteen" puzzle, they, after repeated efforts to disentangle the problem, give it up in despair.

The Secretary of the Pacific Endowment League, instead of giving a plain, unvarnished exhibit of the financial operations and conditions of the league in his annual report, gives one of those interesting puzzles, going to show how the organization can fulfill its contract with the holders of coupons for the next two years.

There is not in said report a word or figure showing what has been done with the large amount of money contributed by the members for the same Expense Fund.

EXPENSE FUND OF THE PACIFIC.

This league did not commence the levying of assessments until January 1, 1890, but from the day of its organization it has collected admission fees and quarterly dues, which go to the expense account. Let us see how much has been collected under these two items. It costs members \$5 admission fee, and \$1 50 per quarter for dues. Consequently the five thousand two hundred and eighty members must have paid in \$26,400 admission fees. As each one must pay the first quarterly dues in advance, one quarter's dues, or \$7,920, must be added to the former amount, making a total of \$34,320.

The league has been in existence one and one half years, or six quarters, and as one quarter has been reckoned, we must strike an average as to the amount paid in for the remaining five. Take half the present membership, or two thousand six hundred and forty, paying five quarters, at \$1 50, and we get \$19,800. Adding this to the former figures, we get a grand approximate total paid into the Expense Fund of the league of \$54,120. Where is the published statement, which should be in the hands of every member of the league, showing what has been done with every dollar of this amount?

All the genuine, well conducted fraternal insurance associations publish periodical statements, setting forth the receipts and disbursements in every fund down to the last cent. All moneys are paid out by a warrant on the Treasurer, and the date, number, amount, and purpose of each warrant are clearly set forth.

From what has come to my knowledge, I find that most of the proprietary endowment institutions keep their expense account under lock and key. In the annual report of the Secretary of the Pacific League is the following:

We, the undersigned Finance Committee, have made a careful examination of the books of the Secretary and Treasurer for the fiscal year 1888-89, and have found them correct in every particular.

J. MARTINS, Chairman.
J. H. STRUCKMEYER.
JAMES McALLISTER.

Following this is the sworn testimony as to the correctness of the accounts by an expert accountant. This is all, no doubt, very satisfactory to the perpetual nine Directors, but not to the remaining members of the "Pacific," who know as much about what has been done with their money as they do about the internal affairs of Timbuctoo. Where are the accounts which this Finance Committee certify to as correct? In all business undertakings, coöperative or otherwise, the financial statement is first submitted, and the certificate as to its correctness follows. This is the cart without the horse.

FEASIBILITY OF ENDOWMENT PLANS.

The Secretary of the Pacific Endowment, in his report, instead of giving a statement of receipts and disbursements, sets forth an array of figures to prove the feasibility of the plan of the Pacific Endowment League. He puts the average rate of assessments at \$2 25 a month, and the average coupon maturity at four years and one month. Each coupon amounts to \$500.

The assessments, at \$2 25 per month, amount to \$27 per year, and in four years and one month will amount to \$110 25. Consequently the Secretary, in his report, tries to prove how it is feasible to disburse \$500 out of \$110 25 receipts; or, in other words, how he can pay out \$4 50 for every dollar he takes in.

This is equivalent to a promise to pay about 300 per cent per annum upon the investment. What a run there would be on the savings banks of the State, with their insignificant 4 to 4½ per cent per annum, if the people placed any confidence in the glittering inducements held out by these bubble schemes. Unfortunately, thousands of persons, chiefly women, are drawn into them. The butcher, baker, and grocer have often to suffer that these women may be able to pay their assessments. The Secretary of the Pacific Endowment League gives the receipts and obligations, by way of illustration, for two years, 1890 and 1891, and then stops. Amazing results:

Receipts for the first eight months of 1890.....	\$120,970 00
Excess of receipts during last four months of 1890.....	6,585 00
Excess of receipts during 1891.....	26,655 00
Total	\$154,210 00

Why does he come to such a sudden halt. I will try to explain why he does so, by taking the Secretary precisely at his own averages of assessments and coupon maturity, and continue his calculation, precisely on the same lines, for two years and three months further. Let us see if the results will be as marvelous in producing hundreds of thousands of dollars surplus of receipts over disbursements as before.

Like the Secretary, I will start out with six thousand members on the first day of January, 1890, and add to that number, the same as he does, one hundred and fifty new members each month. The problem then is simply this:

Six thousand members, January 1, 1890, at \$2 25	\$13,500 00
Six thousand one hundred and fifty members, February 1, 1890, at \$2 25	13,837 50

And so on for four years and three months. Adding all together, we will get as follows:

First year	\$184,275 00
Second year	232,875 00
Third year	281,475 00
Fourth year	330,075 00
First quarter of fifth year	90,112 50
Total	<u>\$1,118,812 50</u>

This is the amount of receipts for assessments up to April 1, 1894. The organization would then have passed the sixth year of its existence, and the number of members on the roll, at the rate of increase figured upon, would have reached thirteen thousand five hundred. The Secretary states that four years and one month is the average, and six years the longest time it takes to mature a coupon. Consequently, at the lowest possible estimate, at least six thousand out of the thirteen thousand five hundred members on the roll must have had their coupons mature during these six years from the date of organization. From the start, and during all that period, the Pacific has been issuing certificates with coupons attached.

The coupons of six thousand members, at \$500 each, would amount to \$3,000,000, and the account would therefore stand:

Liabilities	\$3,000,000 00
Cash on hand	<u>1,118,812 50</u>
Deficit	\$1,881,187 50

Instead of being able to pay to the members \$4 50 for every dollar that they had paid in, the Pacific will not therefore be able to pay 40 cents on the dollar in 1894. The further along our calculations extend upon the same line the deeper will the Pacific sink in the mire of insolvency.

The history of all the defunct endowment associations shows that they usually give up the ghost a short time after the period when the average maturity of their coupons arrives.

Thousands of victims, then, are made to realize the truth of the universal law of political economy and finance, that enormous profits and small risks are conditions incompatible, and consequently non-existent.

FINANCIAL PROGRAMME, OR PROMISES TO PAY.

The following table gives an interesting exhibit of the wonderful financial programme thrown out to catch the speculative eye of the man or woman who wants to make four or five dollars out of one. The assessment and maturity tables of a large number of these endowment associations, whether conducted on the fraternal or proprietary system, are so arranged that we can make comparisons on a unit of value, as in the following table. The average age of a member is taken at from thirty-four to thirty-five years, and the value of the coupons, \$500. Where coupons are issued for a different sum, a calculation is made so as to bring the amount of assessment to cover \$500. For example, where the coupon was for \$200, two and a half times the assessments was figured on, and so on. Here are classed together the fraternal or coöperative and the proprietary; but, as I before pointed out, there is a wide line of demarkation between the two systems:

TABLE A.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Management.	Age of Members.	Amount of Coupon.	Period of Maturity.
1. Home Mutual Endowment Association.....	Proprietary.....	34 years 6 months.....	\$500 00	2 years 9 months.
2. Golden Gate Endowment Association.....	Proprietary.....	Any age.....	500 00	3 years.
3. Mutual of Oakland Endowment Association.....	Proprietary.....	35 years.....	500 00	8 years.
4. Safety Endowment Association.....	Proprietary.....	35 years.....	500 00	2 years.
5. Fraternal Guild Endowment Association.....	Fraternal.....	Any age.....	500 00	3 years.
6. Self-Endowment Association.....	Proprietary.....	34 years 6 months.....	500 00	8 years.
7. Golden Shore Endowment Association.....	Fraternal.....	35 years.....	500 00	4 years.
8. National Endowment Association.....	Proprietary.....	Any age.....	500 00	1 year.
9. Royal Argosy Endowment Association.....	Fraternal.....	34 years 6 months.....	500 00	4 years.
10. Legion of the West Endowment Association.....	Fraternal.....	35 years.....	500 00	4 years.
11. Star of the West Endowment Association.....	Fraternal.....	Any age.....	500 00	4 years.
12. Guaranty Endowment Association.....	Proprietary.....	Any age.....	500 00	3 years.
13. Beacon Light Endowment Association.....	Fraternal.....	34 years 6 months.....	500 00	4 years.
14. Eureka Endowment Association.....	Fraternal.....	34 years 6 months.....	500 00	5 years 1½ months.
15. United Endowment Associates.....	Proprietary.....	34 years 6 months.....	500 00	4 years 1 month.
16. Pacific Endowment Association.....	Proprietary.....	Any age.....	500 00	3 years.
17. Bankers' Endowment Association.....	Proprietary.....	Any age.....	500 00	3 years.

TABLE A—Continued.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Monthly Assessments.	Total Amount Paid.	Per Cent of Profit.	Total Profit on the Dollar.	Total Profit on the Dollar Reduced to One Year.
1. Home Mutual Endowment Association.....	\$9 40	\$310 20	61	\$1 61 for one dollar.....	\$0 58
2. Golden Gate Endowment Association.....	6 60	237 60	110	2 10 for one dollar.....	70
3. Mutual of Oakland Endowment Association.....	2 32½	223 20	124	2 25 for one dollar, approximate.....	28
4. Safety Endowment Association.....	9 00	216 00	131	2 33½ for one dollar, approximate.....	1 15
5. Fraternal Guild Endowment Association.....	5 00	180 00	177	2 75 for one dollar, approximate.....	92
6. Self-Endowment Association.....	1 80	172 80	189	2 90 for one dollar.....	36
7. Golden Shore Endowment Association.....	3 50	168 00	197	3 00 for one dollar, approximate.....	74
8. National Endowment Association.....	12 50	150 00	233	3 33½ for one dollar.....	3 33
9. Royal Argosy Endowment Association.....	3 00	144 00	247	3 50 for one dollar, approximate.....	86
10. Legion of the West Endowment Association.....	3 00	144 00	247	3 50 for one dollar, approximate.....	86
11. Star of the West Endowment Association.....	2 75	132 00	278	3 75 for one dollar, approximate.....	94
12. Guaranty Endowment Association.....	3 50	126 00	296	4 00 for one dollar, approximate.....	1 32
13. Beacon Light Endowment Association.....	2 58	123 84	303	4 00 for one dollar, approximate.....	1 00
14. Eureka Endowment Association.....	1 80	110 70	351	4 50 for one dollar, approximate.....	88
15. United Endowment Associates.....	2 25	110 25	353	4 50 for one dollar, approximate.....	1 11
16. Pacific Endowment Association.....	2 50	90 00	455	5 50 for one dollar, approximate.....	1 85
17. Bankers' Endowment Association.....					

HOW MUCH ON THE DOLLAR.

In the following table (B) the total profit on the dollar contained in Table A is divided by the period of maturity and reduced to the total profit on the dollar in one year. This will give us a unit of value which will clearly set forth the relative gains promised by the different associations enumerated. The progressive arrangement would then be as follows:

TABLE B.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Profit on \$1 Reduced to One Year.
Mutual Endowment, Oakland.....	\$0 28
Self-Endowment, San Francisco.....	36
Home Mutual Endowment, San Francisco.....	58
Golden Gate Endowment, San Francisco.....	71
Golden Shore Endowment, San Francisco.....	74
Royal Argosy Endowment, San Francisco.....	86
Legion of the West Endowment, San Francisco.....	86
Star of the West Endowment, San Francisco.....	86
United Endowment Associates, San Francisco.....	88
Fraternal Guild Endowment, San Francisco.....	92
Guaranty Endowment, San Francisco.....	94
Eureka Endowment, San Francisco.....	1 00
Pacific Endowment, San Francisco.....	1 11
Safety Endowment, San Francisco.....	1 15
Beacon Light Endowment, San Francisco.....	1 32
Bankers' Endowment, San Francisco.....	1 85
National Endowment, San Francisco.....	3 33

DISPARITY OF CONTRACTS.

If we had no other criterion to go by, the remarkable disparity in the financial programmes of these endowment concerns should be in itself sufficient to create distrust. Take any line of business—commercial, financial, old line insurance, etc.—and inquire if such differences exist in the quotations of rival firms or corporations? A few cents or a small fraction of a dollar is generally the rule. Among the endowments, one man joins the Mutual of Oakland, and pays in assessments for eight years at \$2 32½ per month, or \$223 20, and receives \$500 for his first coupon. If he had joined the National, and paid in \$2 50 per month for the same time, or \$240, he would be entitled to receive \$800. A difference in assessments of only \$16 80, but a difference in amount of coupons cashed of \$300.

The Mutual Endowment of Oakland, according to the foregoing table, holds out the lowest inducements of profit among the endowment schemes. Only 124 per cent, after the lapse of eight years, on the total amount paid in for assessments—\$2 24 for every dollar paid in, or 28 cents per annum. The Pacific promises to give twice as much as the Mutual in about half the time, which is equivalent to giving four times the value for money paid into its treasury. It will give \$1 11 for every 28 cents given by the Mutual. If any dependence were to be placed in the promises of these endowment concerns, it is plain that an investor would select the one which promises the most. Who would go to Oakland to invest his money when he could do four times as well in San Francisco? Who would wait eight years to realize 110 per cent upon an investment in the Mutual, when he could get 233 per cent in one year in the National?

COMPARISONS BETWEEN ENDOWMENTS AND SAVINGS BANKS.

When a person reads of profits running from 61 to 455 per cent, how insignificant must appear the $4\frac{1}{4}$ or $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum allowed by the savings banks.

Take for example the Pacific Endowment, whose average maturity of coupon is four years and one month and the average assessment \$2 25. For the payment of \$110 25 a member receives \$500. How much would he get instead if he had deposited the same amount monthly in a savings bank in San Francisco?

Suppose he would receive 5 per cent per annum, which is higher than current rates. For the first six months he would deposit \$13 50 and receive no interest. At the end of the year he would have \$27, and interest for six months on \$13 50, or 33 cents, making a total of \$27 33. Second year he would get interest at the end of six months amounting to 68 cents; total principal and interest, \$40 83. Continuing the calculation, at the end of four years and one month the depositor would be entitled to draw from the savings banks \$119 40. A comparison between the Pacific Endowment Association and a savings bank, both of San Francisco, would be as follows:

	Pacific Endowment.	Savings Bank.
Deposit	\$110 25	\$110 25
Profit	389 75	9 15
Total	\$500 00	\$119 40

An investor, therefore, who could only gain \$9 15 in a savings bank, would, by investing his money in the Pacific Endowment, gain \$389 75, or more than forty times as much.

Is it not remarkable that with such stupendous inducements our savings banks are not depleted of their millions by breathless depositors? Sensible people, pause and ask the questions: How can an endowment association give four or five dollars for one, while a savings bank can add only four or five cents to the same? Where is the money to come from? Is it not the fact that these very endowments actually deposit their surplus money and reserve funds in the savings banks? Their legitimate profit or gain, consequently, comes from the small rate of interest allowed by the savings banks, and yet they promise their membership forty or fifty times this amount.

AVERAGE PROFITS IN ENDOWMENTS.

The endowments in San Francisco having the largest membership are the United Endowment Associates, Legion of the West, Royal Argosy, Golden Shore, and Fraternal Guild, conducted on the fraternal or lodge plan, and the Pacific, Eureka, Guaranty, and Safety on the proprietary, or self-constituted, self-perpetuating-in-office system.

The average total gain per annum on the dollar in the fraternal organizations is 85 cents, and in the proprietary \$1 25.

The average period, in round numbers, in which coupons will mature, in the former is four years, and in the latter three years and six months.

The length of time which it takes for a coupon to mature is of vast importance to these associations. The shorter the time the fewer the lapses, and, consequently, the larger the number who will demand payment of their coupons.

UPON WHAT SUCCESS DEPENDS.

The success of endowment associations depends upon two contingencies:

1. The number of members who lapse in their payments and lose all they had paid in.
2. The number of new members added from day to day.

In the event of one or both of these failing the organization collapses. As I remarked in my report on the so called national building and loan associations, the division of profits derived from the lapses of members is somewhat analogous to the division of loot by bushwhackers after a raid. The healthy growth of the endowments depends, therefore, upon the amount of loot or booty left behind by the unfortunates who have lapsed on the one hand, and the amount of coin in the pockets of those coming in on the other.

The organization scrapes into its treasure box what is left by the fellow who has gone out the back door with pockets empty, and joyfully welcomes the dollars of the one coming in the front door with pockets full.

LAPSES OR FORFEITURES.

Loot, or lapsed money, is required to pay off the coupons past due, and the fresh supply is necessary to keep the ball rolling. Where the period of maturity is long the lapses are large.

Here is the great difference between the reckoning of lapses as applied to insurance and endowment institutions. In a life insurance company the period is *indefinite*, in the endowment it is *definite*. A person in the former very often, after paying his premium for years, gets tired of doing so and drops off, or else, from some cause, he is unable to pay. As a result the entire membership of an insurance company changes every eight or nine years.

In an endowment, on the contrary, a member having to pay his assessments for a definite and, generally, short period, will make desperate efforts to keep up his payments until the maturity of the first coupon. After that he generally drops out and thinks himself "mighty lucky."

In the Safety Endowment of San Francisco, for instance, a man becoming a member at thirty-five years of age has to pay assessments for two years only, when his coupon matures. It is easy to see two years ahead, and no sensible man will join the Safety unless he feels safe about his payments for these two short years. Lapses, therefore, will be exceedingly rare.

On the other hand, take the Mutual of Oakland, in which a man of the same age will have to continue his payments of assessments, month after month, for eight years before he can get his coupon cashed, and the lapses will be remarkably large.

The Secretary of the Mutual informs me that, out of a total on the roll of membership of less than two thousand three hundred, more than a thousand, or nearly 50 per cent, have lapsed. As the organization

has been in existence only five years, it is likely that 75 per cent of the membership will lapse by the end of the eight years.

The probabilities of an organization like the Mutual of Oakland fulfilling its obligations are proportionately greater, therefore, than those having a shorter time in which their coupons mature. This is made clear by the fact that it has been enabled to lay by a large Reserve Fund.

It was given in evidence before me that one of the reasons why the Occidental Endowment had collapsed was because those who had received cash for their coupons did not continue their membership. They but follow the dictates of human nature. Most of those who become members of endowment associations like the Occidental, do so as a matter of pure speculation, and if they are so fortunate as to draw a prize, put it in their pocket and walk off. Having got four or five times the value of their money, they are not so foolish as to contribute to the same results for others who follow. It is simply a game of grab. Take the plan of the Pacific Endowment, as shown before, for an illustration. At the end of the first six years of its existence it would find itself bankrupt, unless it had either trebled the monthly assessments, or two thirds of the six thousand members whose coupons would fall due had lapsed or forfeited their claims. If a business house having a large number of customers could not keep itself on a paying basis without a continuous addition to the number, what would be said of it? The entire system rests on an unsound basis, for it is simply "robbing Peter to pay Paul."

THE SAFETY.

From a circular issued by the Safety Endowment Union, the following list is taken, showing the amount received and disbursed to the members therein named:

Chain No.	Coupon No.	NAMES OF MEMBERS MATURING COUPONS.	Residence.	Date of Maturing.	Amount of Assessment Paid.	No. of Endowment Certificate.	Amount Coupon Payable.
1	1	Holmes, M. P.	San Francisco.	July 16, 1889.	\$60 00	19	\$250
2	1	Holmes, Mrs. A. W.	San Francisco.	Aug. 7, 1889.	61 60	6	250
3	1	Skillicorn, John	San Francisco.	Aug. 13, 1889.	66 50	48	250
4	1	Graham, Mrs. M. A.	San Francisco.	Aug. 25, 1889.	70 00	72	250
5	1	Williamson, Mrs. C. A.	San Francisco.	Aug. 27, 1889.	66 50	70	250
6	1	Putnam, Mrs. Martha	San Francisco.	Sept. 10, 1889.	76 00	92	250
7	1	Shaughnessy, Martin	San Francisco.	Sept. 12, 1889.	60 90	42	250
8	1	Rebut, Armand	San Francisco.	Sept. 12, 1889.	76 00	63	250
9	1	McDonnell, Patrick	Vallejo	Sept. 14, 1889.	76 00	79	250
10	1	Bischoff, Henry	San Francisco.	Sept. 14, 1889.	76 00	112	250
11	1	Angus, D. M.	Vallejo	Sept. 16, 1889.	76 00	123	250
12	1	Dawson, John	Vallejo	Sept. 21, 1889.	66 50	99	250
13	1	Dawson, Mrs. Rose	Vallejo	Sept. 23, 1889.	66 50	105	250
14	1	Houseman, Mrs. Louisa	Vallejo	Sept. 23, 1889.	76 00	130	250
15	1	Wickham, Mrs. Mary	Napa.	Sept. 25, 1889.	80 00	158	250
16	1	Gordon, Mrs. Mary	San Francisco.	Sept. 26, 1889.	70 40	64	250
17	1	Trull, F. W.	Vallejo	Sept. 28, 1889.	76 00	129	250
18	1	Byars, E. G.	Napa.	Sept. 29, 1889.	80 00	180	250
19	1	Bogle, Mrs. E. A.	San Francisco.	Sept. 30, 1889.	70 40	71	250
20	1	Meissner, Carl	San Francisco.	Oct. 5, 1889.	56 00	8	250
21	1	Smith, Peter A.	San Francisco.	Oct. 5, 1889.	85 50	189	250
22	1	Morrow, John C.	San Francisco.	Oct. 6, 1889.	90 00	191	250
23	1	Hunt, H. B.	San Francisco.	Oct. 9, 1889.	67 50	30	250
24	1	McKee, J. L.	San Francisco.	Oct. 12, 1889.	63 00	1	250
25	1	McLaughlin, Mrs. M. A.	San Francisco.	Oct. 12, 1889.	90 00	215	250
26	1	Donovan, Patrick	Vallejo	Oct. 12, 1889.	67 50	28	250
27	1	MacKeever, Mrs. L. B.	San Francisco.	Oct. 14, 1889.	79 20	134	250
28	1	Cassidy, Wm.	San Francisco.	Oct. 14, 1889.	85 50	172	250
29	1	Wiese, K. R.	San Francisco.	Oct. 14, 1889.	85 50	225	250
30	1	Cass, Mrs. Mary E.	Vallejo	Oct. 15, 1889.	72 00	46	250
31	1	Fairweather, A. J.	San Francisco.	Oct. 16, 1889.	90 00	234	250
32	1	Ackerman, Mrs. J. C.	San Francisco.	Oct. 16, 1889.	85 50	229	250
33	1	Stone, Mrs. Jane	San Lorenzo	Oct. 19, 1889.	85 50	209	250
34	1	Doran, Richard	San Francisco.	Oct. 19, 1889.	90 00	245	250
35	1	Dannenfelzer, Mrs. A.	San Francisco.	Oct. 20, 1889.	67 50	41	250
36	1	Seeley, C. B.	Napa	Oct. 21, 1889.	79 20	208	250
37	1	Hall, Mrs. E. L.	San Francisco.	Oct. 22, 1889.	85 50	224	250
38	1	Tobey, N. G.	San Francisco.	Oct. 23, 1889.	85 50	257	250
39	1	Conklin, Mrs. Jane	San Francisco.	Oct. 24, 1889.	79 20	119	250
40	1	Phillips, T. K.	San Francisco.	Oct. 26, 1889.	63 00	14	250
41	1	McClure, Wm.	San Francisco.	Oct. 27, 1889.	90 00	259	250
42	1	Graves, W. H. H.	Oakland	Oct. 28, 1889.	62 10	4	250
43	1	Earl, Mrs. F. N.	Napa.	Oct. 28, 1889.	79 20	183	250
44	1	Wiese, G. H.	San Francisco.	Oct. 29, 1889.	85 50	242	250
45	1	Gerbes, Mrs. R.	San Francisco.	Oct. 30, 1889.	85 50	243	250
46	1	Wescott, Mrs. E. S.	Rocklin	Oct. 31, 1889.	90 00	274	250
		Totals			\$3,496 20		\$11,500

From the foregoing list, it can be seen that \$11,500 was disbursed to members from whom only \$3,496 20 was received, or nearly $\$3 \frac{33}{4}$ was paid for \$1 received. The Safety was organized June 28, 1888, and was therefore nearly one year and four months in existence on the last listed date. Two hundred per cent per annum on an investment is not bad, at a time when capital is ready to grasp at anything that will return from 5 to 10.

HOW CAN THE SCHEME BE WORKED?

But here the query comes in, How can this be done, and *how can it continue to be done?* A person can easily understand how, as long as cash comes pouring in for new certificates of membership, the problem can be worked satisfactorily for the managers, but like the Occidental and the numerous other defunct endowments in the long mortuary list already given, the inevitable collapse is sure to come, leaving countless mourners behind.

The stereotyped reply given to all this is that people go into these schemes with their eyes open, and if they suffer they must stand the consequences. The speculator knows, it is said, what risks he takes, and cannot "squeal" if he should be pinched. All of this will equally apply to the people who invest in lottery tickets, and yet the law steps in and says that these tickets shall not be peddled or sold in California. Any one caught violating the law is punished. If it is right to protect the public from loss by speculation in the one case, why not in the other? The dealers in Louisiana lottery tickets must pursue their illegal calling in hidden paths, but the theorists, in endowment schemes which promise three or four dollars for one, defend the feasibility of such schemes in the public press, and hold up their heads on a level with the legitimate business men of the community.

THE PROPRIETARY AND FRATERNAL COMPARED.

Here lies the remarkable point of difference between the proprietary and fraternal methods of endowment associations. The United Endowment Associates, the Royal Argosy, and the Legion of the West promptly filled out the blank forms sent from this office. Free access to their books and papers was cheerfully granted. Scrutiny of their affairs was not needed, as they publish, in full detail, at least annually, the receipts and disbursements of all moneys, no matter what the fund to which they belong.

The intimate knowledge of the financial condition and operations of the organization begets confidence on the part of the membership, and gives it strength to surmount difficulties.

THE UNITED ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATES.

The United Endowment Associates was organized at Napa City, California, August 23, 1884. It has over sixty lodges, a few of which are outside the State, embracing a membership of over five thousand. Up to the last day of August, 1889, it had paid out on matured coupons \$152,875, out of a total of disbursements amounting to \$165,500. It admits to membership white persons of both sexes between the ages of eighteen and fifty. It pays endowments during life of members of one eighth of one of five classes of certificates, from \$1,000 to \$5,000 inclusive, in one eighth of life expectancy (from age at time of joining to seventy-five years old), and in case of death, *only* the next coupon due thereafter immediately, collected by assessment of graded rates according to the age at the time of joining on the membership of the entire order. The Endowment Fund is controlled by the Grand Lodge.

Up to and including October 1, 1889, thirty-one assessments, averag-

ing \$2 40, were levied, which is an average of six assessments a year for the five years and one month it has been in existence. There were levied one assessment in 1885, four in 1886, eight in 1887, nine in 1888, and nine up to October in 1889.

The following table shows the membership, etc., from the date of organization:

YEAR.	No. of Members.	No. of Assessments.	No. of Deaths.	Amount Paid on Deaths in Full	No. of Coupons Matured and Paid.	Amount Paid on Coupons Matured in Full	Total Disbursements.
Aug. 23 to—							
Dec. 31, 1884..	200	1					
Dec. 31, 1885..	456	1	2	\$1,000 00			\$1,000 00
Dec. 31, 1886..	842	4	6	3,125 00			3,125 00
Dec. 31, 1887..	2,269	8	5	3,000 00	44	\$24,875 00	27,875 00
Dec. 31, 1888..	4,360	9	23	13,625 00	83	48,875 00	62,500 00
Aug. 31, 1889..	5,030	7	21	11,875 00	103	59,125 00	71,000 00
Totals.....	5,030	30	57	\$32,625 00	230	\$132,875 00	\$165,500 00

From the report of the Secretary it appears that one hundred and seventy coupons, amounting to \$104,125, will have matured during the year 1889. For the year following (1890), the coupons maturing will amount to \$228,500. Unless, therefore, the membership should largely increase, the number of assessments to be levied will be about double in 1890 what they were in 1889. There is no Reserve Fund to draw upon, unless the sum received from one assessment can be so considered. The success of an organization of this character depends upon a continued increase in the membership. New blood is absolutely required to stand the strain of increasing assessments. The increase for the first few years of the United Associates was remarkably good. For the year of 1889, while not up to the mark of former years, it was still large. The number, however, must not lag, but keep on increasing, or assessments must be increased.

In order to pay \$228,500 for maturing coupons in 1891, there will be required ninety-five thousand two hundred and eight individual assessments, at the average of \$2 40 each.

If the membership increased so as to average six thousand in 1891, it will require about sixteen assessments to meet the liabilities on account of coupons maturing.

THE LEGION OF THE WEST.

Next to the United Endowment Associates comes the Legion of the West, which was incorporated September 8, 1885. According to the report of the Secretary for 1889 it had twenty-nine lodges, and a membership of two thousand four hundred and twenty-seven on July 1, 1889. The plan of this organization is outlined in its prospectus, as follows:

The Grand Lodge is composed of its officers, duly elected, standing committees, and representatives from subordinate lodges, and holds annual sessions. From this body emanate all laws for the government of the order, and subject to the laws, it controls the funds.

Subordinate lodges act as custodians of the special benefit and beneficiary moneys until called by the officers of the Grand Lodge; they have charge of the administration of their local affairs, with power to accept or reject those who may apply for membership.

TWO DISTINCT CLASSES OF MEMBERS.

First—A. Special benefit members of first series, contributing to the Special Benefit Fund and holding certificates, with coupons attached, payable to the member at stated periods during life, and in case of death, one coupon being payable to the member's nominee.

B. Special benefit members of second series, contributing to the Special Benefit Fund, and holding certificates with ten coupons attached, payable as they mature, to the member, if living, or if dead, to his nominee.

(Several special benefit certificates will be issued to a member, as hereinafter stated.)

Second—Beneficiary members, contributing to the Beneficiary Fund, and holding beneficiary certificates, payable only at death to nominees to be named.

Membership in the special benefit class does not affect membership in the beneficiary class, nor can the funds of either said two classes be used for the payment of claims against the other.

Special benefit certificates of the first series are divided into six classes, viz.: Class 1, \$1,000; Class 2, \$2,000; Class 3, \$3,000; Class 4, \$4,000; Class 5, \$5,000; Class 6, \$6,000. Ten coupons being attached to each certificate, except to persons over fifty years of age, when coupons will be attached as follows:

Age 51.....	8 coupons.
Age 52.....	8 coupons.
Age 53.....	7 coupons.
Age 54.....	6 coupons.

Certificates of this series will be issued to members of sound bodily health, between the ages of fifteen and fifty-five years.

For the fiscal year ending July 31, 1889, there were \$52,126 30 collected in assessments, \$47,608 12 of which was apportioned to pay maturing endowment coupons, and \$1,911 84 for death claims. The remainder, \$2,606 28, went to the general or expense account.

There were six endowment assessments levied during the year, averaging \$3 92 each, or \$23 52 for the year. There were balances on hand in the three funds of the Legion as follows:

Beneficiary Fund.....	\$180 22
Endowment Fund.....	49,655 46
Expense Fund.....	2,086 14
Total.....	\$51,921 82

For the year ending July 31, 1889, there was paid a total for death benefits of \$12,221 13 out of the two funds called Beneficiary and Special Benefit.

No coupons had matured during the said fiscal year. The Secretary, in his report, shows that by the end of next year—1890—coupons will have matured amounting to \$193,483 33.

The number of assessments to be levied has been increased from six during the past fiscal year to ten for the present. Next year the number will be still further increased, and they will have to keep on increasing year after year under its present system.

THE ROYAL ARGOSY.

The Royal Argosy was organized in San Francisco, May 23, 1888, and on October 1, 1889, had thirty-five lodges, with a membership of two thousand one hundred. It is not incorporated.

The plans and purposes of the Royal Argosy are as follows:

1. To unite fraternally all white persons of good moral character, who are socially acceptable, and, if for beneficial membership, of sound bodily health, between the ages of fifteen and sixty-five years.

2. To establish a Protection Degree (Class A) Fund, from which, on the satisfactory evidence of the death of a beneficial member of the order of the Protection Degree, who has complied with all its lawful requirements, a sum not exceeding \$5,000 shall be paid to

the family, orphans, dependents, or other beneficiaries, as the member may direct; and the further sum of an amount not exceeding \$250 (on account of the certificate held by the member) to each of the two members holding valid certificates numbered anterior and subsequent to the certificate of the member deceased.

3. To establish an Aid Degree (Class B) Fund for the payment of an aid certificate, with ten coupons attached, and no coupon to exceed in amount the sum of \$700 (said coupons being payable at stated periods, the amount of the next maturing coupon ~~only~~ being payable in case of the death of the member), to the family, orphans, dependents, or other beneficiaries, as the members may direct.

4. To establish a Relief Degree (Class C) Fund, from which, on the satisfactory evidence of the sickness of a beneficial member of the Relief Degree, a sum not exceeding \$20 per week shall be paid to such member for a period of twenty-six weeks.

5. To establish a Reserve Fund for the benefit of such members of the order in good standing of the different degrees who have been contributing members thereof for not less than five years, thereby limiting the extent of their liabilities and the number of assessments to be paid per annum.

6. To educate its members socially, morally, and intellectually.

7. To extend all moral and material aid in its power to members and to those dependent on them.

FORMATION OF THE ORDER.

The Supreme Lodge is the supreme head of the order, and is composed of its organizers and associates, officers, and representatives from Grand Lodges. Its regular meetings are held annually, and special sessions may be called by the Supreme President at the request of five or more members.

Grand Lodges are composed of representatives from each subordinate lodge in the State, and are governed by such officers and committees as they may annually elect. Subordinate lodges are placed within their control and supervision, subject to the laws of the Supreme Lodge.

Subordinate lodges are composed of Protection, Aid, and Relief Degree, or beneficial, non-beneficial, and honorary members of good social and moral standing, who are admitted upon petition by ballot. All petitioners for beneficial membership must be of sound bodily health, and between the ages of fifteen and sixty-five years. Non-beneficial members are persons acceptable to every member of the lodge, but ineligible to beneficiary membership on account of age, unsound health, or other causes, or who may desire to enter the order as such; they pay no assessments, and are not entitled to any moneyed benefits from the order. Honorary members may be elected unanimously by one lodge from members of another lodge as a mark of esteem and respect for special services rendered to a lodge or to the order at large.

DUES AND BENEFITS.

Each member pays as quarterly dues such an amount as may be agreed upon by the lodge, but cannot be less than 50 cents per quarter.

EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT.

Each subordinate lodge pays a per capita tax of 10 cents per month per member (for the time they are members) to the Supreme Lodge; Grand Lodges receive 80 per cent of the per capita tax collected from lodges within their jurisdiction. From the amount received, the mileage of representatives, salaries, expenses of annual sessions, and incidentals are paid.

SALARIED OFFICERS.

Salaries are paid to those of the Supreme officers who perform the work necessary for the order, and the amount is determined by the Supreme Lodge in session.

FUNDS AND THEIR SECURITY.

All moneys are received by Supreme Accountant. All officers of the order who have charge of any of its funds are required to give sufficient bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties. These bonds may be increased, from time to time, as the numerical strength of the order increases.

The total income from assessments up to October 1, 1889, amounted to \$22,653 24. There was paid for death claims, Class B, \$3,500. The Royal Argosy has over \$20,000 of a Reserve Fund.

ENDOWMENTS ON TRIAL.

It is the practice, whenever any attempt is made to prove the infeasibility of their plans, for the officers of endowment associations to point to the long continued success of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Knights of Honor, Chosen Friends, and others.

There is a deep line of demarkation between the two classes. Both in one respect are alike—that is, in insuring their members and paying the policy on the assessment plan—but the endowments propose to pay it in installments to the living members, while the Workmen, Knights of Honor, etc., only do so to the legatee after death.

The supporters of the endowment mutual assessment system, then, in order to inspire confidence, must be able to point to the examples of an association conducted upon their plan which has been attended with success for a period long enough to give fair assurance of stability. This they are as yet unable to do. The United Endowment Associates stands beyond question at the head of the mutual or assessment endowment associations in California. It has been in successful operation for more than five years. It has a large membership; has paid a large sum for coupons; has been economically managed, and has the advantage of having at its helm capable and energetic officers. The United Endowment has then all the elements of success, if success is possible.

The association is on its trial, for as none of the mutual endowments are six years old, it is but an experiment so far. It would indeed be astonishing if it could succeed in continuing to pay 88 cents on the dollar per year, whilst the Mutual Endowment of Oakland, conducted on the company plan, can afford to pay only 28 cents.

The endowment feature of insurance of itself is not new. It has been in operation for many years by old insurance companies, but as was demonstrated by Mr. Bacon in his testimony, there is a wide divergence between the old and the new methods.

THE OLD LINE SYSTEM OF ENDOWMENT.

In the old line insurance companies the endowment plan may be considered limited payment life policies, which provide for the payment of definite cash surrender values at the end of certain periods defined. The plan usually embraces the payment of the full amount of the face of the policy to the heirs or legatee of the insured in case of death, at any time, from the day the policy was issued. Take the rates of five of them, by way of example, for an endowment policy for \$1,000, payable in ten years, or in the event of death, to an insurer thirty-five years of age:

Northwestern of Milwaukee	\$102 51 annual premium.
Manhattan of New York	\$105 53 annual premium.
Washington of New York	\$105 53 annual premium.
Pacific of California	\$105 53 annual premium.
Equitable of New York	\$105 53 annual premium.

In contrasting these rates with those charged by our "coöperative" local endowments, the first thing to strike the reader will be the remarkable uniformity in the amount of the annual payments charged by the regular or old line companies. In our San Francisco born endowment institutions, as described, the rates have been fixed and plans adopted in a helter-skelter, razzle-dazzle style.

The projectors would appear to have entered upon a "go-as-you-please" race for public patronage.

The next point of distinction between the old and the new is in the amount of money to be paid for the endowment. The assessments

charged by our new style locals are a mere bagatelle compared with the old rates. Instead of a man getting four or five dollars for one at the end of three or four years, he actually has paid in more than he receives when his endowment matures in the old companies. For instance, in the case of four out of five of the examples before given, he will have paid in to the company \$1,055 30 when the time arrives when he is to receive \$1,000 in return. Of course it should be borne in mind that during all that period his life was insured for \$1,000.

WHY SHOULD NOT THE NEW SYSTEM SUCCEED.

But apart from these discrepancies—glaring and significant as they are—there is nothing which can be successfully done under proprietary or company management, which should not be accomplished with at least as good results, and at less expense, by coöperators. This fact has been demonstrated by the wonderful success attending the experiment of insuring the lives of their members by fraternal societies or orders, whose membership now runs up to the hundreds of thousands. If successful in insurance on the entire *life*, why not in *stated periods or divisions* of life, is a question which may reasonably be asked.

If coöperators have not only held their ground, but got the best of the old system in the one case, why not in the other? If, then, a genuine coöperative organization finds that its plans are not feasible, or that it promises more than it can fulfill, it rests with itself to alter said plans so as to bring them within the range of practicability.

In such an organization all members stand precisely upon the same level, with an equal voice and vote in its affairs.

There are no perpetual or life term officials. High salaries and other extravagances are not tolerated. Their annual meetings and election of officers are not shams. Whether they gain or lose, sink or swim, is their own affair. The great difficulty is to discriminate between the genuine and the counterfeit coöperative. Not every one that has Supreme, Grand, and subordinate lodges, with the usual staff of Supreme and Grand officers, is a genuine fraternal organization. "Not every one that says 'Lord! Lord!'" shall enter into the Kingdom of Heaven." In some of the so called "orders" it will be found that the Supreme Lodge is in the hands of a self-constituted, self-perpetuating coterie, who were the prime movers in organizing the order, and who manage the affairs to suit themselves. You will generally find in the constitution of the "order" some section or clause by means of which these people can hold on to power. They fill the offices and control the finances. Their coupons are among the first to mature, and their friends are the first to be taken care of. The true ring can be best ascertained by studying their laws, and from the proceedings at the annual meetings, and the results shown in the reports of the various officers. The law of the State should define what constitutes a "coöperative, fraternal, or benevolent association," and put it in the power of the State Insurance Commissioner to suppress any not coming up to the standard.

In a genuine coöperative endowment, where the members frequently meet to discuss ways and means for the good of the order, social attachments are formed which a member will desire to maintain regardless of pecuniary considerations. Hence, it follows that members in them do not, to the same extent as in the proprietary organizations, drop off after

receiving cash for the first coupon. They take a personal interest in the success of the league, and contribute, at least for a time, their share that the men and women of their lodge, whom they meet night after night, may be as successful as themselves.

A simple arithmetical demonstration of the non-feasibility of their plans is of itself not conclusive evidence that an endowment coöperative association will collapse when it has within itself such elements of recuperation. While all fair-minded citizens must condemn the false pretensions and dubious methods of the proprietary endowment companies organized for the special benefit of a few individuals, it is but right and proper to give the genuine coöperative endowment associations a fair trial before pronouncing condemnation. At the same time, sham fraternal should be mercilessly stamped out of existence. They are a reproach upon and a menace to the genuine organizations.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere conviction, based upon the developments of this investigation, that the coöperative feature of endowment insurance is antagonistic to the true idea of what coöperation means to accomplish.

Sterling coöperation is an incentive to thrift, teaching that the bettering of one's condition must be brought about by economy, and that what tends to saving is a recognized blessing. The endowment schemes, on the contrary, as here conducted, hold out the idea that the prizes, in the lottery of life, are more inviting than the few cents on the dollar of coöperative saving.

Thrift is subordinated to luck, and the wage earner is invited to throw his hard earned dollars into the endowment wheel of fortune, upon the chance of drawing a prize. Their motto is to *make* and not to *save* money—to reach fortune by a "Royal" road, instead of by the old "Industry and Thrift" highway.

In another way endowment insurance is repulsive to the proper conception of coöperation. Coöperation means mutuality—common support, working together for the common good. It teaches that what is good for the individual is for the good of all, and what works to the injury of the one is an injury to the whole body.

Success in the endowment insurance depends to a great extent upon the lapsed or forfeited payments of members. The gain to some is therefore taken from the pockets of others, and it is the experience in such schemes that the small few are the gainers, while the great many are the losers. The man who falls by the wayside in the endowment associations, instead of being helped to his feet by his brother coöperators, has his pockets rifled of what little he had paid into the common fund. A member can realize profits only at the expense of his friends and neighbors in the same association.

Endowment associations, therefore, in every form—proprietary, fraternal, guild, or lodge—are based upon principles inimical to the teachings of true coöperation, and in their practices and results are likely to work injury to the cause.

If the proper principle upon which life insurance should be founded is to pay to the policy holder during life, and not to his heirs after his death, why would it not be well to make another departure in fraternal

societies, and instead of paying benefits during sickness, allow every member so much per week while he is well enough to attend to business, and to cut him off from benefits the moment he shows signs of illness?

The Hon. John K. Tarbox, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, uses the following words in his report for 1884:

That the ordinary short term endowment, which is a little insurance and a great deal investment, is not desirable as either, is capable of mathematical demonstration, and is alike impolitic for the companies and unprofitable for the policy holder.

If insurance and investment are the object, each can better be got in its separate place than by a combination which impoverishes the investment and does not improve nor cheapen the insurance.

No person will wisely insure his life from the expectation of money profit. * * *

Life insurance rests its claim to honor upon worthier grounds than common selfishness. A man should insure his life as he does his property, for *protection*. For these reasons, and not by dishonest pretensions of gains as an investment, the public favor should be sought.

Again, the same authority, in his report for 1885, says:

I am strongly persuaded of the impolicy and positive danger of magnifying the banking feature of life insurance to accommodate modern plans of tontine speculation and endowment investment. The closer life insurance is held to its essential object, which has won for it the universal esteem of the thoughtful and humane, and apart from mercenary speculation of whatever nature, the better for its safety and dignity.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ON ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATIONS.

Since the foregoing report was written several of the endowments referred to have gone to join the great majority. Among others, the Royal Argosy, the Guaranty Endowment, the Safety, the Bankers' Mutual Relief, the National Endowment, and the Bankers' Endowment League. It is now difficult to keep track of the failures, for since the light has been shed upon their doings they are hunting their holes like pestiferous rodents.

The first mentioned endowment association wound up its affairs when it saw disaster before it, and, so far as I can learn, no suspicion of dishonorable action attaches itself to any of the officers and Directors of the concern. According to the Secretary:

"The Supreme Lodge was organized in May, 1888, and increased in membership very rapidly. On the strength of the prospects of the concern a large number of certificates were issued, the coupons of which mature in 1891, 1892, and 1893.

"We find," said he, "by an examination of the books that, unless we tax the members very heavily in the meantime, we will not be able to meet these demands, which aggregate \$1,127,700. This we do not wish to do, and we want them to decide how the business shall be wound up.

"The association has \$82,000 in cash in the bank, which will pay about 90 per cent of what has been paid in. The other 10 per cent has been paid out in death benefits, twenty-one of which have been settled."

Like all orders on the same plan, the Royal Argosy depended upon rapid increase in membership to help pay the coupons when they fell due. Instead of increasing, the membership roll has fallen off four hundred, leaving only one thousand nine hundred and forty-five as the total membership of the order.

The coupons will mature as follows: In 1891, \$269,800; in 1892, \$483,600; in 1893, \$374,300. The present treasury contains only \$80,000. Coupons maturing in 1891 cannot be paid unless three assessments per

month are levied, and this would kill the order, as poor people could not raise the money.

The Supreme President called a meeting of the Supreme Lodge for October eleventh, in accordance with the petition. Supreme President Gesford says the only honorable course left is to dissolve the order and pay the members the \$80,000 in the treasury in proportion to the assessments paid. Mr. Gesford estimates that the members will receive 75 per cent of what was paid in.

Supreme Trustee Bickford thought the order would pay 90 cents on the dollar.

The Legion of the West is in a sadly demoralized condition, and will soon be only a thing of the past. The Grand Lodge which met in August last, considering that contracts could not be carried out, reduced \$600 coupons to \$500, and increased the assessments from ten the previous year to two each month.

William Smith, one of the earliest members of the society, and for some time Acting Past Grand Commander, made a statement of the workings of the system.

"The report of the annual convention showed a membership of two thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight," said he, "with liabilities for the coming year of \$353,400. This is due to some six hundred members whose first coupons are daily maturing. The assets are \$88,208 34 on deposit, and a questionable assessment roll of \$10,085 35 per month. This is questionable, because if those whose coupons do not fall due in the coming year refuse to meet their assessments—that is, refuse to pay—it will reduce the total three fourths, and become less than \$3,000.

"Here are the figures in round numbers, showing the condition of the order:

Liabilities for the year.....	\$353,400 00
Funds on hand.....	88,000 00
Assessment in October	10,000 00
Two assessments monthly from November to July.....	160,000 00
Total	\$258,000 00

"The monthly assessments will not reach over this, because, as an inducement to join, new members pay but one a month, and the holders of due coupons are admitted on the same terms.

"Mr. Feusier has said that the order does not bind itself to pay the fixed sum. But the last Grand Lodge said: 'We will guarantee you the value of your coupon less \$100.'"

A short time after the publication of the foregoing report, suit was brought against the Guaranty Endowment in the Superior Court of San Francisco, in order to test the right of their proprietary or sham fraternal associations to do business in this State under existing laws. The case was assigned to Department No. 4, presided over by Judge J. P. Hoge. After many adjournments it was finally decided in favor of the State, and against the Guaranty Endowment. The wording of this decision proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Pacific, Eureka, and the many other proprietary concerns referred to in the report, are unauthorized by law to transact an endowment insurance business in this State unless they comply with the laws relating to insurance. The following is the decision of Judge Hoge:

In the Superior Court in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, Department No. 4.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Plaintiff.

vs.

THE GUARANTY ENDOWMENT BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, Defendant.

This cause having been submitted upon a written statement of facts entered into and signed by the attorneys for the respective parties and filed herein, and the Court being fully advised in the premises, and having fully considered the same, it is by the Court now herein ordered, adjudged, and decreed:

That the defendant has wrongfully claimed and usurped, and does now wrongfully claim and usurp, the following franchises, to wit:

First—Of being a duly and legally incorporated mutual life insurance company, with the rights, privileges, and immunities of the same.

Second—Of taking insurance upon the lives and health of individuals for profit, and of levying and collecting, from time to time, assessments and premiums from the persons so insured, without having first complied with the laws and statutes made and provided for the government, regulation, and restriction of the business of life, health, and accident insurance, and particularly the requirements of the statute, that such companies shall, before beginning business, provide a capital stock and a guarantee fund, and file a certificate showing the same with the Insurance Commissioner.

And it is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that the said "The Guaranty Endowment Benevolent Association" has not now and never had any right to exercise the aforesaid franchises, rights, and privileges, or to hold and enjoy the same by virtue of the laws of the State of California, or of its Articles of Association filed thereunder.

And it is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that each and all of said franchises, rights, and privileges be, and the same are hereby divested out of the defendant and are recovered and forfeited to the State, and that the said defendant, its agents, servants, and attorneys, be, and they and each of them are hereby perpetually enjoined from exercising, enjoying, or intruding into said franchises, rights, and privileges, or from doing or transacting any business, issuing any policies of insurance, or directly or indirectly collecting any assessments or premiums on or by reason of the same.

Done in open Court, this twelfth day of August, 1890.

J. P. HOGE,
Judge.

CHAPTER IV.

TESTIMONY CONCERNING THE PRACTICES AND PURPOSES OF ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATIONS.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, September 23, 1889.

Mr. Carl Spelling appeared for the State Labor Bureau.

R. E. COLLINS,

Of San José, a Director of the Western Mutual Benefit Association, called as a witness and sworn.

MR. SPELLING: Were you one of the organizers of the Western Mutual Benefit Association? Answer—Yes.

Q. Tell who organized it, and about what time? A. I think that we got ready for business—I could not name the date exactly—but I think it was about the first of May when we sent out the circulars.

COLONEL TOBIN: The first of May of this year? A. Yes.

MR. SPELLING: Did you incorporate; that is, did the Western Mutual incorporate? A. We did.

Q. Did you incorporate previously to the time of sending out the circulars? A. Yes.

Q. How long previous had you incorporated? A. I could not tell—two or three days or a week. It might have been two weeks. We were incorporated before we attempted to do any business. That was our position.

Q. Did Mr. Riddle or Mr. Brookes confer with you in regard to the organization of the Western Mutual? A. Mr. Riddle did.

Q. Did you not talk about it to Mr. Brookes, the President of the Occidental? A. No, sir.

COLONEL TOBIN: Who were Riddle and Brookes? A. They were President and Vice-President of the Occidental.

Q. Did they first meet and associate in the organization of the Western Mutual? A. I do not know that that is the fact.

Q. Was not the object of that organization to continue and carry out the objects of that association—the Occidental—in part? A. No, sir; it was not. That was in the matter nothing at all.

Q. To what class of persons did you send the first batch of circulars sent out? A. Chiefly sent to Occidental members to give them the chance to insure in the new organization, or reinsure themselves, if they so desired.

Q. Did you send circulars to all the members of the Occidental, or to only a part? A. All; they were sent to all as far as I know. That was my intention.

Q. How do you know that they were sent to all the members or any members of the association? A. Simply, that was the instruction given, to have the circular sent to each one of the Occidental.

Q. How did you determine who were members of the Occidental? A. That I cannot tell; we had no way of knowing.

Q. You say the Directors of the Western Mutual were yourself, A. M. Pollock, Dr. M. S. Logan, C. Leshir, and F. F. Morelli? A. Yes.

Q. They were the Directors and also the incorporators? A. Yes.

Q. Were not all those incorporators—members—certificate holders in the Occidental? A. I do not know.

Q. You were? A. I was.

Q. Was not Mr. Pollock? A. I never asked him.

Q. Do you know where he is? A. I do not know.

Q. Did you not belong in this? A. I did, but I do not.

Q. Was not Mr. Leshir a member of the Occidental? A. I could not tell.

Q. Mr. Morelli? A. Mr. Morelli was a member.

Q. He is not President? A. Secretary.

Q. Are you President? A. I am.

Q. Mr. Pollock was first President? A. Yes.

Q. In the first circular that you sent out did you not refer expressly to the Occidental and its collapse as the reason for the organization of the Western Mutual? A. I think it was the object.

Q. Then the object of incorporating the Western Mutual was to succeed the Occidental? A. Not to succeed at all. It was to organize a new organization on a different plan.

Q. It was to be organized with the members of the Occidental as a basis? A. Our idea was to get material wherever we could; and naturally knowing that there was a quantity of members out of insurance, we supposed, of course, we could get material there.

Q. Did you organize it before the collapse of the Occidental, and send out your circulars? A. Not before; after the collapse.

Q. Where did you get the list of the members? A. That I do not know. I was not President.

Q. Did you see the first list? A. I never saw the list from that day to this.

Q. Is that one of the circulars you sent out? A. That is one of the circulars, April fifteenth; we don't deny it.

Q. Was your plan somewhat similar to the plan of the Occidental? A. No, sir; it was on the assessment plan; no comparison with the Occidental plan.

Q. Did it not embrace somewhat the same plan as the Occidental? A. No, sir; no comparison.

Q. Did your plan not divide into four different assessments? A. No, sir; this plan is not.

MR. SPELLING: Mr. Commissioner, I want to examine that circular (April fifteenth). It is offered in evidence.

MR. SPELLING: What is the membership? A. I do not know that.

Q. Do you know when that proposition you made to members of the Occidental was first published, that you sent out? A. I think it is embraced there. That is all I know. There were several circulars sent; of course, I cannot tell the purport of them; they speak for themselves.

Q. Have you ever attended a meeting of the Directors of the Western Mutual Benefit Association since it was organized? A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever seen the books purporting to be lists of members? A. I have seen them occasionally. They were open for the instruction of members.

Q. You do not know about its business? A. No.

Q. You have been a Director? A. Yes.

Q. Since it incorporated? A. Yes. We incorporated in May. We did not have a room and have a meeting till the first of May.

Q. You seemed to be in a hurry to send out your circulars; how is this? A. It is perfectly natural for any house doing business to get all the goods and all the material they can.

COLONEL TOBIN: There is something in that circular that I would like to know about—that is, if Mr. Collins will acknowledge that is the tract issued by the association? A. That is the circular of the association.

Q. Do you know who folded and mailed them—if done by Mr. Brookes, the President? A. I could not tell anything about it.

Q. Is it not the fact that this association, as far as this plan is concerned, has been considerably enlarged since this was issued? A. The plan was modified considerably; the plan we are now working under is different from the first circular issued.

Q. Is not the plan stated in your incorporation, in your constitution and by-laws? A. It is.

Q. You say this plan has been changed? A. I think we changed the plan—I think some two months since; not the entire plan, but the mode of assessment—the rate of assessment. There have been other tables added, different, somewhat, but all on the assessment plan.

Q. How often have your constitution and by-laws been changed? A. I don't think they have been changed.

Q. You say the plan was embraced in your constitution and by-laws, and you say that it has been changed. Therefore, there has been a change in your constitution and by-laws? A. To conform with this plan, I presume.

Q. How many changes have there been in your organization since established? A. I could not say.

Q. Who have authority to alter or amend the by-laws? A. The Board of Directors.

Q. At any time they please? A. At any regular meeting.

Q. When are their meetings? A. They are on the first Tuesday of each month.

Q. Have you had any general meeting of the members? A. No, sir.

Q. Have your by-laws been printed? A. No, sir; they have not. They are there in copy form for the inspection of any one, in business hours, that wishes to see them—members, or all others interested.

Q. How can the members be informed of a change in your by-laws when they are not printed? [No answer.]

Q. I would ask you: In the form of application for membership and in the certificate, is there not an obligation on the part of members to comply with the laws of your organization? A. Yes.

Q. Those laws have not been printed? A. Have not been printed.

Q. They have been changed by the Board of Directors? A. I won't say positively that they have been changed. An addition is a change, but the circular is not a part of the by-laws.

Q. You say the plan of organization is embraced in the by-laws? A. Yes.

Q. That is the plan? A. Yes.

Q. The one referred to as embraced in the by-laws? A. Yes.

Q. You have changed that plan? A. Yes.

Q. Modified it? A. Yes.

Q. How can members be informed of that change when the by-laws are not printed?

A. That I cannot answer.

Q. And still you require members to pledge themselves to obey your laws and constitution? A. I presume that is the idea.

MR. SPELLING: I want to ask you this question, Mr. Collins: Is it not the fact that the officers of the Occidental cooperated with the organizers of the Western Mutual Association in the organization of the latter? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Did not Mr. Riddle send out circulars as the business manager of the Occidental in the interest of the Western Mutual? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. I will introduce a circular sent out by J. L. Riddle, dated May 1, 1889. Were you a member of the Western Mutual? A. I am.

Q. And a circular sent to one is generally sent to all? A. That is the supposition.

Q. Did you send to Mr. Richard Eads, of Pomona, California, a member of the Western Mutual, a circular, as follows: "The Occidental Endowment Association having suspended business, five of its members, all of whom are known to be good business men, in order to save themselves, and all others who may wish to join in with them, from loss, and to continue the protection of their relatives in case of death, organize the Western Mutual. Believing it to be to your interest I have reinsured you in this association for the sum of \$1,000, the amount you were protected in the Occidental, which policy, together with the paid up certificate for the amount of assessments paid to the Occidental, and the association's terms of reinsurance, are herewith sent for your consideration. The Occidental members are rapidly accepting the reinsurance, and from present appearances a large majority will soon be enrolled. Hoping you will realize that I have done and am doing all in my power to protect you, I am respectfully, J. L. Riddle." On the back of that circular was the following indorsement: "This will answer the question, where has all the money collected gone to." Then follows a statement of the officers of the Occidental, signed by Geo. C. Jones, Secretary; J. L. Riddle, Vice President of late I. T. E. A. The proposition referred to in that circular of Mr. Riddle I introduce in evidence. Mr. Commissioner, you can examine it, and ask the witness concerning it if you wish. Here is a copy of Mr. Eads' policy in the Western Mutual, also; and I have another one here that I will offer.

COLONEL TOBIN: Mr. Collins, that second part I do not understand; the part marked "2d." "To all parties in good health, their new certificates will date from the date of the month of his or her coupon." To what does that refer? Does it refer to persons who had coupons in the Occidental? A. I presume it does. This circular was issued while Pollock was President. I had no knowledge of the circular till it was received. I was not President, and have no knowledge. I was not consulted in the issuing of that circular, as Mr. Pollock was then President. I was not President of the Board at that time.

Q. You say a paid up certificate will be issued for the amounts of assessment previously paid. Were the assessments paid to the Occidental? A. It reads that way. Of course I had no knowledge of the issuance of that circular. I was not present at the meeting where that circular was issued.

MR. SPELLING: Mr. Collins, the Commissioner has in his possession a complaint against your association signed by General Jo Hamilton, ex-Attorney-General of the State. It

is a very good time to introduce it. It is in regard to Mr. Keener's policy, which I will introduce in evidence.

COLONEL TOBIN: It is Rudolph Keener.

MR. SPELLING: This is an extract from a letter by General Jo Hamilton, Auburn, California, dated August 17, 1889: "It seems from Mr. Keener's explanation, that after the collapse of the Occidental Self-Endowment Association, a new association, calling itself the Western Mutual Association, induced him to send him the policy of the Occidental Self-Endowment Association, promising to send him their policy instead. This he did, sent his policy of one wild-cat association, and got nothing instead." A. That is from whom?

Q. The proposition made to those members in the Occidental was about this, as I understand it: They were not reinsured, or they were not insured for the amount that they carried in the Occidental, but only the amount of the coupon that was about to become due; was that it? A. No. Our plan calls that they shall join the institution, and carry the same amount of insurance in the Mutual that they were carrying in the Occidental; if they were carrying a thousand dollars, they were to carry a thousand dollars.

Q. I think you are mistaken, Mr. Collins. A. That is the idea.

Q. I don't think you understand what the proposition was. [Circular, "To all persons in good health," read.]

Q. We will pass that for the present. What position did you occupy in the Occidental while you were a member of it? A. I was Club Manager at San José.

Q. How many members from first to last did the Occidental have in San José? A. We had ninety-three or ninety-seven.

Q. Were they as a general rule rich people or poor people? A. They were scattered, as you will find in every association.

MR. SPELLING: I want to ask you in regard to Mrs. Pender. Do you know when her coupon fell due? A. I could not tell you now; you have the papers.

Q. Was it ever paid? A. I have no knowledge of it.

Q. Was it not given you to collect six months before the Occidental had collapsed? A. It was given me by Mrs. Pender, because she could not write. I did her a favor to send her coupon into the office for her. That is all.

Q. Is it all the explanation you have to offer about her coupon? A. It was handed into the office, and I am told is still on file. She told me she never got her money.

Q. Did you get a receipt? A. No, sir; I never asked for a receipt; I simply wrote it in her presence—wrote a letter and closed it.

Q. Did she not go to you and demand a receipt? A. Never.

Q. Did you see that coupon any more? A. I was told that it was on file in the central office.

Q. You made inquiry into it? A. Most undoubtedly I did. When I found your letter to me calling for her coupon, I wrote at once, and the answer came that the coupon is on file, and has never been paid.

Q. Did you not undertake the collection of that coupon? A. No, sir.

Q. Did not Mrs. Pender go to you long previous to my letter, and ask you to look after it, and account for it? A. No, sir. How could I account for it?

Q. You were acting as her agent? A. I was not acting as her agent. I did her a favor by writing the letter—as I wrote for all others.

Q. Others got their money, while she did not? A. I don't know.

Q. Did any get their money in that time? A. Lots of them.

Q. Have you had control of her coupon? A. I had no control of it. It was handed to me, and went to the office.

Q. You never paid any more attention at all till I wrote to you on behalf of Mrs. Pender—you never reported to her or to me? A. No; I don't consider any one responsible that does a favor for a person—she can't write. The coupon is on file, as I am told.

COLONEL TOBIN: How many members in the Occidental Association in San José? A. I think that the largest amount was ninety-seven.

Q. How many of that amount had coupons paid? A. I don't know. The coupons were not paid to me. The money was sent to members individually; I simply received the money as Club Manager and forwarded it to the home office; received the assessments. Is this investigation according to the subpoena that I got?

MR. SPELLING: It is into associations generally. I want to ask you about other associations in that town. Were you the Club Manager of any other associations? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of any other associations that did business in that town? A. I do not.

Q. Don't you know the names of some other associations that did business more or less in San José? A. We have lots of insurance companies there. I am not acquainted only with my own affairs.

Q. Your company, then, seemed to have a monopoly in San José? A. You can call it a monopoly. I don't know the affairs or the doings of other businesses.

MR. SPELLING: I don't know that it is necessary to quote any of these papers, but I will put in evidence another circular issued by the Western Mutual and signed by Morelli, dated May fourth, and that policy of Mr. Eads—he puts in a complaint.

WITNESS: He says that he never received anything in return?

MR. SPELLING: That was Mr. Rudolph Keener, of Auburn.

WITNESS: It seems strange that a gentleman who has not received his policy should

not write to the association. He can't be a business man. If I had a complaint to make I would make it right along to the right quarter.

MR. SPELLING: I introduce the complaint of Mr. Eads against the Western Mutual.

Q. Have many of the poorer classes of people been made victims by the collapse of the Occidental? A. I cannot say in regard to that. If Mr. Spelling wishes to go through the list, I will give him the best explanation that I can. And then it might be my opinion; I might be misjudging the people.

Q. How many members in your new association? A. I am not able at this time to tell.

Q. You understand well the full scope of the association at present? A. There are perhaps some things not fully made plain; but I think I understand in a general way the purpose of the association.

Q. It is an endowment association? A. An assessment endowment association.

Q. Has it a life insurance? A. We have several plans; life or endowment.

Q. Has it any accident insurance scheme? A. You may call it so if you wish. It is partly so.

Q. I want to know if there is anything not embraced—I think you cover the whole field? A. I think so.

Q. I want to find out if there is any plan you have omitted, that you have not tried to take in in your organization? I have one of your leaflets. A. It embraces it all.

Q. It appears to me from this, Mr. Collins, that you have tried to take in every form? A. We have tried to give them the later forms of insurance, that we consider could be safe—absolutely safe; that has been the intention, nothing else. If there is a better plan in the field I fail to find it.

Q. Your organization is the fourth resurrection, is it not, of the original Texas concern that was founded by Mr. Russell? A. I could not tell.

MR. SPELLING: Five defunct ones.

COLONEL TOBIN: I suppose it is the representative of all those plans?

Q. Has your association levied any assessment? A. The assessments are payable monthly.

Q. Can you approximate the number of members? A. I could not, sir.

Q. Do you know the amount paid in? A. I have no idea.

Q. Do you know when the report is to be issued of your organization? A. I cannot say when the report is called for or not; I don't know whether it is printed; I cannot give you that information.

Q. Can you tell how many members, at the present time, were formerly members of the Occidental? A. No, sir; I cannot.

MR. SPELLING: You are the President of the Western Mutual, and you say you have never examined any of its books, and know nothing of its condition? A. I have looked over the books occasionally; but the monetary matters I don't know anything about; I have made no examination.

COLONEL TOBIN: Who is Treasurer of your organization? A. Mr. Leshir.

Q. Mr. Leshir is Vice-President? A. There has been a change in the officers; there is no Treasurer, because, as yet, there are no funds in hand. We have selected, I think, Wells-Fargo as depository.

Q. Who elected the officers? A. They were elected at the time of the incorporation.

Q. Has there been any change in the officers? A. I was elected Vice-President, and when Mr. Pollock went away I was elected President. Mr. Leshir was Treasurer, and he has been made Vice-President.

MR. SPELLING: Was your organization undertaken for your own profit or for the profit of other people? A. There was no profit in it for several years.

Q. You undertook it out of pure benevolence, and in the interests of other people? A. It was the idea, expecting that, in the course of years, there would be a reasonable margin of profit. My idea was to get together, and to save others and myself, if possible.

Q. You have received your coupon in the Occidental, have you not? A. Never received a cent.

Q. Do you know what became of Mr. Pollock—you say that he has gone away? A. I do not.

Q. So you undertook it unselfishly, in the interests of other people. Was not Mr. Leshir connected with the Occidental at one time? A. That I could not tell you; never met the gentleman till the time we organized.

Q. Do you know how much money per month, on an average, was collected and forwarded to the Occidental by you as Club Manager? A. I cannot tell.

Q. You can approximate it; say? A. I guess somewhere in the neighborhood of \$275 to \$300; it would average that.

Q. How long were you Club Manager? A. From its inception.

Q. How long? A. Four years; oh, yes, six years.

Q. What was your compensation as Manager? A. It is laid down in the by-laws.

Q. We have not the by-laws. I don't know that we can get them. I doubt if they have been written out. A. Part of the time 8 cents a member and part of the time 10 cents a member.

Q. For each month? A. For each month—so much per capita. It is not a heavy salary.

W. F. HUGHES.

Called as a witness, and sworn.

MR. SPELLING: What is your business, Mr. Hughes? Answer—I am doing a general commission business—real estate and auction business, fire insurance.

Q. Are you acquainted with the operation of mutual assessment and endowment associations in the city of San José? A. I cannot say that I am much acquainted. I have had some acquaintance in the Occidental.

Q. Do you know from the experience and statements of others something about the extent of those operations? A. The extent of those mutual endowment associations?

Q. Yes? A. Yes; I know something about that. I know there are quite a number of them represented in San José, and they have done a great deal of business there. You are talking about these associations generally?

Q. Does the Western Mutual Benefit Association, among others, do business in that city? A. I know nothing, I might say, about the working of that association. I have had circulars from them; was in their office one time, and talked with Mr. Pollock when he was President; and I talked with Mr. Jones, who was the Financial Secretary of the Occidental, and also with Mr. Riddle (very few words with Mr. Riddle) in regard to the Western Mutual.

Q. Did he ask you to join the Western Mutual? A. Yes; he did. I cannot remember the date that I was there, but it was after the date that they moved into their office, No. 10, Flood building. I was in their office there.

Q. You found Mr. Jones and Mr. Riddle there? A. Yes; and a gentleman whose name has been mentioned here; he is the Secretary, Morelli.

Q. Do you know of any discrimination they made among the members in the Occidental in the proposition that is contained in their circulars? Do you know of any offers to a certain class of Occidental members that were less favorable than those offered to another class of members? A. Well, as to that, I would have to answer simply as to my opinion. I should say, and told them so—I told Mr. Jones so at the time I talked to him—that would be a matter of opinion, and no other to verify what I say—I asked Mr. Jones why it was that I, Mr. Levy, and Mr. Leonard, and Mr. Posell, and one or two others, had received no circulars; and he explained the matter that it must have been an oversight. I asked him if it was not strange that he should have overlooked so many of those who had been paying so much money into the Occidental—into the original institution—as I understood this was to take the place of the Occidental; and he said to me that it was only an oversight, and desired to give me circulars to take up. I declined the offered proposition, but took one myself.

Q. Is it not the fact that those who were overlooked in that proposition, or left out, were those whose coupons were about to mature? A. That was the fact.

Q. And those to whom the proposition was made were those whose coupons had a long time to run before they would mature? A. It is a matter of fact, because the coupons of those whose names I mentioned would mature in a very short time; and I put that question to him, if it was not for the purpose of avoiding the responsibility of those whose coupons would mature at an early date; and he remarked that it was an oversight; and I remarked that it was a singular oversight.

Q. And you inferred that those who had created trouble in the old association were those whose coupons were about to mature, according to that circular? A. I don't know about that; I don't know what you mean by creating trouble, unless you mean by asking for loans.

Q. This discrimination? A. I understand, as a matter of course, those who were creating trouble were those who would be wanting their money very soon.

Q. Was the proposition an offer to pay your coupons when they matured in the Occidental, or at a later period than that? A. The proposition made to me was that we must answer for the same amount that we had been carrying in the Occidental, and that at the end of the period when our first coupons would mature in this first organization, we would then receive the coupon due in the Occidental. I asked Mr. Jones how were they going to meet that, if they could not pay the Occidental coupon now; as a business proposition, as a present proposition, how they were to pay both coupons at the end of a fixed term; mine would be about four years, and that was what I think it was in the Occidental.

Q. I will read this proposition: They must become members of the Western Mutual Benefit Association for at least the amount of the coupon allotted them? A. Yes.

Q. The new contract to date from the date of maturity of his or her coupon if you become a member in the Western Mutual? A. Yes; that is correct.

Q. If your coupon matured the first of May, 1889, the certificate in the Western Mutual Benefit Association was dated the first of May, so that that coupon which would have matured in the Occidental did not become due in the Western Mutual Benefit Association until a number of years afterwards? A. Yes.

Q. The new contract to date from date of maturity of his or her coupon was the date of refunding assessments, as specified in the coupon? A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Hughes, as a general proposition in reference to their financial condition, were members in the Occidental and other associations of its kind in San José? A. Their financial condition?

Q. Yes; and their occupations. Speak of that in your own way? A. I am fully convinced that the great majority of them are poor people. I speak from the fact that I had a list of the members of the Occidental in San José; and in looking over that list, my impression is that two thirds of that list were laboring people—people who have very little means—were generally laboring people. There were some exceptions to that.

Q. In some instances, were they not ignorant and credulous people? A. Yes; quite a number of cases were people who were hardly competent to judge for themselves—perhaps a great number of them.

Q. Give the names of endowment or mutual assessment associations that have done business in your town other than the Occidental and Western Mutual Benefit Associations? A. It is very hard for me to remember these names. I know a number of them when I hear them. There was a company who preceded this; that was the same as the Occidental—the Occidental is the successor. There was a company organized in Oakland, the Mutual Benefit Association of—I can't remember.

Q. Who were the officers of it? A. The President of it? T. H. Jordan—W. H. Jordan—he is the head. I took out a policy in that myself at one time, and all I paid was the initiation fee. But I am not familiar with the names of these.

Q. Is there one association that Jordan is President of called the Workingmen's Guarantee Fund Association—that is what the Mutual Endowment Association of Oakland is called? A. That is it.

Q. Dr. Smith and Mr. A. M. Thompson were connected with the Self-Endowment Association. Do you know anything about it; did it do some business in your town? A. I could not answer; I remember the name, but I could not say about it.

Q. Did the Pacific Endowment League do some business there? A. Yes.

Q. Has it a membership there now? A. I cannot say.

Q. Do you know who is the collector for it? A. No.

Q. It did business in San José, did it? A. It did business in San José. I had its circulars left in my box frequently, and the agents called on me.

Q. Do you know George Kørber and Ida—Mrs. E. M. Hoeffer? A. I do.

Q. What is the financial condition of these parties? A. Mr. Kørber is in easy circumstances; he is hard working, but he has some property. Mrs. Hoeffer is a poor woman—a very poor woman, and had a hard struggle to pay her assessments. That I know of.

Q. How long did she pay? Can you give the sum total? A. I put it down; she told me what she paid.

Q. Did you get a statement from her signed by her? A. I did.

MR. SPELLING: The statement is as follows: Has paid in \$350 the first year; more afterwards. Signed, Mrs. E. M. Hoeffer. A. I don't know exactly how much she paid. She was a member of the Occidental.

COLONEL TOBIN: Did she get any money in return? A. I would not be positive whether she ever received a loan or not. Her coupon was never paid. Her coupon is due—past due.

[Statement read of Louis Griepenstruk, George Kørber, witness.]

Q. Are there many more cases similar to this to your knowledge in San José, Mr. Hughes? A. There are quite a number of other cases there in which it has worked a great hardship; I can't remember names. I know there is one woman, a widow, who lived out not a great way from Santa Clara, and who has come down to see me several times; but I am very poor of remembering names.

Q. How much has she paid in? A. She has paid in for about three years. Her policy is about \$2,000. She has paid in \$350. She was so poor that she could not raise \$10 to join in the suit against the Occidental.

Q. Did one of her coupons become due? A. Her coupon was due; and she could not raise \$10 to go into the suit; that was the fact.

Q. Did you know of any other instance? A. I could not give names. [Mr. Spelling hands witness a list of names; witness reads.] At least two thirds of these people are poor and laboring. In looking over the list I could mention a number of names, but people object sometimes to having their financial condition exposed.

MR. SPELLING: State in regard to a conversation you had with Mr. Riddle about folding and sending out circulars, about the time of the collapse of the Occidental? A. On Monday—I believe the Occidental was attached either Friday or Saturday, about the twenty-third of March—I could not give dates exactly—on the Monday following I came to San Francisco; went to the office of the Occidental to ascertain the condition of things; did not know that it was attached. Mr. Riddle invited me out, and we had a conversation in reference to the Occidental and its future plans. He stated to me that he had known for a long time that the Occidental could not run. I asked him why, then, professing to be a friend of mine, he did not tell me in October previous, when I had a talk with him, what was its condition. And he said, "I did not dare do it." He said: "If you and everybody else had put your shoulders to the wheel and helped to get new members, we might have gone along." I said: "Judge Riddle, I could not conscientiously ask a man to join the Occidental when I felt that it was not on a good financial basis." And he admitted to me then that he had known that it could not run; and he said: "We have got to organize a new institution;" and he says: "To show that I am prepared for this thing, we have a full copy of all the names from the Occidental books; I have had circulars printed and folded and in the envelopes ready to post to each member of the Occidental to whom we think it will be proper that we should apprise them, or those of them who would make desirable members." He says: "There are some Occidental members we don't want, but we are prepared now to send these circulars out." He stated positively that he had been expecting this thing to collapse for months—had known that it could not run.

Q. Did he designate the class of members that were not desirable in the new concern? A. I cannot say that he did, further than that those who were going to press their claims

—those whose claims were about due and were about to press their claims—that he did not want them. He asked me to become a Director of this new company.

J. S. AMES.

COLONEL TOBIN: What is your name? Answer—J. S. Ames.

Q. Where do you reside? A. Santa Rosa.

Q. What is your occupation? A. Carpenter.

Q. You are not a capitalist? A. No, sir.

Q. To what extent did you invest in the Occidental Mutual Benefit Association? A. Well, about between \$1,400 and \$1,600, sir.

Q. Did you accept the propositions made by the Western Mutual Benefit Association, or did they make any to you? A. They made propositions to me.

Q. Were you a member of the Occidental Endowment Association? A. I was.

MR. SPELLING: Do you know what propositions the Western Mutual Benefit Association made to you? A. I did not join any but the Occidental.

Q. Was there any proposition made to you after the collapse of the Occidental, taking it for granted that it did collapse, by any other association? A. Mr. Ridley wrote me a letter, he would like me to join the other.

Q. What was the name—the Western Mutual Benefit Association, was that it? A. I think so.

Q. To what extent did you invest in the Occidental? A. Between \$1,400 and \$1,600.

Q. How much were you insured for in that association? A. My wife and I were insured in all for \$20,000—\$10,000 each.

Q. For how many years did you continue to pay assessments? A. Paid assessments for about four and one half years.

Q. The sum total paid in by you for yourself and wife amounted to how much? A. In the neighborhood of \$1,400 to \$1,600.

Q. Did any of your coupons mature? A. One.

Q. How much was the amount of that coupon? A. One thousand dollars.

Q. How did you get that amount when it became due? A. I did not get anything—not a cent.

Q. Did you ever talk to the Directors about your interest in the Occidental? A. I did.

Q. What Directors? A. Dr. Smith, A. P. Overton, T. J. Brookes—that is what I call him—it may have been Brook.

Q. What is Mr. Overton's occupation—is he not President of a bank? A. I think so, sir.

Q. A railroad builder? A. I do not know about the railroad.

Q. Is he not building a railroad to Sebastopol? A. I do not know.

Q. You say you talked with those men, tell us what they said? A. They told me to stick to it, and when my coupons became due I would get the amount due.

Q. What policies were you carrying? A. Four. Two of my own and two of my wife.

Q. For \$10,000 each? A. Each.

Q. You were insured first in the Santa Rosa? A. Last in the Santa Rosa. First in the old office—the Texas Endowment Association. They made it all over in one some way.

Q. Did you make any complaint to these Directors about the non-payment of your coupons, and the refusal or failure to make loans to you? A. Yes; whenever I saw them I did. I did not complain very much. I am not one of that kind.

Q. When were those complaints made. A. Right along for the last year or two.

COLONEL TOBIN: Did you make any attempt to recover what was due to you through proceedings at law? A. I did not.

MR. SPELLING: Tell the substance of the reply you received from Overton, Dr. Smith, and Mr. Brookes. Did you talk to Mr. Carruthers any? A. I did.

Q. Tell in your own way what reply they made, if any? A. They all told me it would be all right. Mr. Carruthers told me if he was me he would drop part of it; he had not much faith in it.

Q. Did he give any reasons for his lack of confidence? A. No.

Q. Where does he reside? A. He resides at Santa Rosa.

Q. What position did they occupy in the Santa Rosa Self-Endowment Association? A. They were Directors.

Q. What position did Brookes occupy, also? A. Brookes, I believe, was President.

Q. What position did Mr. Overton occupy; simply a Director? A. I think so.

Q. Did Smith occupy any position besides being a Director? A. I don't know.

Q. Was he not Medical Examiner? A. He was; he examined me.

Q. All but Carruthers told you that it was a safe thing for a year or two before it collapsed? A. They told me that right up to the time it collapsed—to not more than two or three weeks before.

Q. What is the financial condition of these men, speaking in a general way? A. I wish I was as well off as either of them.

Q. Do you know of any poor laboring men or widow women in the town of Santa Rosa who have suffered from this or any other of the mutual endowment kind? A. I know of some in Santa Rosa, and outside of it I am not acquainted much.

COLONEL TOBIN: Are you a member of any endowment association at the present time, Mr. Ames? A. I do not belong to any of them; it is the only one I belonged to.
Q. Was any money given to you as a loan from that association? A. No, sir.
Q. And you absolutely lost all you paid in? A. Yes, sir; every cent.

JOHN F. SMITH.

COLONEL TOBIN: What is your full name, Mr. Smith? Answer—John F. Smith.
Q. Mr. Smith, where are you from? A. From Santa Rosa, sir.
Q. You were a member of the Occidental? A. Yes, sir. My wife was insured in the Occidental.
Q. You were not yourself? A. No; it was my wife, but I always paid it, and attended to it.
MR. SPELLING: Do you know of any other members in Santa Rosa? A. Yes; of quite a number.
Q. Do you know Mrs. Elizabeth Willoughby, who resides down not far from the McNear Hotel, on Fourth Street? A. No, sir; never heard of her; don't know her. I know Mrs. Bennett, a lady who had two policies in this company; her husband had one and she had one.
Q. What was her financial condition? A. Her financial condition was very low. She kept paying, all the time expecting to get paid when the coupon became due. The coupon became due and was not paid. I have the facts of the matter here; a gentleman gave it to me because he could not come, and I brought it down with me; he asked me to bring it down here.
[Statement put in evidence.]
WITNESS: Now, Mr. Spelling, if you will let me make a statement.
MR. SPELLING: Go ahead. Proceed, Mr. Smith.
WITNESS: I took out a policy, November 24, 1885, and paid on that policy regularly every month up to 1888, when they commenced to assess double. I used to pay \$10 a month; in 1886 and 1887 it was \$10 a month, and March 2, 1887, I paid \$20 double assessments. Then along from that time to 1889, I paid \$20 a month. We had an insurance of \$10,000, and always paid regularly and promptly; but when I took this insurance out first, they told me that in six months I would get \$200, and that this would keep the payments up. I thought it was a pretty good thing; but I never got a cent. I went to them, however, a great many times and tried to get money, but they were always embarrassed—could not pay anything.
Q. Did you talk to those Directors? A. I talked to Mr. Brookes, to Judge Overton, and I talked to Mr. Riddle, and they always gave me to understand that the thing was on a good, sound basis. All I had to do was to pay my money, and when the coupon became due I would get my money back. But the Financial Secretary, Mr. Wood, when I went to him to get a payment on the coupon, he said that it was impossible; that he could not pay; that in three months he would pay. He told me it was a business office; in three or four months more he would pay. I had so much money insured I had to give it up. I paid in \$680.
Q. To cover that policy? A. Up to the smash, I had paid up to March, \$680. I had paid \$700 when they bursted, but I got \$20 returned.
Q. Was the coupon due at that time? A. The coupon would mature on the eighteenth of November.
Q. They collapsed in March? A. Yes, sir; but they always told me that the thing was straight.
Q. Was there any effort to get you to join the Western Mutual? A. Yes, sir; after they collapsed I received a letter and went to the office in the Flood building, and Mr. Riddle told me that if I would join that I would in six months get one third of my money, and in another six months get another third.
Q. Did you join? A. No.
Q. Why? A. I did not have any confidence in the people.
Q. Did you recognize most of the old hands in the Occidental? A. They were all there, I guess, mostly. Mr. Riddle said he was there only to help them out. I guess he was the Prime Minister of the whole thing.
Q. Then you thought it better not to throw good money after bad? A. I thought so.
Q. Were you not required to give up your Occidental policy? A. He said all of us that would execute a bond to them, they would see that they got their money back.
Q. Did you talk with Brookes? A. He said he thought that the Western Mutual was a good thing; he was going to join it himself, and was the only way to get our money back. I could not see it that way, and I did not join.
Q. What members of the Occidental do you know in Santa Rosa? A. I know Mr. Peck.
Q. What is Peck's financial condition? A. He works for a living every day. I know Mr. Kewy; he lives close to my house; he works every day.
Q. Do you not know some widows and poor men in this institution? A. There was one woman came to my house. I told the woman that it was very foolish to be worrying about it—that it was as safe as if in the bank; I thought so myself. I believe she got \$500; her son, I think, is a lawyer.
Q. That probably accounts for it? A. I don't remember her name. She came to my

house, and I told her I thought the money was as safe as in the bank, as I had every confidence in the men who told me so, Mr. Brookes and Mr. Overton.

Q. Did they tell you that it was as safe as in the bank? A. I told that lady so. Mr. Brookes told me that it was perfectly safe; that everything was straight and square.

COLONEL TOBIN: Did Mr. Overton tell you that? A. I spoke to Mr. Overton a long time ago, and he told me everything was all right.

Q. Is not Mr. Overton a banker in Santa Rosa? A. He is President of the savings bank.

Q. Is he not building a railroad to Sebastopol—helping to do it; one of the Directors? A. I don't know whether he is interested in it or not. He is always interested in anything Mr. Donahue is undertaking.

Q. He has to do with the management and control of railroads in that county? A. I think he has; I would not be positive.

Q. Don't you know he is one of the Directors—a builder of the Sebastopol road? A. I heard.

Q. What is Mr. Brookes? A. He is a farmer in San Joaquin County.

Q. Does he work on his farm? A. He has some one working on it for him.

Q. Is he a poor man or a rich man? A. He is not a poor man. He lives on his farm.

Q. What position does he occupy in Santa Rosa? A. I think he is one of the Directors of the Southern Pacific Methodist College, or Pacific Methodist College.

Q. Don't you know Mrs. Elizabeth Willoughby, that lives across the street? A. I know her boy, but I don't know her.

COLONEL TOBIN read the sworn statement of Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, September 20, 1889.

COLONEL TOBIN: We have a large amount of correspondence from different parts of the State of the same character.

A. W. BISHOP.

COLONEL TOBIN: What is your full name? Answer—A. W. Bishop.

Q. You are Secretary of the Mutual Endowment of Oakland? A. Yes.

Q. The Mutual Endowment has been in existence five years? A. Since August 7, 1884.

Q. Yours is an incorporated society? A. Yes.

Q. Your plan, besides endowment, is also sick and relief? A. There is both life and endowment—separate and distinct from each other—and the only relief feature is that when members are disabled through sickness or accident, we loan them \$2 on each \$1,000 on the face of their policy for a period not exceeding eight weeks in any one year, to tide them over any disability, so that they would not lose their membership from being disabled.

Q. Have the rates of endowment been increased since the date of your incorporation? A. They have been increased very materially.

Q. To what extent? A. Well, about 50 per cent.

Q. What was the cause of the change in the rates? A. We found that the rates we adopted first would not meet the liabilities, and therefore they were increased.

Q. How long after the date when this organization was started was this change made? A. About a year and a half.

Q. Then the new plan has been in existence about three and a half years? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Tell what was the rate of assessment on \$1,000; say, an average age of forty at first? A. It was 90 cents.

Q. What is it at the present time? A. It is \$1 20.

Q. Do you consider anything under \$1 20 to be a safe form of assessment? A. I do not.

Q. Do you believe that any endowment association, assessing its members only \$1 or under, where the coupon would mature in five years, would be a safe plan? A. No, sir; I don't think it would. I am speaking, of course, on a basis of \$1,000 now. I don't think it would be safe.

Q. How many members had you who were entitled to coupons under the old plan? A. Well, about two hundred at the time.

Q. Have the coupons of these two hundred about matured? A. Some of these; most of them that are still members, they will mature—well, some of them will extend into next year.

Q. About how much would a member under the present system pay into your organization in seven years, when the coupons mature—seven years is your limit? A. Seven years at forty.

Q. Seven years at forty, I am speaking of that? A. I stated that hastily, and I may be mistaken. [Looks at card.]

Q. This will be a coupon, that will be due in a period of seven years, of \$1,000? A. We pay in the association \$105 30, and get \$200. The \$1,000 would extend through a period of thirty-five years.

Q. \$105 30 in seven years would get \$200? A. He is paying on the same amount through a period of thirty-five years—of course it would be less; of course the interest for the thirty-five years would make his payments for the last years necessarily smaller than the first; but multiplying that by five would give the total amount that he would pay in during the thirty-five years. It would take thirty-five years for him to get the full \$1,000.

Q. You say that there are about two hundred members on the old plan entitled to coupons? A. Yes.

Q. About what was the average length of coupons at that time on the old plan? A. They were the same, excepting from the ages of fifty to fifty-five the period was decreased down to four years. We took them in up to sixty; but after fifty-five, under the old plan, one coupon was canceled, if they were fifty-nine; two coupons above fifty-nine; but under the new plan there is no coupon matures in less than five years, and no member is admitted at the age of over fifty-five years.

Q. Was not the old plan more beneficial or advantageous to members than the new plan? A. Oh, materially so. It was disadvantageous to the association as an association.

Q. Now, Mr. Bishop, was the reason for your making the change in your assessment plan founded on the fact that you saw that you could not carry out your contract with your shareholders on the original plan? A. That was the cause of changing.

Q. Or your concern be destroyed if continued on the original plan? A. No doubt of it.

Q. Under your system have you been able to meet all demands? A. Every payment has been met the day it was due, and we have \$50,000 in our Reserve Fund.

Q. I would ask you by way of comparison: Does your association charge a much higher rate of assessment than any other endowment associations? A. I think our charges are the highest of the kind of any association doing business on this coast. I would like in addition to add to that, to state while it is fresh in my mind: In addition to the endowment, our life rates are nearly equal to the old line companies. They are the same as the Fidelity of Pennsylvania—it is an incorporated organization, that is, a mutual company, but incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, but that is considered what they call the old line companies—their rates are the same as ours. I took the assessment rate of the New York Mutual Reserve.

Q. Have you had experience in mutual assessment insurance? A. Well, more or less for the past ten years.

Q. Would you explain it to us how it is that a person paying \$105 30 into your organization during seven years would be able to get \$200 at the end of that period? A. It is on the principle that has been found to be correct in all insurance companies and associations—not only old line, but mutual and cooperative associations—that there is an average in the whole case of 20 per cent of lapses each year; and that lapse is in fact the basis of the accumulation of many millions of dollars which the big companies have now as their surplus—it is from lapses. Taking, for instance, the Pacific Mutual, they have on their books, I think, some twenty thousand names of members who have joined it, have continued their membership through different periods of time, and I think they are carrying now as persons whose policies are still in force, some four or five thousand. That shows the number of lapses that will occur in all insurance companies and associations. They pay their money in, and through some cause or other quit.

Q. What other foundation do you depend upon besides this? A. The other is the interest upon the amount of money that is paid in through the period of time before the member's endowment becomes due. These two accumulations are the only basis upon which you can reduce the actual amount.

Q. Don't you depend upon the influx of new blood, upon the receipts of new members coming in? A. You have got to keep your membership good; but if you depend upon nothing more—if you depend upon the increase of membership to pay the amounts due old members, eventually then you would fail.

Q. What disposition do you make of the funds of your association in order to make interest? A. It is loaned upon real estate.

Q. Anything on loans? A. Our by-laws prohibit the loans of money on anything but real estate, and State, county, or government bonds, with the exception, as I have said before, of the small amounts that we loan to members when they are disabled, in order to tide over their difficulty; that is, a loan upon which they pay 7 per cent interest.

Q. Does your loan vary? A. From five to ten years.

Q. According to the age of members upon entrance? A. Yes.

Q. How many funds have you in your incorporation? A. Three. The General Fund or Expense Fund. The second, Coupon Indemnity Fund, which is the fund for the payment of coupons maturing, either by death or by expiration of time; and the Reserve Fund, which is not to be less than \$50,000, which we have now fully paid in.

Q. How often are financial reports published? A. Semi-annually.

Q. Are they printed? A. Yes.

Q. Are they distributed? A. Yes; distributed to every member.

Q. Do these reports contain full details of the receipts and disbursements of each fund? A. It does in detail of the Coupon Indemnity Fund and of the Reserve Fund, but not of the General Fund—not in detail.

Q. How is it that you do not detail in the publication of the Expense or General Fund? A. Well, there is no reason, except that to publish it in detail would require a very large space of the papers.

Q. I notice in all the fraternal organizations they publish in detail the receipts and disbursements of the Expense Fund; why should it not be done by an association such as yours? A. I don't know but that it would be a good policy to do so.

Q. Are the moneys paid out by yourself, as Secretary, or are they paid out by warrant on the treasury? A. Every dollar paid out of any description of fund is on warrant, and not upon anything else.

Q. For each warrant paid out, have you the date and name and address stated in the warrant? A. Yes.

Q. But no reports of your disbursements have ever been published? A. None, excepting the general amounts.

Q. By whom can your by-laws be altered or amended? A. At the annual meeting of the members of the association, by a majority vote, or by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors.

Q. At any stated time in the interim between the meetings of the association? A. Only at regular meetings.

Q. If a change is made in any of the by-laws, is that change published and sent to all the members? A. Yes.

Q. Are your books open to members? A. Any member has the right to inspect the books at any time.

Q. Would you think it a good thing to place associations such as yours under supervision? A. I think it would. We had a bill last session placing under supervision all associations of every description of life or accident, and also that they should not do business without a surplus of \$50,000.

Q. Did you see the bill introduced by Mr. Wadsworth? A. I was there at the time. Our bill proposed to make the Reserve Fund \$50,000, which was provided by our by-laws. It was cut down to \$25,000 to accommodate some other associations of this character.

Q. Who introduced your bill? A. It was introduced in the Senate by Mr.—I forgot his name. There were four or five bills drawn, and we met together—we had a meeting of the parties interested in the matter—and they were consigned in the one bill. Our bill virtually was adopted with the exception of the amount of the Reserve Fund. Mr. Wadsworth's bill was embraced in ours, with the exception of the Reserve Fund and some little alterations that Mr. Wadsworth consented to.

J. H. LEONARD,

Of San José.

MR. SPELLING: What position do you occupy? Answer—City Treasurer and Collector of San José.

Q. Have you been investing in the Self-Endowment Association? A. Yes.

Q. Are you acquainted with the financial condition of the class of people who have invested in such associations in that town? A. Not particularly; only in a general way.

Q. Well, in a general way, what class have invested in these associations; are they working people, or are they wealthy people? A. The majority are working people; people of the poorer class.

Q. What proportion of these are poor people who work for their daily living—two thirds, three fourths? A. I cannot say that; but the majority are working for their daily living, for their support.

Q. Do you know what associations have done business in San José? A. I don't know—there are a great many of them.

Q. Do you know the Western Mutual? A. I know of it; I know Mr. Collins well.

Q. Did you have any conversation with the President of the Western Mutual before it was organized. A. I did before it was organized and at the time it was organized. I was then a member of the Occidental that had suspended, and Mr. Collins was an old friend and Club Manager, and also acted as a deputy of the managers in examining the organization of the Occidental.

Q. Tell what the conversation was? A. At the time of the collapse of the Occidental I saw him and asked him what was to be done. He said he should come to the city to consult with other members and consider what arrangements could be made to protect the old members of the Occidental. On his return in two, three, or four days, he said that they had not fully completed their arrangements. I said mine would mature in August of this year, and he said I probably would not get any pay for a year. I called on him after his second visit to the city. He seemed disinclined to talk, and learning that my coupon would mature during the year said nothing would be paid to me; that they could not receive me as a member; that they only took in those whose coupons had matured afterward.

Q. Whose coupons had a considerable time to run? A. Yes, sir; that was the idea.

Q. Did he say anything to you as to the source from whence they obtained for him the list of names? A. He did not.

Q. Did you have any conversation with any officer or any Director of the Occidental in regard to that? A. I did not. I had previously expressed dissatisfaction with the management and some of the reports, and Mr. Collins, after his visit to the city and examination of the books, stated that the books were well kept; wished that I could see them; that their affairs were entirely honest, and were flourishing and would succeed.

Q. That is, of the Occidental? A. That is, the Occidental.

Q. How much did you pay in? A. About \$325.

Q. How much did you receive? A. I received nothing.

Q. Your coupon did not mature? A. Did not mature. It was to have matured in August, 1889; last August.

Q. From your experience, what class of persons were the majority of the members? Were they wage earners, people dependent on their daily labor? A. They were, the majority of them.

Q. Was it while the Occidental was running that you had the conversation with Mr. Collins? A. It was just after it had suspended; immediately after.

Q. Did you not have a conversation with Mr. Riddle before that? A. No, sir.

Q. Did he not tell you the list of members out of which they were going to form the Western Mutual? A. No, sir.

Q. Have you joined the new organization? A. I have not.

Q. Why? A. I have no confidence in it; and, as I understand it, they would not accept me as a member.

Q. Do you know of any instances of poor people who have invested? A. I know these people well. [Looking at list.] I know Mrs. Secchitano and Mrs. Joseph Ingham; I know them both.

COLONEL TOBIN: This is a widow with a large family of children? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Insured for \$2,000? A. That was the amount of her first coupon.

Q. How much did she pay? A. She paid over \$700.

Q. Paid over \$700, and got nothing? A. Yes.

Q. This is signed by Annie Secchitano? A. Yes, sir.

Q. This is another, from Mrs. Joseph Ingham, also a widow lady dependent upon her labor for her support; conducts a small lodging house; joined the Western Mutual Benefit Association of America, Pacific Coast department; she paid all assessments until the society failed in March last; she was to receive \$1,000 at the end of the four years, and got nothing? A. She deprived herself, as she told me personally, of the necessities of life to do that. She paid in about \$350—deprived herself of the necessities of life to do that.

Q. Is there anything else? A. There is a change of by-laws; the old company, without any consultation, entirely changed the plan.

Q. Changed the terms of the contract? A. Changed the terms of the contract.

Q. Made them one-sided against the members, when they were already one sided in their favor? A. Yes.

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MRS. E. A. AINSLIE.

MR. SPELLING: Where do you reside? Answer—No. 202 Stockton Street.

Q. Were you solicited to become a member of the Western Mutual Benefit Association, of San Francisco? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who solicited you to join? A. Mr. Riddle, and Mrs. Riddle, and Mrs. Jones.

Q. You talked to Mr. Brookes about it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you see Mr. Brookes, the President? A. In the Occidental Endowment Association.

Q. Did you see him any time in Room 10, Flood building? A. I did; and had a conversation with him.

Q. Did any one hand you one of these circulars? A. Yes; and that was sent to me by mail.

Q. Did the President of your association, Mr. Brookes, hand you one? A. No, sir; he did not.

Q. Did you not see him folding them, and sending them away? A. He was there folding them, and so was Mrs. Riddle. He said he was going into it, and that it was a good thing for him to go into.

Q. Did you say that he had them printed? A. It was a mutual agreement between them all to have them printed.

Q. And Mr. Brookes was folding and sending them out? A. Mr. Brookes, Mr. Riddle, Mrs. Riddle, and Mrs. Morelli were all there folding them and sending them.

Q. What is your occupation? A. I am a sick nurse.

Q. How much money did you pay into the Occidental Self-Endowment? A. I paid in \$600 or \$700. I paid them \$40 after they were seized, not knowing they were seized; they took it.

Q. And kept it? A. They kept it. After they were seized they took \$40 from me.

Q. From whom did you demand it? A. From Mr. Jones and Mr. Riddle.

Q. What position did they occupy? A. Jones was Secretary, Riddle was President.

COLONEL TOBIN: Are they in the city now? A. Yes; Mr. Riddle is there now, and Mr. Jones is doing the work.

Q. Were you aware that the institution had collapsed at the time that you paid the money? A. No, sir; I had no idea.

Q. To whom did you pay it there? A. I paid it to Riddle's son. I went in with my book that they gave me, and paid my two assessments.

Q. Was the concern at that time in the hands of a receiver? A. No; but it had been seized.

Q. It had been seized by the Sheriff? A. I was going up the street a few days after, and a lady inquired of me how much money I had lost in the Occidental. I told her I had got a paper that day telling me the concern was prospering. I told her she was mistaken. I went down there; the Sheriff was in there. I had that paper; the "Co-Mutual Alliance," I think, is the paper they published. It said that it is in a prosperous state. I felt myself quite mortified. I thought I would soon get my \$2,000. I have any amount of papers. They sent me one every month.

Q. Do you belong to this Western Mutual? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you belong to any endowment association? A. I belong to the Fraternal, and I belong to the Pacific Endowment. I am one of the first members of the Pacific Endowment.

MR. SPELLING: You never got your coupon paid? A. Oh, no. My coupon is due. I have got the coupon yet. I never got a cent out of it. I never had a loan. After Riddle, nobody ever got anything; before that they loaned. He got everything himself.

Q. Did you have a conversation with those parties at the time of the Sheriff's sale? A. I was in there. They told me everything would be all right, and to keep quiet.

Q. Who were to make it all right after the Sheriff's sale? A. That is more than I could tell you.

Q. Do you know who was there to bid in those books? A. I don't know. I did not go to the sale at all.

Q. Do you know who gave up the books and papers to be levied on under that attachment? A. I think they were seized before the new Judge. I think they took a list of the members' names while the Sheriff was in the office. I was in there part of the time, and all the clerks seemed to be busy; and I had an idea that they were taking the members' names; and they sent out that way—get them into this new one, and get their money. I told them they had got all I wanted out of me.

J. J. SCHNEIDER,

Of San Rafael.

MR. SPELLING: Do you know anything about the business of mutual benefit associations in your town? Answer—Yes; I was a member and Club Manager of the Occidental.

Q. Did you ever take out a policy in the Western Mutual Benefit Association? A. I never did; but a policy was given to me by a solicitor who came to my place. I had some communications by mail in relation thereto; but later on a solicitor came, who was kind enough to bring me out a policy with my name in, so I think it was not quite right. I had the policy with the stipulation that I was to assign any and all of my interest in the Occidental.

Q. Were you required to give up your Occidental papers before you got into the Western Mutual? A. I did not read that; I had no confidence in it; I have it still in my box.

Q. Who solicited you? A. I don't know who the young man is. I supposed it to be Jones; but he was too young to be Jones.

Q. Did any one send you a circular? A. I had several previous, that had come from the main office. Here is one from Riddle.

COLONEL TOBIN: How much did you pay into the Occidental while you were a member? A. I think over \$400. My assessment per month was \$3 80.

Q. Did any coupon become due? A. No; the first would be due next March.

Q. Did you ever receive anything? A. It collapsed last March.

Q. It collapsed before the first coupon became due? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know of any more in San Rafael who were in the same boat as you? A. There were some fourteen. We started as a club of twenty-four. I was never in the Western Mutual. They sent me circulars. I had been long a resident, and raised a large family, and felt I could not conscientiously ask people to enter.

Q. Were those of the working class? A. In our club they were not. They were men not possessed of capital, but they had some exceptions.

Q. And who would feel the loss of the capital that they had paid in? A. I suppose one half of them would feel the loss.

Q. Do you know S. S. Barstow, marine surveyor? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is he a respectable gentleman? A. Yes, sir.

MR. SPELLING: I have a statement from S. S. Barstow. [Statement read.] A. That is about why they all paid in. The reason why they published, as the lady stated, a paper called the "Co-Mutual Alliance," a paper that gave a monetary statement every month. They did it up to the end of the last month. That letter would be, without question, indorsed by all the members of the club.

Q. The letter that he sent? A. Yes, sir; those are the sentiments of the club consisting of fourteen members—there were twenty-five when they started.

COLONEL TOBIN: There are about two hundred letters of this character.

WITNESS: The association started within two days from the time of this coupon, and they had a method that I would like to make a statement of. They had a method; they seemed to send fair communications to every one all along, until coupons like this became due; the holder was the first one to receive a letter that gave the true financial status of the company, wherein they stated the financial status of the company, and said that he can get within ninety days a certain amount—I think about one third of what is due him; and it appeared to me that they have been doing this kind of business all along, paying about one third, and taking the member's receipt for the whole amount, and thereby published as having paid a certain coupon of \$1,000, whereas the fact is that they paid one third or whatever else they could settle for.

Q. It was given here that a lady was offered \$15 65 if she gave a receipt in full for \$500? A. I inferred that from the character of the communication they sent me.

Q. And not only that, but it was in writing by the Secretary that was in their association. Then they would advertise this coupon paid to her in full? A. It must have been the method of their operations, because they published that paper up to the last. I was looking for one paper. I came down in order to show the character of their statements.

MR. SPELLING: They published one in March, after they were seized? A. I think I have one in my possession after that time.

ROBERT BRUCE.

MR. SPELLING: Where do you reside? Answer—Vallejo.

Q. What business are you engaged in? A. Grocery business at present.

Q. Are you acquainted with the operations of the Western Mutual Benefit Association and its predecessors in the endowment and mutual assessment? A. Not the Western Mutual. I am more or less acquainted with its predecessors, but not much with it.

Q. What predecessors do you speak of? A. The Occidental and the Pacific Coast branch of the Texas—I don't know what you call it. I took out a policy. It is one of those things that a man will do sometimes that he will not do before or after. I paid my assessments, and paid no more attention to it until the Sheriff was put into possession. I never had any faith in it. I insured my wife as well as myself. I was in for six years, and this year both our coupons would become due, and I paid up until the time it failed—I think it was March.

COLONEL TOBIN: How much were you insured for? A. \$5,000, paid by coupons, one every six months.

Q. \$5,000 for yourself and a like amount for your wife—\$10,000 altogether? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you would be entitled to \$2,000 for yourself and your wife? A. Yes, sir. I paid in between \$700 and \$800.

Q. How much did you receive? A. Nothing. Never expected it. Was not fooled about it.

MR. SPELLING: How many people in town, giving a general idea, were investing in that company? A. I do not know. There were a great number invested. Some got their \$1,000, and got their portions of it and got out.

Q. The Club Managers got their share? A. I don't know that.

Q. Did one of the Directors live in your town? A. Yes; Dean Harrier.

Q. Did he get his coupon paid? A. He got his coupon paid, but whether in full or not I do not know. I know a Miss McNear that keeps a small millinery shop; she got \$600, and the mail before that she got \$2,000.

Q. How was she able to get any? A. Her coupon was long due. She got it last fall, and her coupon was six months overdue.

Q. Was she not about to sue them? A. I don't know; I think not.

Q. What class of people, as a rule, patronized that institution in your town; poor people or rich people? A. Poor people; fools in general.

Q. Were they not working people? A. Generally your working men have no sense, or the women either.

COLONEL TOBIN: You won't find man capitalists going into it? A. Not generally; but I don't blame them, either.

MR. SPELLING: Mary C. Curran—did she sign a statement to be put in evidence here before the Commissioner? A. She did.

Q. Is this the statement? A. Yes, sir.

[Statement handed in in evidence.]

Q. Do you know Mrs. Gillon? A. I do. Mrs. Gillon is in terribly poor circumstances.

[Mrs. Gillon's statement read.]

WITNESS: I know Mrs. Cobbett, that says she has paid in \$400 into that institution. She has earned it on the washboard; she has no other means of making a living, only washing and ironing.

Q. Do you know Mrs. Sarah Cornell? A. I know her.

Q. What are her circumstances? A. Her circumstances are very poor.

Q. She says she has frequently borrowed money to keep her assessments paid up? A. The distress and feelings of poor women, from paying into the Occidental, no words can express it.

[Statement read of Jorgen Healdsburg.]

MR. SPELLING: I will say now that the Commissioner has a list of three hundred and forty-seven victims of these associations, in different parts of the State, and in different companies, who have written those letters that we have been speaking of, and have sent their proofs of broken contracts, which proofs are in evidence. We have a list of names here—we will not call them all—the number is three hundred and forty-seven. Those persons, I will say, according to those statements and the evidence contained in their contracts, have paid from \$200 to \$800 each, and most of them got nothing in return—a few of them getting small loans.

C. A. SAWTELLE.

Question—Where do you reside? What is your occupation? Answer—Bookseller and stationer.

Q. Do you know anything about the Western Mutual Benefit Association? A. I know their circulars and so forth. I read all their circulars.

Q. Do you know who organized that and put it on foot? A. It is all in the printed list. You have that all, I believe.

Q. Do you know that certain officers of the Occidental Self-Endowment Association had considerable to do in getting that scheme up, and putting it on foot? A. I think the members had more to do with it than the officers.

Q. Were you not in the city after it was organized—shortly after? A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever talk with the President and Business Manager and Secretary of the Occidental in regard to the organization of the Western Mutual Benefit Association? A. I talked with them after it was incorporated; yes.

Q. Did they tell you that they had assisted and taken part in its organization? A. No; they always claimed that those in the circulars were the only getters-up of it.

Q. About what time, Mr. Sawtelle, did the Occidental quit business? A. You have the dates there. I think it was March or April. I think it was April, or the first of May.

Q. Of this year? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you not down here in conference with the Directors of the Occidental about the time that they concluded to give it up? A. I was down at the meeting. I was there at the meeting. I could not tell you what month it was.

Q. Do you know the time of the meeting of the Directors of the Occidental when it was in organization? A. Do I know the time? I could not tell this thing.

Q. Don't you know, Mr. Sawtelle, as a fact, that the dates of the regular meetings were the first Tuesday in each month? A. I do not say that I do; no.

Q. Don't you know that it was at the beginning of April that they held that meeting? A. You know when it was, because I have met you there. You have cause to remember. I cannot tell you the day. But so far as being in conference with them, there is nothing of it. I happened in there to see what was going on.

Q. Did you not hand in your written resignation at the time? A. No; I did not hand in any resignation. I simply declined to accept any appointment as Director.

Q. They were desirous of making you a Director? A. Yes, sir.

Q. At that meeting did they not pass a resolution to have the association carried through as an insolvent, unless they got terms? A. Yes, sir.

COLONEL TOBIN: Were there many members of that association in Sacramento? A. There were about one hundred and twenty-five in Sacramento; but there had been a great many more than that. There had probably been four hundred or more—in the neighborhood of four hundred.

Q. Do you know of any who were paid their coupons? A. Yes; a great many received the full amount of their coupons, and a great many others received payments as the Board saw that the institution would pay or could pay—share and share alike. A good many got the full amount. Then, when it was figured out that it could not pay every dollar, they cut down the amount to be paid, and a good many got their payments on that figure.

Q. What class of people were generally in it? A. Well, sir, there were all classes; some of our wealthiest men, and some poor people, so far as it goes.

Q. Do you know of any endowment association having headquarters in Sacramento, having regular officers and doing business? A. There are several that have their agents there, so far as that goes.

Q. That have their regular agents there? Could you mention any at the present time? A. I don't know as I could.

Q. How long were you a member of the Occidental? A. I guess probably seven years—six or seven years.

Q. Did you receive your coupons? A. Oh, no; I was a nine-year member.

Q. How much did you pay into the association? A. Take it altogether I paid on three policies, the payments on which was \$700.

Q. And never got anything for it? A. Nothing at all.

COLONEL TOBIN: What, in your opinion, was the main cause of the failure? A. I think the whole cause was simply a few dissatisfied parties who would not take their pro rata of cash; in other words, that they were not satisfied with a smaller amount than their contract called for. The agreement and contract was to get \$1,000, or whatever the profits of the association might be, and they all understood it as \$1,000 apiece. A year and three or four months before it suspended they cut down the payments to \$1,000, it paying them \$2 for every \$1 they paid in on assessments, which I think you have sense enough to see is a very fair and square proposition. It was run right over a year on that proposition. Parties brought suit; no money coming in, there was nothing to pay out.

Q. Did they not promise more than they could perform? A. In part.

Q. Why did they fail? A. On account of the carelessness of back management. Instead of figuring it they sat down, and did not make provision for the future, as they ought to have done. They should have increased their assessments to one every fifteen days. They did later on.

Q. Were you the Club Manager at Sacramento? A. Yes.

Q. And your name was published as a Director for two months before the collapse? A. Not quite two months. That is, it was published in leaflets.

Q. Were you present at the general meeting? A. Yes.

Q. At that time you were elected Director? A. I was simply appointed Director, and declined to accept. A Director proposed me; it was moved and seconded. I declined.

Q. Were you the Chairman of a committee last January to report to the association? A. I could not tell you.

Q. As Chairman of the Finance Committee? A. I don't remember; I have been on the Finance Committee three or four times.

Q. Did you make an examination of the books last January? A. I have made an examination of the books, but understand, I did not expert the books. I do not know the date.

MR. SPELLING: Did you receive the "Co-Mutual"? A. Yes.

Q. I see in February, the month before it failed, your name published as a Director?

A. I did not see it in the paper; I know it was published in the leaflets. Their publishing my name as Director particularly did not make me so. They cannot make a man a Director unless he accepts it; whether my name is published or not does not make me so; I never was a Director in the association.

COLONEL TOBIN: Don't you think it very necessary that all these associations should be controlled and regulated by law? Don't you think they should be under the Insurance Commissioner or some other State officer? A. Yes, sir; that is my idea; and file a report quarterly or semi-annually, so people can go and know exactly what is what.

Q. You made an examination last January and reported? A. I did. That is, it may have been January or February.

Q. The report was published in the "Alliance?" A. I think they generally published the report in the "Alliance."

J. CLAYPOLE,

Santa Rosa.

MR. SPELLING: Did you occupy some official position or agency? Answer—I collected some for them, and acted as agent for them.

Q. You were Club Manager for them? A. Yes.

Q. How long? A. About ten months.

Q. How many paid assessments? A. Something between seventy and one hundred.

Q. As a general thing what class of people were they—merchants and bankers, or poor people? A. They were divided. Merchants and bankers and poor men and poor women, and some rich women—all went in for speculation.

Q. To what class did the majority of them belong? A. In Santa Rosa the rich class was in a minority. The majority were common laborers. I made a contract that all accept \$2 for \$1. Those who did not get \$1,000 last year, they made a special contract to take \$2 for \$1.

Q. Don't you know that Mr. Peck made a special contract, and did not get anything? A. I know it; and why he did not get it. He brought suit. I was in Class A for \$500. I lived my coupon out, and the year before it was due the company said they could not possibly pay \$3 for \$1, and came to me with a written obligation, and asked me if I could not accept \$2 for \$1. I did, and I got it.

MR. SPELLING: But you know some that did not get it? A. Yes.

Q. And you worked for the company? A. I worked to sell coupons for the company; I worked as an agent; tried to get members of the company, and I got many members. It is a mutual concern, and the cause of it becoming defunct is the fault of the members who have ceased to pay. I made a calculation that if every member had paid his regular assessment without drawing, there would have been no need for any payment of money at two to one; they would have had plenty of money, and gone on to-day. They made a mistake when they loaned money. They have \$50,000 loaned out they can do nothing with. I borrowed some of that myself. My wife was not out. She borrowed \$100. She got no thousand, but she got that \$100. I got, while Club Manager, 10 cents for every assessment paid—not 10 cents on the dollar; it would not pay me \$15 a month. I want to tell the facts as I understand them. There are a great many ladies in that institution; some of them very poor. One of these I told: "If every member in that institution, two thousand three hundred, will pay the assessments, there is no trouble in your getting your money." There is not one out of five of those who got his \$1,000 that continued to pay assessments; he says: "I am ahead of the company now, and I will quit."

COLONEL TOBIN: Is not that the general rule in other associations? A. That is the general rule in any association where they go in for speculation.

MR. SPELLING: Suppose they all paid and kept paying, where are they to get \$2 for \$1? A. They can get it easily in the profits of the institution. If we work and get new members to pay us off, we would get along. We make the profits if a man pays and goes, and others come in his place, and his endowment runs on three or four years along.

Q. Some are bound to pay in a lot of money and lose it in order for others to get their money? A. That is true in all insurance.

Q. Who was your predecessor as Club Manager there? A. Mrs. Mieger. She got her two for one in the written statement. All that got their money agreed to take their 25 per cent.

Q. Do you know of anybody else getting their money except you and Mrs. Mieger? A. I think there were six or seven.

Q. Six or seven out of one hundred and twenty-five? A. There was not one hundred and twenty-five there.

Adjourned till next day.

J. J. VASCONCELLOS.

Called.

MR. SPELLING: What is your name and place of business? Answer—My name is J. J. Vasconcellos; my place of business 524 Washington Street.

Q. Have you any experience as a member of endowment and mutual assessment associations? A. Yes; some.

Q. What association have you been a member of? A. I was a member of the Occidental Self-Endowment Association.

Q. Any other? A. Not an endowment, I don't think.

Q. Well, they may not be in that name, but I mean any life insurance company? A. I belong to an association, policy payable at death.

Q. You were a member of that institution in January last? A. Yes.

Q. Did you take the "Co-Mutual Alliance" at that time? A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Sawtelle has stated that as Chairman of the Finance Committee he made a report in January. Do you remember reading that report? A. I do.

Q. Do you recollect the substance? A. I could not tell the substance. I think the purport was that it was in better standing than it had been for years. I had the paper that I turned over to you. It was in January or February.

Q. How long after before it closed? A. I closed them out in March.

COLONEL TOBIN: Why did you close them out? A. I brought suit for my coupon and they would not settle with me.

MR. SPELLING: Did that report of the Finance Committee state that it was founded on an examination into the affairs of the association? A. I think it did.

Q. What time did you square up with them? A. Well, I think I squared up with them—sold them out—on the eighteenth of April.

Q. But you did not get satisfaction in that sale? A. I did not get satisfaction.

Q. You settled with them since? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about the organization of the Western Mutual Benefit Association? A. No, sir.

Q. Don't you know who organized it? A. If I remember aright, I think after I attached, I don't know whether I am right or not, but some institution of the like name was started by the officers after I closed them out. They started an office in Room 10, Flood building.

Q. Do you know anything about Jones, of the Occidental, going around and buying up lapsed policies? A. Yes; I know where Jones sent around buying proxies for lapsed policies.

Q. And getting powers of attorney? A. Yes.

Q. And drawing money on them? A. Drawing full money; yes, sir.

Q. Who did that business, do you know? A. I know of one in particular; his name, I think, was P. D. Guardmire.

Q. Do you know of any instance in which he did it? A. I know of one only that I have evidence of.

Q. With whom was it transacted? A. That transaction was with W. H. Ryan, of Arroyo Grande.

Q. In this State? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know how much he gave for that lapsed policy? A. All I have is the statement of their paper, purporting to pay him \$1,000.

Q. How much was paid? A. None, to him; he did not receive a dollar, although the paper stated he received \$1,000.

Q. Do you know who reinstated that policy in that company, so as to put it on the books in the regular order of payment? A. I think it was Mr. Riddle. The policy is signed by T. J. Brookes, as President, with George C. Jones, as Secretary. [Policy here shown to the Commissioner.] That is the coupon that they cut off. I would like to state that that policy was not issued at that date—it was not issued when it purports to be. It claims here that it was issued in 1884, but it was not; that policy was not issued at that date.

COLONEL TOBIN: You state that although this policy here is dated the twenty-fifth day of February, 1884, that it was not issued at that date. At what date was it issued? A. It was issued some time in 1887; I think in May. I will state the purport of this policy: Mr. Ryan was insured in two policies—they were having two policies, A and B. A was an endowment policy; B policy was a death policy. He belonged three or four months to the institution, and when the "Chronicle" came out and smeared it all over, Mr. Ryan gave up. He stopped paying assessments and the policy lapsed. He thought it good for nothing, and he dropped it, and destroyed all the papers he had; and when this Mr. Guardmire went down to him, Mr. Ryan stated to him that he had no policies at all.

Q. Was Mr. Guardmire an agent? A. Yes; Mr. Guardmire purported to be an agent, and was getting powers of attorney with which to make collections on the death of policy holders whose policies had run out, and he wanted Mr. Ryan's power of attorney—that had no policy—which he could get reinstated himself.

Q. Because he had burned them? A. He destroyed them. He had nothing to do with them as a member, except that his name was on the books of the company. They then issued this in lieu of the policy originally issued, because the original policy was destroyed.

Q. This coupon that you have offered to us is dated 1884? A. It bears date of the former policy.

MR. SPELLING: To make it appear straight on the books of that institution? A. He having no policy they had to show that the policy was there in order to take the coupons up. Then they issued this, purporting to be of the same set as the former policy.

Q. Did Mr. Guardmire draw the \$1,000? A. I suppose so, sir. He had the power of attorney, and the paper states \$1,000 was paid to W. H. Ryan; and instead of that I suppose it was paid to him as his attorney.

Q. You don't know to whom it was paid? A. I don't.

COLONEL TOBIN: But you know Mr. Ryan did not get it? A. No, sir; I know positively Mr. Ryan did not get it.

Q. Do you know, is this a common practice to have men to buy policies of this kind who are interested in the cashing of coupons? A. I understood so—the buying of lapsed policies.

Q. Who are engaged in this business? A. Generally the officers, with subs., and the heads of the clerks—whoever they can buy to do their dirty work.

Q. Did you make them come to time by attaching them, so far as your claim upon them was concerned? A. No, sir; only so far as I could.

Q. How much was due at the time of the attachment? A. \$1,755.

Q. How much had you paid in at that time? A. Somewhere between \$800 and \$900 paid in.

Q. By attaching them how much did you recover? A. I recovered three of the coupons—four hundred and twenty odd dollars.

Q. You were the first? A. No, sir; there was an attachment before mine; that was the reason why I was not. I prided myself on being the first, but found I was No. 2.

MR. SPELLING: You heard of a great deal of that kind of speculation in lapsed policies in that institution? A. Yes; I have no evidence in this case. But I have heard of a good deal of that kind of speculation being carried on in that institution since 1887.

Q. Did you ever talk with the President, Mr. Brookes, about it? A. Yes.

Q. Did he ever admit to you that it had been to the extent of \$30,000? A. I cannot say that an amount was stated. But he stated that there was crookedness there, and he would have no crookedness while he had the control of it.

Q. Do you know what the financial condition of that institution was at the time Sawtelle made his report as member of the committee? A. Said it was first rate.

Q. What was its real state? A. Not a dollar except as could be cleaned up from its effects.

Q. About its indebtedness—have you an idea of the extent of the indebtedness as it appeared from their subsequent statements? A. No; only as they came out after I made the attachment.

Q. Then what did it say about it? A. They claimed then they were \$100,000 behind; \$100,000 more behind than they had money for.

Q. Are any of the gentlemen who were prominent in the Occidental connected with these associations at the present time? A. Not to my knowledge, except Mr. Riddle. I think Mr. Riddle still carries on an institution, one that has sprung out from that. He was then the Vice-President and Manager of the Occidental.

Q. Do you know what association he is connected with at the present time? A. I do not.

Q. Do you know of any other except Mr. Riddle? A. Mr. Riddle and Mr. Jones were the only ones that I know of. They went out from the Occidental rooms and started this other institution across the way that I don't know the name of.

Q. If the books were properly kept, the Directors and officers were bound to have known the liabilities at the time this report was made up by the Financial Committee, should they not? A. Should have known; yes, sir.

Q. Was that report sent to the members generally? Published in the "Co-Mutual Alliance?" A. I think it was, sir; the purported report.

Q. Is not that where you saw it? A. Yes, sir.

MRS. ADDIE L. MILLER.

Called.

MR. SPELLING: What is your name? Answer—Addie L. Miller.

Q. Where do you reside? A. In Cloverdale, Sonoma County.

Q. Have you had any experience as a member of the Self-Endowment Association? A. I have.

Q. What is the extent of your dealings with that association? What association was it in the first place? A. It was connected with the Texas.

Q. Was it the Mutual Self-Endowment of America? A. I think so. I have all the papers.

Q. Was it the Occidental? A. It is the Occidental now.

Q. How much money did you pay to it? A. I could not give you the exact figures, but it was in the neighborhood of \$500.

Q. Did you ever get anything in return? A. No; only drew out what they called a loan of \$100; that was three years ago, I think.

Q. How much did they promise you? A. After two years, I think it was, we were to receive \$100 every nine months—I think somewhere in that neighborhood.

Q. Do you know how much the amount of your policy was? A. \$5,000.

Q. How much were you to receive as a coupon in that policy? A. \$1,000.

Q. How much did you receive? A. \$100.

Q. Did you have any trouble, Mrs. Miller, in getting the money to pay those assessments; and if so, tell what it was? A. We did have very much trouble. In the commencement of this business with this institution my husband was able to labor, and had good work in Cloverdale. In two or three years after the time the company run out his business was ruined there, and we had to seek other business. Business run down. We

went to Mr. Shaw, the banker there, and he assisted us to pay our assessments. But the last year (we were paying \$4 20 every eighteen or twenty days) we had to pay \$8 40. The assessments were doubled. We were not, under the circumstances, able to pay without assistance. Mr. Shaw assisted us, and to secure him we mortgaged our home. We have lost our home.

COLONEL TOBIN: You have lost your home through it? A. In part. There is a little mortgage beside it. If we had drawn our \$1,000 it would have straightened everything.

Q. Is your husband a well man now, able to work, or is he an invalid? A. He is not altogether an invalid, but he is getting on in years. He is sixty-eight years old.

Q. Are there many in Cloverdale, or around there, who have invested money in this institution? A. A good many.

Q. What is their condition? A. Some of them are working people depending on their labor; others are in better circumstances, able to survive it.

Q. Can you tell us the reason they put so much confidence in the Occidental? A. I suppose it was the flattering words of Riddle and wife, who had visited there, went from place to place to procure new members, sent out their circulars, and every month came a paper telling the working order of the company.

Q. Did they not place special confidence in the financial standing of some of the Directors? A. I don't know. It was supported by good Directors. We did, of course.

Q. Did you know some of the Directors? A. I am not acquainted with any of them, except Mr. Riddle and wife.

Q. Do you know of other Directors, except Riddle and wife, who reside in Sonoma County? A. I don't know by personal acquaintance. There is one at Santa Rosa; he is a banker there.

Q. What is his name? A. I cannot call it to mind now.

Q. I have them here in the "Co-Mutual Alliance;" did you receive that? A. We received it most of the time; sometimes we missed copies. I think I have still the last one at home. I have a good many for five years. We paid for it also.

Q. Do you know the names of these Directors? A. They have changed Directors different times since we have been members.

COLONEL TOBIN: Have you been in any other endowment association? A. No; not in this State.

Q. Were you invited to become a member of this Western Mutual Benefit Association, that succeeded the Occidental? A. There was some paper sent, but I took no notice of it. I said: "We don't want it." I felt very discouraged and disheartened—disgusted I might say—with such an institution as we had been supporting.

Q. I understood the paper came from the same source as the Occidental? A. Yes; or they would not have sent it. I learned from Mr. Miller before he left home, that he had been speaking to one of the members, and they told him to get his money back he must join the new association. I think the letter was from Riddle.

Q. Are any other persons here from Cloverdale who are interested in it? A. Not that I have any knowledge. I am glad to give evidence, because we have suffered very much.

[MR. SPELLING read specific complaint by General Jo Hamilton.]

WILLIAM CRUSE.

Called.

MR. SPELLING: Where do you reside? Answer—In the city.

Q. Have you had any experience as a member of mutual assessment or endowment associations? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What ones? A. Occidental Self-Endowment.

Q. Have you not been a member of some other? A. No, sir.

Q. How much did you lose in the Occidental? A. Well, I never reckoned up the full amount, but I got the receipts here. I used to pay \$5, when I joined it first, every twenty days.

Q. Did they double your assessment? A. Then I used to pay \$10 every twenty days.

Q. Did you ever get anything back? A. Not a cent.

Q. Can you give an estimate of what you paid in? A. I think close upon \$400.

Q. Are there any special circumstances connected with it that you would wish to relate? A. I don't know of anything, but I don't think these things are of much account for any one to risk his hard won earnings in. I don't see any security either for a man to get his money on. They are the same parties now in the Flood building that were in the Phelan.

COLONEL TOBIN: You never received anything? A. Not a dollar.

Q. Did one of your coupons become due before they failed? It would be the next month. I took a policy of \$5,000, and I was to receive \$1,000 every four years. The first endowment was \$100 the first year; then, in about nine months I would receive \$100, and so on till the four years would expire—I would have my \$1,000 drawn.

Q. Did you get \$100? A. Not at all. I never got \$1.

[MR. SPELLING read written testimony of John Flood, Los Angeles.]

C. N. JENKINS.

Called.

COLONEL TOBIN: What is your name, Mr. Jenkins? Answer—C. N. Jenkins.

Q. Residence? A. Marysville.

MR. SPELLING: Have you been acquainted somewhat with the affairs of life endowment associations in your city? A. I have.

Q. What self-endowment associations have been doing business in Marysville? A. This one that started there, called the Texas Self-Endowment Association, I suppose, is about the one that you have reference to.

Q. You can mention those that have done business there? A. I know that that has done more business than any of the others; half a dozen times more than any of the others.

Q. To what extent has your association been doing business in Marysville? A. The Occidental was quite extensively circulated in Marysville. They had an agent there that labored and got a great many connected with it.

Q. Were there fifty or sixty? A. I should say as many as fifty—perhaps more. I know there were a good many.

Q. Some women, were there not? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know of any cases of special hardship in connection with it? A. I don't know, I may say, but one case in our neighborhood, and that has really been a hardship. It is an old Irishman, who depended on whatever a man told him to be so, and had hard work to get along, and had mortgaged his place to pay assessments. I paid assessments—two or three assessments—rather than let him lose his place; he is going to lose it now. He has mortgaged it to a gentleman there to get money—\$600—and now the mortgage has run out; he is Mr. Patrick McCabe. He came to my place yesterday, and he says: "I can tell you nothing more than I know; you know all about my circumstances." I have seen him every week for the last ten or fifteen years. His wife is also sick abed—not able to do anything.

Q. So he had to pay assessments on both and got nothing in return, and they were payable? A. Were payable, and he got nothing in return.

Q. How much had he paid in? A. I don't know. The last time I was talking to him it amounted to about \$700; and what he has paid in since I don't know.

Q. How much have you paid in, yourself, Mr. Jenkins—into the Occidental? A. I don't know. I figured it up, but know I got about even in it. I got my first coupon.

Q. You demanded your rights of them? A. Yes.

COLONEL TOBIN: I want to ask you your opinion: You are a representative in one of the fraternal organizations, are you not? A. I am Grand Master of the State of California in the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

Q. I ask your opinion with regard to associations such as the Occidental. Do you consider it to be a cooperative association? A. I can hardly see how it can be. I never should have gone into it myself if it had not been for the—I was not solicited by the agent in Marysville; it was a gentleman who had the handling of it on the start—came here from the city—his name you know, Mr. Spelling—to run this thing in the first place.

MR. SPELLING: J. H. Ward.

PORTION OF INQUIRY RELATING TO SOURCES AND SUFFICIENCY OF REVENUE OF ENDOWMENT SOCIETIES.

E. H. BACON.

Called.

COLONEL TOBIN: What is your name? Answer—E. H. Bacon.

Q. You are the editor of the "Pacific Coast Review?" A. Yes.

MR. SPELLING: Will you briefly give the history of those associations which succeeded each other and finally culminated in the Western Mutual Benefit Association—the one which we are now investigating? A. The Western Mutual I don't know anything about. The first association of that kind established in the world was in Texas—at Long View, Texas—the Mutual Self-Endowment and Benefit Association of America; office at Long View, Texas. Then they established a branch in San Francisco at 7 Powell Street, with a Mr. Russell in charge of it. This was in 1877. They all failed. It was the Pacific Coast branch of the Mutual Self-Endowment, of this same association; and about six months before the coupons began to mature in this Texas association it failed. This other branch established a second organization, and very soon after its coupons began to mature it also failed; and then out of it had grown two or three associations, but the real successor was the Occidental. There were three further associations which sprung out of this Pacific Coast branch, but they also failed. The principal one was the Occidental, because it took up the coupons of the Texas branch and assumed obligation for them; and as soon as those coupons began to mature, then the Occidental became embarrassed, and the officers that were in charge of it abandoned it or disposed of it in some way to the officers of the Santa Rosa association. The two associations were amalgamated; and as there were considerable new loans, in that way a collapse was temporarily avoided; but when the coupons began to become due the company failed.

Q. What company was it? A. The Occidental. That has been the history of all endow-

ment associations, and in their nature and plan they must fail as soon as the first coupons begin to mature.

Q. Do you know what membership the Pacific Coast branch of this concern had on this coast? A. I examined the books; they had nearly all poor people—laboring people; 40 per cent of them were servant girls.

COLONEL TOBIN: As far as you know, Mr. Bacon, is it not the fact that the largest percentage of those in this association were women? A. I can't tell. We have complaints from both men and women.

MR. SPELLING: Have you an idea of how many people suffered loss on account of the operations of the Pacific Coast department of the Texas company—you have had an opportunity to ascertain that? A. I should say about one thousand one hundred.

Q. And the Occidental succeeded that, and got up its membership from that company, and got new members—brought in fresh blood? A. Yes.

Q. How long did the Occidental run? A. Dating from the time of the organization of the Pacific Coast branch till when the obligations first matured, I should say that it ran about five years—perhaps less than that.

Q. Do you know what was the maximum membership of the Occidental? A. No, I don't know anything about it.

Q. You don't know anything about the extent of losses to members in the Occidental? A. Nothing more than that we had complaints from persons who lost from \$200 to \$300.

Q. Do you know what its obligations were at the time it failed? A. I did know that, but I forgot it.

Q. Was it not \$178,000, matured coupons? A. I don't think so much as that.

Q. Was it not \$178,000, to mature in 1889? A. I can readily believe it was a much larger sum than that.

Q. And as much more for two or three subsequent years? A. No; it would not be so much more.

COLONEL TOBIN: Give a rough estimate. What was directly due at the time? A. My impression is that it was reported to be about \$65,000, and that, of course, does not represent those whose claims were about to mature. There was \$60,000 or \$70,000 already due; it was a large sum.

MR. SPELLING: I asked you yesterday evening to give an estimate of the future liabilities of the Occidental at the time of its collapse? A. That would depend upon the age of the membership.

Q. Do you remember the amount that would fall due in 1889, according to their own circular that Riddle sent out? A. I don't remember. They did not print some figures of what they owed.

Q. I have a circular which shows \$178,000 to fall due in 1889, and a still greater sum in 1888.

COLONEL TOBIN: Mr. Bacon, on yesterday you gave us some account of the successive metamorphoses of the Texas concern. Do you remember the year in which the first one of these associations, the Texas concern, started here? A. Started in Texas, I think in 1882 or 1883.

Q. When was it started here? A. In 1883.

Q. Was that the forerunner of the different endowment associations in this State? A. That was the forerunner; brought here by a man named Russell, from Texas—Russell and J. H. Ward. He was a bad egg, too.

Q. This original association then underwent four or five transformations? A. The original association underwent no transformation. It established branches in Kansas and California, and it had a great long list of spurious indorsements of leading men.

Q. Is it not the habit of associations of this character to publish fictitious names as references? A. It is. That I have found out from my own correspondence.

Q. These associations are in the habit of publishing the names of persons as references that they have no permission to use? A. No permission whatever.

Q. Could you give an instance of that character? A. Senator Stanford's name was used by an association in this city, and I received a letter from him, in his own handwriting, stating that they were not authorized to use his name, although it was stated that they had received permission from him and others.

COLONEL TOBIN: I would like to call attention to two names in the prospectus of one of these associations—Governor George C. Perkins and Mr. Henry M. Black. I called upon both of these gentlemen myself, and asked them whether they had given permission for the use of their names, and they both denied having done so. Mr. Black called upon Mr. Oakley, who is the President of the association, with me, and demanded that his name be removed from that list of references. I only called upon two, and I found just as I stated.

Q. You have had some experience in the same line, in other names besides Mr. Stanford's? A. That is the only one I recollect just now. I received letters from various prominent business men denying having given permission to use their names in connection with the association. The name of Governor Ireton of Texas was also used, especially by the Texas association.

Q. Now, from your observation, do you find that the same men connected with these endowment associations, after one has collapsed become the founders of a new organization? A. Yes. They are identified with these successive ones. They are professional organizers of these associations.

Q. There are some connected with the organizations at present doing business that did belong to old defunct associations? A. Yes; several of them. I don't remember any

names now except the Russells, who were the professional organizers that I spoke of. Ward was connected with two or three; I don't know where he is—he has a citation from the States Court. The man who originally established the Bankers' Relief Association of San Francisco was a professional organizer. He established one in Portland under the same name, and sold out for \$4,000. It has since failed, and he is not now connected with the San Francisco association. Probably he sold that out also, for he admitted that that is his business.

Q. What is his name? A. I don't recollect it now. I have it at my office.

MR. SPELLING: Who organized the Bankers' Mutual Relief organization? A. They have a new lot of men in there now. I cannot recall his name. R. P. Thomas was President of the association at the time it was first organized here, and the Secretary at that time was the real organizer, and he is the party whom I am referring to.

COLONEL TOBIN: Then, of those who originally organized these endowment associations you know of only two or three connected with the present associations? A. That is all, for the reason that some twenty-five of them have failed, and they don't continue to be in business at the old stand.

Q. What is the average length of life of these associations? A. About one year after the first coupons have matured. None of these associations have survived six years. Of the endowment associations not one of them has survived six years.

MR. SPELLING: What do they do with the first batch of coupons? Do they pay them, or stave them off? A. They are supposed to pay them.

Q. Don't they compromise, or stave them off? A. That depends upon what you call the first coupons. The first coupons are those that mature in the specified fraction of a man's life expectation.

Q. Don't they reap the richest harvest about the year when they pay off a few coupons, and get the leverage of that advertising? A. That generally occurs at the expiration of the fourth year, and then the first coupons gather up, and then they are not able to survive the second year's coupons.

Q. Who generally receive the first year's coupons? A. The oldest man or woman, and not the oldest member. The life expectation of young people is a great deal more than that of the older people, and their coupons fall due in an agreed upon fraction of the life expectation, which leaves, I think, one fifth.

Q. Is it not the fact that the professional organizers generally manage to have the first coupons? A. Yes.

Q. How do they manage, then, in case they were young men? A. That I cannot tell you.

Q. Would it not be by getting hold of or procuring old men, and by getting their lives on the books, and by dummies? A. Very easily done, and it would almost defy detection; or take a fictitious name and pay the fees on it and hold the coupons themselves, and the certificate of membership.

Q. Now, with regard to age, I would like to ask you, Mr. Bacon, since you have had great experience in these matters: Where an association issues only endowment policies to the living, and has no death policy, why would it not do to have intervals of years established without any regard to the member's age on entering; for instance, in some of these organizations they have maturity tables, notwithstanding the fact that they issue only endowment policies—no policies paying anything in case of death except the next maturing coupon; now how can the question of age affect the individual in that case? A. It is not involved at all, and it would be considerably easier if it were ignored entirely.

Q. Why is it, then, that they have this maturity table and discriminate between different ages? A. Well, I could not tell.

Q. I have been trying myself, and the only reason I can imagine it is done is to give them an appearance of doing business on the life insurance plan? A. Yes; that is all.

Q. In other words, to give members a belief that they are doing business on an insurance basis? A. And concealing the fact that it is merely a gamble; certainly it is not an insurance.

Q. You stated that none of these organizations have lasted more than five years. Could you give us an idea of the average age of these associations on the coast? A. None of them have survived six years.

Q. What is the average age? A. There is no reason why every one of them shall not survive six years, as that is the time when the coupons mature.

Q. What is the usual period when the coupons mature? A. At the expiration of the fourth year. That represents the agreed upon fraction of the life expectation of the oldest members.

Q. What do you consider would be a safe monthly assessment for \$1,000, due and payable at the end of four years, with monthly assessments? A. That depends upon the increase of membership entirely. If they increase fifty a month, they could probably pay the first assessment coupons for about 75 cents a month or less.

Q. Some old line insurance companies have the endowment plan payable at certain intervals? A. Nothing like this.

Q. I want you to explain the difference between the plan of the old line insurance and the modern endowment? A. The old line system is a definite contract to pay a definite sum, and the assessment system is a contract to pay pro rata of the proceeds of the assessment. That represents in a nutshell the difference between the two. Now, do you want to know the difference between the two plans of endowment insurance and the old line system? Every contract of endowment insurance can be computed, because it is based

on the average life expectation, and the compound interest earnings of advance premiums. The assessment endowment plan has no basis on the life expectation, nor upon the interest earnings of money, but it is an agreement to pay a certain sum, or a portion of a certain sum, of money to old people, at the expense of the young people. It depends for its success upon lapses, and as it holds out inducements not to lapse, it cuts out the very foundation upon which it has any hope of success. I think that about covers the ground.

Q. Do you think that an association that does not publish the full details of the receipts and disbursements in every fund a coöperative association in the true sense of the word? A. I should say not. I should say it was crooked.

Q. As to your experience, do you know whether these endowment associations publish reports and exhibit them, giving details of what they do with the Expense Fund? A. None of them have ever done so.

Q. What is generally done with the Expense Fund? A. Well, it is pocketed by the agents and officers; and, moreover, without any exception, they divert a portion of the ordinary receipts or assessments for expenses; in other words, the expenses of these associations are not limited to the dues from fees.

Q. Do not some of them alienate a percentage even of the assessments intended for the Reserve Fund? A. Yes.

Q. And that Reserve Fund can be used in case of emergency? A. They take good care that the emergency never arises, for they say, as a rule, that this Reserve Fund cannot be touched, unless the death rate is in excess of the American table of mortality experience, and that is not likely to ever occur. So that is a fictitious Reserve Fund, and a temptation to the cupidity of the managers. It does not add one cent to the security of the insurance.

Q. What class of men are generally engaged in the active work of these organizations? A. Well, they are adventurers; men who live by their wits; men who have failed in every legitimate undertaking.

Q. Are there many insurance men among them? A. Very few.

Q. What class of people are generally taken in by the agents of those concerns? A. The laboring classes—men and women.

Q. Are women to a large extent? A. Women to a large extent. I have received letters from numbers of women who paid out hundreds of dollars and received nothing. As I stated already, I examined the books as an expert. They did not know my business; and I carefully noted that out of one thousand three hundred odd members, over five hundred were women and girls—chambermaids, milliners' assistants, and house servants generally. And of the eight hundred men, a large majority of them were laborers, or belonging to the laboring classes.

Q. A gentleman gave me testimony here two or three days ago, that he was a witness in one of our factories, where a lady canvasser succeeded in getting twelve factory girls into one of these endowment associations? A. It is sheer robbery, as well as practically impossible for them to meet their obligations.

Q. You consider that they are working on an unsound financial basis? A. On an unsound financial basis.

Q. How can you account for the spread of these organizations? A. Because it is something like a lottery. If you can account for the success of the lottery it will account for the temporary success of these organizations, because they do distribute prizes in the form of advance loans on the coupons first maturing. That, of course, advertises them favorably.

Q. Do you favor a law to suppress these bogus endowment associations, or to regulate them? A. I would favor a law to bring them under the insurance department, so that they should publish annually, or oftener, a full statement of their receipts and disbursements. I would like to add to the statement I made a moment ago, that nearly every Northern State with an insurance department has a law requiring all assessment associations to make an annual report of their receipts and disbursements. California has not any such law. Now, these endowment associations misuse the term insurance. They are not insurance associations. They don't insure the lives of people. There are only one or two that undertake to pay a coupon to the family of deceased persons, but they don't insure them. It really would be well to suppress that form of insurance entirely, just as Michigan does. This circular means that in Michigan there is no provision in the State laws for assessment endowment insurance.

Q. How, in your opinion, should they be regulated by law? A. They should be suppressed, because it is impossible for them to pay insurance unless they are organized as old line insurance companies, with advance premiums and money placed at compound interest.

Q. Upon what do they profess to depend in order to fulfill their pledges to their members? A. On lapses. They rob Peter to pay Paul.

Q. On new members? A. That is not a very liberal growth, a perpetual growth, which we know is impossible. There must be a limit to that growth in the nature of things, and however honest a man is he inevitably fails. Growth is not essential to the perpetuation of the old line companies.

Q. Do you consider these proprietary companies, such as the Occidental, that you refer to, to be coöperative in any sense? A. Not in any sense.

Q. Do you believe they are sailing under false colors in professing to be coöperative? A. Yes; they certainly are.

Q. Do you believe that the members of these associations have an equal voice with the inside managers in their management? A. No.

Q. And there can be no coöperation unless their is a coöperation of interest and in the management also? A. Yes.

Q. Do you believe that the laws of the State should require inspection of their books and accounts at stated periods by some State officer? A. Yes.

MR. SPELLING: Can you tell any difference, Mr. Bacon, between an assessment and a premium, except in the name? A. Altogether different.

Q. Well, are they not levied and collected just alike? A. Not at all. A man makes a contract of insurance with an organized insurance company; he agrees to pay a premium that is limited and its amount specified. He must pay so much.

Q. Can you tell any actual difference in the privileges and manner of doing business between the regular life insurance companies and those that pay death benefits? Does one enjoy any privileges that are not enjoyed by the other? A. As regards the law?

Q. Yes? A. The old line companies are subject to the law and must make annual reports, and their books are open.

Q. Do the regular insurance companies enjoy any privileges that are not equally enjoyed by any endowment associations in this State that levy assessments? A. No.

Q. Should not the same rights and duties, State supervision, and the requirement to provide a Guarantee Fund, apply to one as to the other? A. Just as well. That would work no hardship at all to the endowment associations or to the life insurance associations. I imagine that no honest association would object, because the cost of it is nominal.

Q. Was not an effort made at the last meeting of the Legislature to have a bill passed to regulate endowment associations? A. That failed, I am told on good authority, on account of the opposition of the endowment associations.

Q. If you take a policy of one of these endowment associations that promises to pay, say, \$1,000 on a coupon whose maturity is pending when death occurs, in consideration of assessments to be levied by the Directors, is not that, in effect, a life insurance policy? A. That is, in effect, a policy, not a life insurance policy.

Q. Is it not substantially the same as policies issued by regular companies who comply with the law? A. That I cannot say.

Q. With reference to the force that the Legislature must bring to the present inquiry, do you remember some of the salient features of the bill? A. The salient features of the bill simply required annual reports of receipts and disbursements, and directed the Insurance Commissioner to examine their books at any time.

Q. Mr. Bishop, of the Oakland company, has testified that he had a bill there, or his company was interested in a bill that was introduced into the last Legislature. Do you remember anything of it or know anything about it? A. I don't remember the words of the bill. I know that they had such a bill.

Q. That was a bill in the interest of endowment associations? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know anything of the bill? A. Well, I don't recollect now.

Q. But you say that legislation was defeated there in consequence of the interposition of members of the endowment associations? A. By the representatives of the endowment companies controlled by officers who came from San Francisco at the call of the companies—so I have been told on good authority.

Q. Have you found, Mr. Bacon, in your experience with these institutions, that it is the ordinary plan of them to change the first plan of assessment where the maturity of the coupon is for a shorter period into one where the maturity is longer? A. I have known of such change in many companies. The new companies have extended their period. They find the plans did not work at first.

Q. Under what section of the law do they claim authority, these endowment associations? A. I think it is Section 451. They claim that they do not do business for profit; they do business for salary and commissions. I don't think that under that law any association has any right to transact business except the purely fraternal; I know that was the design of the law.

COMPLAINTS FROM ENDOWMENT VICTIMS.

Statement of Mary C. Curran, holder of Certificate No. 702 in the Occidental Self-Endowment Association:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Solano. } ss.

Mary Curran, first being duly sworn, says: I am the mother of Mary C. Curran, the holder of Certificate No. 702 in the Occidental Self-Endowment Association; and during all the time the said Mary C. Curran was the holder thereof, was in daily communication with her.

The said Mary C. Curran is now twenty-four years of age, and is and has been employed since she was fourteen years of age, continuously, as a domestic; and thereby earned the money she has paid into the said Occidental Self-Endowment Association.

That said Mary C. Curran has promptly paid all assessments and strictly conformed to the by-laws, rules, and regulations of the said association, up to the time of its failure, to wit, March 17, 1889.

That said Mary C. Curran has paid into the said association as dues and assessments the amount of ——— dollars. That no part thereof has been returned to her. That all the said sums so paid to said association herein mentioned were earned by her hard labor.

That the said Mary C. Curran was fully assured that the company was sound financially, and the representations made to her by the said company's representative, through and by which she was induced to pay the money aforesaid to said association, and become insured therein, have not been carried out on the part of the company, and have proven to be false misrepresentations, and thereby said assured was wrongfully deprived of her money.

her
MARY X CURRAN.
mark.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this twentieth day of September, A. D. 1889.

CHARLES H. HOBBS,
Notary Public.

I, Mary C. Curran, the assured, have carefully read the foregoing affidavit, and it is true.

MARY C. CURRAN.

Statement of Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, of Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California:

I was induced to become a certificate holder with the Pacific Mutual Endowment and Protective Association of Santa Rosa four years ago last July. I kept my assessments paid up until the Occidental, with which it consolidated, quit business.

I am a poor woman with a family, and have sat up in bed and sewed when I was not well enough to be out of bed, to earn the money to meet the assessments.

After my assessments were doubled, I went to Judge Overton to ask the reason why they were increased, and he very gruffly replied that he knew nothing about it; that he paid his assessments when due, and then referred me to Mr. Broak for further information.

I then went to Mr. Broak. He explained by saying that in order to meet the maturing coupons, they found it necessary to increase the assessments. I told him how very hard it was for me to make the payments, and asked what I shall do. His reply was, keep them paid up by all means. I considered the Occidental Self-Endowment Association as safe as any bank in the country. I also went to the Directors, and they said the same in substance.

I am now an invalid and a great sufferer, and shall never again be able to bear the duties that devolve upon me, and I make this appeal through the Courts of justice, that my wrongs may be made right inasmuch as I shall receive back the hard earned money I have paid into that association.

MRS. ELIZABETH WILSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this twentieth day of September, 1889.

JOHN BROWN,
Justice of the Peace, Santa Rosa township, county and State aforesaid.

Statement of Mrs. Annie Secchitano, of San José:

I am a widow with a large family of children; have a small grocery and fruit store, and depend entirely on the profits of the business for my support.

In May, 1885, I was induced to join the Occidental Self-Endowment Association, then called the Mutual Self-Endowment and Benevolent Association of America, the Pacific Coast department, and took a policy in the same. The promise was held out to me that I should receive loans from time to time, and at the end of four years the sum of \$2,000, less the amount loaned to me.

My assessments were very heavy—\$20 a month for a greater portion of the time—and it was impossible, with all my self-denial, to meet them from my income. I was obliged to borrow from various parties, and did borrow on the assurance that I should receive the money from the association as promised. By this means I met and paid all the assessments.

On the failure of the association in March, 1889, I was left with debts incurred for this money borrowed, and am still in debt and using money I need to meet bills for purchases to continue my business, to pay the old debts made to pay assessments.

It has been a great hardship and injury to me.

ANNIE SECCHITANO.

Witness to signature: J. H. LEONARD.

SAN JOSÉ, September 20, 1889.

Statement of Mrs. Joseph Ingham, of San José:

I am a widow conducting a small lodging house and doing sewing for my support.

When I joined the Mutual Self-Endowment and Benevolent Association of America, Pacific Coast department, since known as the Occidental Self-Endowment Association, my husband was living, and an invalid, unable to work, and I joined, hoping to receive the \$1,000 promised me in four years, which would have been October 31, 1889. I was also promised and expected to receive loans from time to time, but never received anything. I met and paid all assessments until the association failed March last, and deprived myself of many comforts to do so. I became doubtful of the stability of the company before it failed, and consulted the Club Manager, R. E. Collins, who told me that he had examined the books, and everything was straight and prosperous, and on this assurance I continued to pay \$10 monthly. I need the money which I have paid.

MRS. JOSEPH INGHAM.

Witness to signature: J. H. LEONARD.

SAN JOSÉ, CAL., September 20, 1889.

Statement of Louis Griepenstruk, of San José:

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that the following statement is true, to wit: That I am a resident of the city of San José, county of Santa Clara, State of California; that I am fifty-three years old; that I have a wife and nine children; that I am a poor man, working for a small salary to support my family; that I was induced by the agent of a life insurance company, known as the Occidental Self-Endowment Association, to take a policy for \$1,000 in said company; that said agent led me to believe that after twelve months I would receive loans from said company which would be more than sufficient to pay all future assessments, until by the terms and conditions of said policy the first coupon would mature and be paid; that in order to meet these assessments, which in the commencement were payable once in twenty days, but later, by a new resolution or regulation of the managers, once in fifteen days, I was compelled to deprive myself and family of much that was necessary to our comfort; that said company did not meet its obligations, and that I have thereby suffered a pecuniary loss which works a great hardship to myself and family.

LOUIS GRIEPENSTRUK.

Witness to signature: GEORGE KOERBER.

PART IV.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

There are trite sayings "That it is not what people eat, but what they digest, that makes them strong;" also, "It is not what they earn, but what they save, that makes them rich." The facility with which money can be gained by industry in this country is very great when compared with the facility for gaining it abroad. But we are an extravagant people. Those who practice self-restraint and a careful economy invariably grow rich. They cannot well avoid it. Money makes money, as well as "makes the mare go." The first \$1,000 soon creates more thousands, and if you will only compute it you would be surprised to find how large an amount you expend upon purchases by no means indispensable to either your comforts or your happiness. "It is what thee'll spend, my son," said a sage Quaker, "not what thee'll make, which will decide whether thee is to be rich or no." This is "worthy of all acceptance." Men continually indulge in small expenses, saying to themselves it is only a trifle, yet forgetting that in the aggregate it is serious; that even the seashore is made up of petty grains of sand. Ten cents a day is \$36 50 a year, and that is the interest of a capital of \$600.

It takes more of a man, requires more mind, more morals to save money than to make it. A man is a man in proportion to the amount of self-denial he can exercise—in proportion to his moral courage to deny himself as to his appetites and gratifications. Where there is most poverty, there is most crime, destitution, disease, and premature death.

The saving of money, like the getting of it, should be intelligent of a purpose beyond. It should not be saving for saving's sake, but for the sake of some worthy object to be accomplished by the money thus saved. Economy is especially important in the outset of life, until the foundations of an estate are made. Many men are poor all their days, because when their necessary expenses were light they did not seize the opportunity to save a small capital, which would have changed their fortunes for the whole of their lives. The world is full of people who cannot imagine why they do not prosper like their neighbors. Their obstacle is their want of self-denial. Let a man have a genius for spending, and whether his income be \$1 per day or \$1 per minute, it is equally certain to prove inadequate. The art of money saving is an important part in the art of money getting. Without frugality no one can ever hope to become rich; with it, few would be poor. The first effort to save is the most difficult. Only begin, and it will soon become easy. He that is taught to live upon little owes more to his father's wisdom than he that has a great deal left him does to his father's care. If the question is asked, How can a man most systematically and surely acquire this habit? the answer is by becoming a member of a well managed building and loan association.

CHAPTER I.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Building and loan associations are the evidence of a prosperous, progressive, and industrious people. The welfare of any community is not to be gauged by the number of its millionaires, but rather by the difference between the actual wages earned by the great mass of toilers and the amount necessary to procure them a bare subsistence. The thousands of skilled artisans, farmers, and common laborers from every country in Europe, from Canada, from Australia, and until recently from China, borne upon our shores by the never ebbing tide of immigration, prove conclusively that in no country in the world is the margin of wages above the amount necessary to a bare subsistence so great as in the United States. From this margin building and loan associations draw their funds, and hence it follows that nowhere in the civilized world should such associations be so numerous or so flourishing as right here in our own great country, and much more so in California, where no State in the Union can compare with it in the independence of her wage earners.

These associations are formed on the same great principle which underlies the American Constitution, and binds into one powerful commonwealth every State from ocean to ocean. Union is strength in the financial as well as in the political world. Capitalists and millionaires have recognized this fact, and have not been slow to organize trusts and combines. And there is a still greater necessity for the wage earners, the artisans, the clerks, and small storekeepers, who form the great mass of the people, to unite their surplus earnings for mutual investment and advantage. This most certainly can be done by the savings banks, but in such institutions the funds are invested second hand, and the rate of interest consequently is low, while the working expenses are high, and the result is that depositors only receive a moderate fraction of the profits which their savings really earn. A man may deposit \$10 a month in the savings bank, and allowing 4 per cent interest, it will be fully eight years before his savings will enable him to purchase a house and lot worth \$1,000. And in the case of a thousand such depositors it would take the same length of time for each to have a home of his own.

On the other hand, suppose these thousand men were to form a building and loan association, each taking \$1,000 stock, or five shares each, on which they pay \$5 per month. At the very first meeting there would be \$5,000 to loan out among members, and five houses might be built at once. And so on each month; the members who borrow the money paying monthly interest at 8 per cent, or whatever the current rate might be, for about eight years, when the stock will be fully paid up, and each member have received his thousand dollars. This comparison is vastly in favor of the association, for the members not only come clear out of it—worth a thousand dollars—or else have received and paid for a home, which they have lived in for eight years. In the meantime there was an enormous saving in rent, and an increase in the value of their property. In California, the classes most directly concerned have not yet fully realized the benefits to be derived from this form of investment.

They are ignorant of their aims, scope, and working, or in cities like San Francisco such societies would be numbered by the hundreds. A building and loan association is distinctly coöperative in its aims, and mutual in its advantages, while no organization can excel it in simplicity of working. Its members may be few or many. They fix the stock and value of the shares, and select Directors and officers from among their own number. Payments, usually of \$1 per share, are made monthly, the money so paid in is loaned out on security to the member who is willing to pay the most premium for it. No member may borrow more than the full value of his shares. The above is the plan in brief.

The wage-earning class, or those with comparatively small incomes, are the great rent payers in all our cities. But the amount actually received as rent by the property owners is but a small part of the total profits derived directly and indirectly from their tenants; for just in proportion to the increase in a city's population is its increase in property value. Increased value means a diminished probability of the man of small means becoming a property owner, so that the number of tenants increases out of all proportion to the number of landlords—the latter thereby absorbing all the unearned increment in property value. The tenants, in fact, are the "birds that lay the golden egg," and pay rent for the privilege. To remedy this one-sided, unsatisfactory state of affairs is a difficult problem, of which, at present, the only legitimate solution is the incorporation of building and loan associations. Let the tenants unite under the banner of coöperation, then each may, within a few years sit, rent free, in his own house, and share the increased property value which he himself has helped to create.

Building and loan associations foster a spirit of thrift and economy by offering a splendid investment for small savings. Every man who is willing to work can save a dollar a month and take at least one share in some association of this kind. If he does not wish to build a house, or if he already has one, makes no difference. As a financial investment he reaps the full benefit in the current market rate of interest at first hand, and in addition he may borrow money from the association without having to pay the exorbitant interest charged by money lenders, while, as a member of the association, he will share in the interests of his own loan. Every town of one thousand inhabitants or more in the State can easily organize within itself a building and loan association, which will benefit not only its members, but the entire community; for it will be the means of erecting new houses on vacant lots, creating more work for tradesmen, attracting others, and so helping to build up and consolidate a flourishing city. The increase of the building and loan associations in San Francisco has been almost phenomenal. At the time of the publication of the last biennial report of this bureau this city had but seventeen, and the State at large sixty. In eighteen months this city has increased its number to thirty-nine, a gain of twenty. Oakland has eight, which is a gain of five; Los Angeles eight, a gain of three; Stockton two, a gain of one; San José two, a gain of one; San Diego four, a gain of one; Alameda three, a gain of two; Berkeley two, a gain of one. Colton, Benicia, Napa, National City, Orange, Oroville, Pasadena, Petaluma, Santa Rosa, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, have one each, the same as last year. There are, however, the following to be added to the list, all of them coming into existence within eighteen

months: Los Gatos, Marysville, College Park, Santa Clara, Modesto, Newcastle, Redlands, San Fernando, Tulare, Ferndale, and Fortuna.

Of the early movement of the building and loan associations on this coast very little is known. Simon J. Nathan, of Sacramento, was the pioneer in establishment of an association in that city, to which he gave the name of Germania. The Pacific, Standard, French, Mutual, Metropolitan, Home and Loan, and Golden Gate, were the next to follow in San Francisco. They were organized on the terminating plan, and have long since wound up their affairs. This system of organizing with a single series is rapidly passing away, and with a few exceptions, the serial plans seem to be universally in vogue. The German societies are terminating, as is also the case in other States. The Eintracht Spar und Bau Verein and the Franklin Building and Loan Association, of San Francisco, are the only two German associations in the State.

The sphere of building and loan associations is limited only by their capital. The persons composing them agree to pay into their treasury a certain sum, at fixed periods, on each share that they own, until their shares, through such payments and the accumulated profits, reach their par value, or, as it is technically termed, "*mature*." The stated payments (called dues), their frequency, and the par value of the stock vary. The general rule is that \$1 shall be paid on every share once a month, until a par of \$200 is reached. When the shares "*mature*," mortgages, etc., released, the accumulation profits and dues reach this par, they are divided among the shareholders. The scheme is a grand one, and has been for years in successful operation in almost every State in the Union. The leading idea is to loan the money, as it is paid in from month to month, to the members to build homes, pay off a mortgage, start in business, or for any other purpose that it may be needed for. It matters not to the association for what the loan is used, so long as it is secured against any ultimate loss. The security taken being a first mortgage on unincumbered real estate, and an assignment of the borrower's stock. The amount which a member is entitled to borrow equals the par value of his shares. Thus, in an association where the par value is \$200, a member who wants \$1,000 must own five shares. As every member has an equal right to become a borrower, the disposition of the loan is made by putting the money up at auction, from time to time, and awarding the loan to that member who will pay the highest premium or bonus for the priority. This premium has nothing whatever to do with the loan or the interest on the borrowed money, but is an additional amount paid to the association, either monthly, or is deducted from the face of the loan. In order that these payments shall be paid promptly and regularly, the by-laws provide that they shall be received on or before the stated meetings by the Secretary, and by him only; and there is a small fine for non-payment, up to a certain limit (usually six months); when if the dues, etc., and accrued fines are not paid, the stock is forfeited, or the mortgage is foreclosed, as the case may be.

With these accumulations, fines, interests, and premiums, reloaned and compounded monthly, with the constantly increasing moneys received and loaned, it is evident that the profits are enormous, and herein lies the secret of the success of this system of investment. It is quite easy to show, by figures, the economy of buying one's home with the assistance of a building and loan association, instead of paying rent, year in

and year out, and having nothing at the end but a bundle of worthless receipts.

The following statement is given as a form of comparison, and every prospective borrower can change the figures to suit his locality. C and D occupy houses worth \$3,000 each (lot \$600, and improvements \$2,400). C is a tenant, paying \$25 a month; D, with \$600 in cash, has borrowed \$2,400 on twelve shares of the building and loan association, and built himself a home. We will suppose that D's shares mature in twelve years, the average time being nine. The accounts at the end of that period will stand thus: C has paid \$3,600 in rent and nothing to show for it.

D's account stands as follows:

Monthly dues.....	\$1,728 00
Interest, 6 per cent.....	1,728 00
Premium, 15 per cent.....	360 00
Taxes.....	120 00
Insurance.....	150 00
Total.....	\$4,086 00

The neighborhood must be a very inactive one where the increased value of the property will not more than offset the cost of repairs. We find, then, that D owns his premises by paying out only \$486 more than C, who has nothing at all to show for his outlay. One of the greatest benefits to be derived from these associations is that they can safely loan money close to the appraised value. An eminent writer on coöperation, in speaking of the building and loan association, says:

Like a coral insect, which builds unseen beneath the waves the foundation of beautiful islands, so these institutions have been building in a quiet, modest way, almost unheard of and unknown. So modest have they been that their virtues are not known enough to be appreciated even by their best friends. A grand "burst up" never advertises these societies, as a savings bank now and then makes itself known and felt. When a building and loan association dies, its blessings live in comfortable homes free from debt, or in a savings fund appreciated because earned by gradual accumulations.

No better illustration of the workings of the building and loan associations can be given than the following. It is an interview with A. Sbarboro, who is Secretary of four local associations:

Question—What is the principle of the associations? Answer—The associations are composed generally of about four or five hundred members, who pay into a common fund sums of not less than \$5, nor more than \$50 per month each, the average being about \$10 for each member. At the end of the month there is \$4,000 or \$5,000 in the treasury, which sum is loaned out to the members for the purpose of aiding them in acquiring or improving real estate, taking a mortgage for such loan on the property so purchased or improved.

Q. What rate of interest do you charge the borrower? A. We charge 6 per cent per annum interest, free from mortgage taxes, but the member also pays from 15 to 20 per cent premium for the privilege of obtaining such loan.

Q. Why does the association charge him that premium? A. For the purpose of deciding who shall have the money first, and shortening the time when his shares will mature, or be worth their full amount of \$200 each, and thus pay off his loan.

Q. Then the premium which is deducted from the loan goes into the funds of the association? A. Yes, sir; and he, as a member of the association, eventually receives the premium all back, through the earnings of his shares. In other words, if you borrow \$2,000, and pay 6 per cent interest into the association, it would take you nearly fifteen years before your stock would be worth sufficient to pay off your loan, but the premium which you pay, being loaned out and interest compounding, will pay off your loan in about ten years.

Q. What is the advantage of a person borrowing from a mutual loan association more than borrowing from a bank? A. If you will kindly follow me in my figures I will show you: Mr. A, borrowing \$2,000 from a mutual loan association, at 6 per cent per annum interest, and 20 per cent premium, receiving net \$1,600; he will pay \$20 per month in the association for say ten years, or \$240 per year, making a total of \$2,400, when his loan

will be fully paid. Mr. B borrows \$1,600 from a savings bank at the same rate of interest, 6 per cent per annum, and pays \$8 per month, or \$96 per year, making:

In ten years	\$960 00
At the expiration of ten years he still owes the bank.....	1,600 00
Cost of loan at bank	\$2,560 00
Cost of loan in association.....	2,400 00
Difference in favor of association.....	\$160 00

Q. But you see he has paid \$8 per month in the bank, when he has paid \$20 per month in the association? A. That is true, but in the association he has paid off his loan in full, while in the bank he still owes the \$1,600 which he originally borrowed.

Q. But suppose that Mr. B would have deposited regularly the \$12 difference in the savings bank, how would he come out then? A. In that event his loan would also have been paid up at the bank, and Mr. B would be about as well off as Mr. A, but of one hundred persons who borrow such amounts from the banks, how many are there who do deposit \$12 every month toward extinguishing their indebtedness? One month Mrs. B requires \$12 for a new style bonnet, the next month Mr. B must use \$12 for a new coat. The third month Mr. B and Mrs. B go to a ball; new gloves and fine shoes for both must be provided, and there goes the \$12 for that month. Then, again, it not being absolutely necessary to deposit every month in the bank, Mr. B spends \$6 extra in cigars and drinks, while Mrs. B will likely spend like amounts in ribbons and other trifles; while Mr. and Mrs. A, who know that on the first Wednesday of every month the \$20 must be paid to the association, postpone the stylish bonnet, new coat, expensive ball parties, cigars, drinks, ribbons, and other trifles, until their home is fully paid for.

Q. What inducement have borrowers in mutual loan associations to pay their dues promptly. A. In the first place, that is a part of their contract with the association, and furthermore, if they fail to pay they are charged on \$20, \$2 per month fine.

Q. Is that not a pretty heavy fine? A. It looks so at first sight, but that is one of the best features of the association. If the fine were small, some member might fall behind, so as to eventually lose his property. The fine being heavy, induces the borrower not to squander his earnings, and thus save his home.

Q. What becomes of the fines paid by the members? A. They all go into the funds of the association and help to increase the value of the shares.

Q. Is there any other advantage the loan association has over the savings banks? A. Yes, sir; a very important one. It is this: The loan association will loan a poor man sufficient money to acquire a home when a bank cannot do this. To illustrate: Mr. Jones has a lot in the suburbs of the city, which is worth \$700. He goes to the loan association, borrows \$2,000, puts up a comfortable house, and by paying \$20 per month, in ten years has a home free from all incumbrances. His neighbor, Mr. Brown, owns a similar lot; he makes an application to a bank for a loan of \$1,600, with which to put up a house on his lot, which is not granted. Mr. Brown then pays rent, \$20 per month, for ten years, and at the expiration of that time is as far from owning a home as he was before.

Q. But when loan associations loan on such small margins, is there no danger that they sustain losses? A. No, sir. In the first place, when the Security Committee examines the property they also investigate the character of the borrower, which is an easy matter for them, as he has probably been a stockholder in the association, and they know by the books of the Secretary if he has been regular in the payment of his dues. They inquire if he is a steady, sober man; if he will be able to pay his \$20 in case of sickness; if he belongs to some fraternal association, and if his life is insured. Then, again, we find, by experience, that a man may fail in business, lose everything, but, as a general thing, he will save the roof that covers his wife and children. If he is in good health, he will manage to earn sufficient to pay his monthly dues, which, as a general thing, are no larger than would be his rent; if he be sick, the fraternal association to which he may belong will assist him in paying his dues; and if he should unfortunately die, the widow, as soon as she collects the insurance policy, pays off the small balance which may yet be due on the mortgage. Even if all kinds of disaster should overtake the borrower, and that property should depreciate in value instead of enhancing (and the probability is that it will gain in value in this country for many years to come), still the association is always safe, for the reason that every month the security becomes better as the amount of loan is reduced by the increased value of the shares; in fact, I know of four mutual loan associations which, in the past fifteen years, have loaned over \$1,000,000 to nearly one thousand members, and yet have not foreclosed a single mortgage or sustained a loss of \$1. This is the best proof that can be given, that when mutual loan associations are prudently and honestly managed, they are the safest as well as the most remunerative financial institutions in the country.

Q. Well, I am satisfied that these associations are of invaluable service to the honest mechanic who desires to procure a home, but can you show me what advantage a young bachelor like myself would have in joining a mutual loan association without the intention of becoming a borrower? A. I will try to convince you that the non-borrower has equal if not superior advantages to the borrower himself, and for that purpose I use facts and figures. From the tenth annual report of the Secretary of the West Oakland Mutual Loan Association, one of the oldest, if not the oldest, society in the State, and the first serial society organized in California, I make the following extract:

"Now that we know, by our own experience, how long it takes to mature shares, we can sum up and see what advantages mutual loan associations are to borrowers and non-borrowers alike. We will take Mr. A, who borrows \$2,000 at the first meeting, at 17 per cent premium, which is the average premium obtained for the terms.

He paid for six years, from 1876 to 1881, when interest was high, 9 per cent per annum, making seventy-two months, at \$15.....	\$1,080 00
Then interest was voluntarily reduced by the association to all borrowers from 9 per cent to 6 per cent, forty-six months' interest, at 6 per cent, \$10 per month.....	460 00
Premium at 17 per cent.....	340 00
One hundred and eighteen installments, at \$10 per month.....	1,180 00
Total.....	\$3,060 00

"Now, suppose that Mr. A could have borrowed on his security the same amount from the bank on a fiat loan, and suppose that the rate of interest would have been the same, what would have been the result?

Seventy-two months, at 9 per cent per annum, interest at \$15.....	\$1,080 00
Forty-six months, at 6 per cent per annum, interest at \$10.....	460 00
Amount of mortgage to be paid.....	2,000 00
The loan at the bank costs.....	\$3,540 00
The loan at the association costs.....	3,060 00

Amount in favor of association.....	\$480 00
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"Put aside from the dollars and cents saved through the association, we note other material advantages. First, Mr. A had a lot which cost him \$800, whereon no bank could have loaned him \$2,000 with which to build a house, and, consequently, would to-day be paying rent.

"Second, if Mr. A could not have built his own house, he would have paid for equal accommodations at least \$25 per month rent, amounting in one hundred and eighteen months to \$2,950, and to-day he would be no nearer to living in his own home than he was ten years ago.

"The non-borrower has made a very good investment of his monthly earnings. The member who paid \$10 per month has paid \$1,180, for which to-day he receives \$2,019 10, a profit of \$839 10, or equal to an interest of \$14 40 per cent per annum. This is the profit made in dollars and cents; but aside from that he has had moral benefits far superior to the money interest. In order to meet promptly his monthly installments, he has lived an industrious, sober, and steady life, and is to-day morally and physically a far better man than his improvident brother, who has squandered his monthly earnings in dissipation."

Q. What security is it necessary for a borrower to have in order to secure a loan? A. If a member has a lot fully paid, worth, say \$700, the association will make him a loan of \$2,000, which, after the premium is deducted, will leave him about \$1,600, net cash, with which he can build a comfortable cottage, have it properly insured, and turn over the house and lot, together with the shares, as security for the loan, to the association. If a larger loan is desired, the association will loan, in favorable localities, about three fourths of the actual cash value of the property offered as security. In other words, if you desire a loan of \$3,000, the property which is offered must be worth about \$4,000.

Q. But where a young man is just starting in life, has neither lot nor money, how can he procure a home? A. Simply by subscribing for, say, ten shares of stock, and paying his \$10 per month for about three or four years, until his shares are worth five or six hundred dollars, when they will be good for the required margin for a loan of \$2,000.

Q. What guarantee have the shareholders that the business of the association is fairly and honestly managed? A. In the first place, the shareholders elect annually a Board of Directors of their own choice, selected from the most capable men of the association, persons of family and reputation, who are known never to have committed a dishonest act. And then, again, at each annual meeting the shareholders elect from the stockholders *outside of the Board of Directors*, three of the most competent accountants, whose duty it is to examine the books of the Secretary and Treasurer, notes, mortgages, vouchers, and all securities of the corporation, and satisfy themselves that every dollar paid in by the shareholders has been properly entered and disbursed. For this purpose, in well regulated associations, each member leaves, previous to every annual report, his pass-book, which is verified with the cash book of the Secretary, and if an error should have been committed, it is readily detected. Money is only paid out by warrants first approved by the Board of Directors, then signed by the President, and countersigned by the Secretary. The Auditing Committee, after completing their examination, make a report in writing, which is printed with the annual statement, and a copy delivered to every member of the association. Of course, dishonesty cannot be wholly prevented; if so, we would require no more penitentiaries, but if you examine the statistics, you will find that less defalcations, taking into consideration the vast amount of business transacted, have occurred in mutual loan associations than in any other financial institutions in the country.

Q. Well, but how can you make such good results for both borrower and non-borrower alike? A. I will show you:

First—A well managed association keeps its funds always loaned out in advance. It never has a cent lying idle. The moment your \$10 installment is paid to the Secretary, it commences to earn interest.

Second—All the earnings, of whatever nature, go into the funds of the association. And every single member, the poor laborer with his five shares, and the more fortunate skilled mechanic with his fifty shares, participate alike in the profits of the association. These institutions have no privileged stockholders, like some of the savings banks; every member, from the President down to the last member, stands on an equal footing, in accordance with the number of shares which he may be able to carry.

Third—The great economy with which these institutions are managed has very much to do with their large profits. As a general rule, three, four, and more associations do business in the same office, divide the nominal rent and the salary of the Secretary, which, taking into consideration the large amount of business transacted, the grave responsibility of the office, and the experience and intelligence required to properly conduct the business, does not receive one half the salary a like officer would receive in a bank. The President, the Treasurer, the committees, and all the Directors, serve without any remuneration whatever, and here I cannot help saying, that it pains me to the very soul to sit at an annual meeting, listen to the very satisfactory report of the Secretary, which shows that the profits have been large, not a cent of loss sustained, which is due to the care and unremitting watchfulness exercised by the Board of Directors, who have left their pleasant firesides at a long distance, some across the bay, in order to attend to the business of the association, and yet often, not a single member will rise to say so much as, "I move that a vote of thanks be tendered the Board of Directors for the faithful and efficient manner in which they have discharged the duties of their office." This is ingratitude, and is only partly excusable on the ground of ignorance. Most of the members do not know that the President and other Directors have been compelled often to neglect their own important business in order to see to the affairs of the association. I have seen this want of recognition of services rendered, time and time again, and thought to myself, "Oh, Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

Q. Well, how can you find capable persons who will devote their time and business talent gratuitously to the affairs of the association? A. Just the same as you find some of the very best citizens to serve as officers in lodges and other benevolent institutions. It is a legitimate ambition to be selected by the members, and, when once an honest man has accepted a position, he takes a pride in making a success of the institution which he represents; besides, the Directors are all stockholders, and whilst serving the association, look after their own interests the same as they are looking after the interests of all the other members.

Q. Do not the savings banks view the success of mutual loan associations with a jealous eye? A. Not at all; on the contrary, I have been informed by a President of one of our largest savings banks, that mutual loan associations pave the way for them. Some seven years ago the San Francisco Mutual Loan Association commenced making loans in what is now known as Richmond, in San Francisco, and Harmon tract in Oakland. At that time the savings banks did not make loans for building purposes in these outside districts; now both localities have been built up by the assistance of mutual loan associations. They are both thriving places, and the savings banks now do make many loans in those localities. Thus, the associations create, rather than diminish, business for the savings banks.

Q. What kind of people generally join mutual loan associations? A. All the nationalities, creeds, and sects. The laborer and mechanic predominate, but the names of some of the principal business men are also found on their books. Many women are members of these institutions, and fathers take stock for their children. You will look in vain, however, for the name of the spendthrift, hoodlum, communist, or socialist. The great good that these institutions do to the community was well recognized by the State of Pennsylvania, when the following laws were enacted:

"Pennsylvania Laws Relating to Building and Loan Associations.—Whereas, Mutual Savings Fund, Loan, and Building Associations have been heretofore declared by law to be 'meritorious and deserving the care of the State,' because of the inducements they offer to the people to form habits of economy, and to become real estate owners, 'thereby enriching and strengthening the commonwealth;' and, whereas, being copartnerships on the mutual beneficial plan, their profits are made from among their own members, and not from the outside public; and, whereas, such associations are, therefore, not proper subjects for taxation; therefore,

"Be it enacted, etc., that Mutual, and Loan, and Building Associations shall be exempt from the provisions of each and every law imposing taxes for State purposes on their capital stock or mortgages, and other securities for moneys loaned to their own members; but the real estate owned by said association shall be subject to the same rates of taxation as the real estate of other corporations and persons; provided, however, that the right of the commonwealth to collect taxes, already accrued, is hereby reserved."

Q. How long does it generally take for a share to be worth \$200, when the installment is \$1 per month? A. From nine to eleven years. It depends greatly on the premium obtained on loans.

Q. Suppose a member cannot pay his dues until the shares mature, does he lose the money which he has paid? A. Not at all, sir. In all local associations he may withdraw at any time, receive every dollar which he may have paid, together with the profits actually earned at the time of his withdrawal.

Q. I am much obliged to you for your valuable information. I think that I now under-

stand the beneficent workings of these meritorious institutions. A. You are quite welcome, sir; and if you think of anything else, I will be pleased to give you all the information you may require. As you see, these associations only require to be understood in order to be duly appreciated.

Building and loan associations have a value to any community, aside from their pecuniary aspect, which is always recognized wherever they have been established.

Albert Shaw, Ph.D., in Vol. I, No. 4, publications of the American Economic Associations, says:

The success of the building and loan associations in St. Paul is quite as complete, all things considered, as in the Pennsylvania cities. They have become an accepted local institution, destined to play a growingly important part in the building up of the city, and in the development of thrift and providence among wage earners. But even more important than their mere material achievements for the city, and for their members individually, has been their social and moral value in counteracting the tendency of a city population to wider divergence between rich and poor, and to the development of a proletariat class. The typical American citizen is a freeholder, and has a home, which is his castle. His independence and his virtue depend not a little upon his worldly condition. The building society is, above all things, to be commended as a conservator of the home and family institutions that underlie all our national greatness and power.

F. A. Richards, Bank Examiner in Maine, in a report of this year on the associations of that State, says:

The key to the almost uniform success of building and loan associations is to be found in the intimate relations which they hold to shareholders, and especially to borrowers. Not only do they make it possible for persons having but small incomes to build homes for themselves, by loaning money on unfinished property, as the money is needed to advance the work, repayable in small installments, but they exercise a scrupulous supervision over the interest of the borrower. The condition and situation of his property, the plans of the architect, the estimates, the character of the contractor, the building material, the work of the builder, all are carefully inspected by competent judges, and subject to their approval. The building and loan association thus forms a supervisory board, whose assistance to the borrower is invaluable. The educational character of these institutions is far from being one of their least important features.

Willis S. Paine, LL.D., Superintendent of the Banking Department of New York State, in the introduction of his recently published work on the New York laws relating to building associations, says:

These associations serve as a barrier against the dangerous paternalism urged on the State by men of questionable statesmanship, and they likewise become the foes of communism, creating habits of accumulation and assuring the privacy of homes. Such organizations become indirectly moral agencies as a partial solution of the tenement-house problem, and hence are worthy of careful attention. The independent home secures removal from immoral tendencies, the adornment of domestic life, and full sway for the influence of wise training and good example. Whatever helps to remove the youth of the nation from the terrible and ever-present temptations of many of the crowded tenement dens, from the accustomed debaucheries of drunken wretches in neighboring rooms, and from the shamelessness of those who oftentimes exist in them, works blessings for the peace and prosperity of the State. They are not a cure-all, however, but may, if loosely managed, prove a serious injury to the frugal and industrious wage earners who invest in them.

PREMIUM.

The fallacy of considering high premium advantageous to the borrowers, has been ably discussed, pro and con, by many writers. It is presumed and advanced that the heavier the premium the shorter the time for the maturity of the stock and the less the aggregate dues to be paid thereon. High premiums may not be usurious, and has been so ordained by statutory enactments in several States of the Union, but it is a most delusive and unfair method as carried on by many associations in this State.

Hon. Seymour Dexter in speaking on this subject, says:

If all the borrowers bid the same premium, and the premium received by the association was distributed among the shares borrowed upon, then there would be an equality of benefits; but such is not the scheme. Premiums, as well as other items of profits, are bunched and divided among all the shares outstanding, according to their holding value. It needs no array of figures to show that when the free shareholder receives 10 per cent interest on his savings in a community where the legal rate is 6, that the borrower has paid, either in premium or interest, far above the current rate. It is inevitable that if the association is one in which free shareholders obtain large interest, it is one in which the borrowers will pay large interest, either under the name of interest or premium. * * *

This premium question is the stumbling block in the way of increasing the number of borrowers in our associations. Some series are open to borrowers only, and I can conceive of no reasonable excuse why free shares should be permitted at all. In the first place, our associations do not depend on the funds of its shareholders to make loans, but very often go to banks and private individuals for an advance or overdraft. This is not carrying out the prime coöperative features of a building and loan association. The accumulation of small savings into a fund for the purpose of loaning money to the members does not imply an overdraft of from \$60,000 to \$100,000 to be loaned to speculators.

Large premiums are vicious and unfair, and should not be permitted, while large overdrafts only draw speculators and moneyed men into these institutions.

This undeniable fact is fast becoming recognized by our most expert and experienced Secretaries, and within the last year a few have so revised or amended their by-laws as to allow a borrower who desires, to withdraw a pro rata of his premium already bid. This is a move in the right direction, and will have the tendency of encouraging and fostering home ownership. It is, however, nothing but just, and has been so realized by several States who have legislated on the subject. The laws of Wisconsin, regulating building and loan associations, say:

A borrower may repay a loan at any time, and in case of repayment thereof before the expiration of the term for which the loan was made, there shall, in all cases where such premium was deducted from the loan in advance, be refunded to such borrower such proportion of the premium paid as the part of the term unexpired bears to the whole term of the loan; and when a loan is collected by process of law, and the amount collected by the corporation exceeds the amount of the loan taken by the borrower, with the interest and charges, the money shall be reloaned at the next periodical meeting, and the excess recovered beyond the amount required to pay the loan, with interest and charges, shall be returned to the borrower from whom the money was collected, or his legal representatives. But in case the corporation shall have issued its stock in series, such reloan shall be made only to stockholders of the same series, and if the premium received for the reloan shall be greater than that originally given by the defaulting borrower, no part of such excess of premium shall be paid to him. Any defaulting borrower may, at any time after the securities given by him have been collected by such corporation, withdraw his stock upon the same terms prescribed in section two thousand and ten, but the corporation may retain out of the moneys due upon such withdrawal so much as may be requisite to save it from loss, in case the amount so collected shall not be sufficient to pay his loan, with interest and charges.

A. Sbarboro, an intelligent accountant, has been identified with these institutions for years as Secretary, and therefore can speak with some degree of precision. He is loud in his denunciation of high premiums, and knows from practical experience that the refunding of a portion of the bid premium, in case of a redeemed loan, is of a far greater benefit to the association than where the premium is immediately deducted as a net profit. Under this revised system people are encouraged to borrow money and pay for it, premium and interest, in monthly installments.

This way more loans are made, more homes are built, and more money is kept in circulation. The following is a copy of an amendment to the by-laws introduced into all of his four associations very recently:

ARTICLE IX—LOANS.

First—Amend Article IX, Section 1, to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. The money in the hands of the Treasurer shall be loaned out in open meeting to the highest bidder, or at a premium fixed from time to time by the Board of Directors, and the premium so paid shall be deducted from the loan, or such proportion of said premium as the Board of Directors may fix shall be so deducted, and the balance of said premiums shall be payable in such monthly installments as the Board shall determine—all loans on deferred premiums, the proportion to be fixed by the Board, shall be uniform, applicable alike to all such loans. The rate of interest on all loans shall be fixed by the Board; provided, however, that whenever the Board shall reduce the rate of interest, such reductions shall apply not only to all loans thereafter to be made, but shall also apply from and after the date of such reduction to all loans theretofore made and then subsisting."

Second—Amend Article IX, Section 6, to read as follows:

"SEC. 6. Borrowers may, by vote of the Directors, be permitted to repay their loans to the Secretary, and be entitled to a return of their security and the cancellation of the same.

"The Directors shall have the power, when the interests of the association, in the discretion of the Board, warrant it, to allow and return to the borrower all the premium by him paid, less one-tenth part of said premium for every year or fraction thereof that said loan shall have been in existence. They shall also have the power to make a rebate at the time any loan is made, of one-tenth part of the premium bid or established, for every full year that the series of shares in which the loan so made shall have been in existence."

Third—Add to Article IX, Section 7, to read as follows:

"SEC. 7. Whenever the demand for loans by the members shall exceed the amount of money in the treasury, the Board may borrow, for the purpose of making such loans, such sums as said Board may deem advisable and conducive to the convenience of members, and the best interest of the association, provided such action be approved by at least a two-thirds vote of said Board."

The premium installment plan may be justly considered one of the simplest and most equitable methods of working used by building and loan associations. The plan is based, as the name implies, upon the division of the premium into a number of equal parts to be paid at regular stated intervals, thus abolishing the deduction of the premium, as a lump sum, from the loan.

The following briefly illustrates the *modus operandi*: In a society where the shares are valued at \$200 each, and the estimated maturity is nine years, or one hundred and eight months, A bids 25 per cent, or \$50 per share, for a loan of \$1,000 upon five shares. In the place of A at once paying the \$250 premium in the form of a deduction from the loan, as happens under the gross and net plans, the premium is divided into one hundred and eight parts, one of which he will pay, together with the dues and interest, every month till the expiration of the nine years; or, instead of offering 25 per cent, or \$50 per share, he may agree to pay \$2 32 per month in addition to his dues and interest, until such time as the shares shall mature. The ends, in the first and last case, are practically the same, but the latter prevents any gap in the premium receipts of the association arising through lack of the shares maturing at the stated time. In the last mentioned scheme, the uncertainty of the time when the shares will mature acts as a preventive upon those who might otherwise bid exorbitant premiums. Borrowers do not care to bind themselves to pay too great a sum per month for a period of doubtful duration. Although the ultimate results of the different plans are very much the same, borrowers in a building and loan association have their preference. The easier the payments the more of an encouragement to members to borrow. It furthermore simplifies the work of

the Secretary, and does away with all doubts as to the question of earned and unearned premiums. The old plan of premium deduction is being readily dispensed with by associations in San Francisco, but in the rural districts of California the majority of associations are still in the old rut, not having yet reached this modern and better system.

FAILURES.

In the early history of the building and loan movement many instances are on record of failures from various causes. But it must be remembered that they were only in their experimental state—in their infancy as it were—and had not developed themselves. At this late day, with the experience of over half a century, a failure does seem a most surprising thing. The trouble is that theorists get hold of them, try to introduce new features, and get so far into the woods, away from the beaten path, that collapse is inevitable. Hon. Seymour Dexter, in a paper read last autumn before the Social Science Association, cited some failures outside of New York City that may throw light on the principal causes of failure:

The first association organized in Rochester, in 1852, was wound up, having failed to realize the expectations of its members, probably from the cause just named. The next effort in that city was made nineteen years later, and in the ensuing years a number of associations were organized there; but some "Building Lot Associations," which had in view a real estate speculation, were also founded there at the same time. The latter came to grief, and having been confounded in the public understanding with building and loan associations, these received much injury. One association organized in Elmira, and another in Waverly, in 1871, were closed before maturity, with consent of the stockholders. Two or three associations in existence in Albany, in 1871, lost heavily through mismanagement, some of their loans having been made on second mortgages. An association started in Elmira in 1875, began with by-laws accepting no premium of less than \$40 a share (20 per cent). There was great demand for the stock at first, but when, after four or five years, the borrowing slackened, the minimum rate of premium was reduced one half without obviating the trouble. Eight years ago the minimum premium was abolished entirely, and, we are told, "from that time the association began to grow in popularity. Its money was readily loaned, and while it received only \$62 on \$40,750 borrowed in 1887, and \$232 on \$60,000 borrowed in 1888, it is maturing a series of shares every year to the satisfaction of its shareholders, 95 per cent of whom are wage earners." The age of each series is about eleven years. This Elmira example is worthy of study of any one who thinks that large premiums are necessary to an association's prosperity.

Of the unsuccessful associations early in New York, all, I believe, were organized on the "terminating and gross premium" plan.

The Legislature of Connecticut caused an investigation of the associations in that State to be made some thirty years ago, and in 1860 they were forbidden to receive deposits after January 1, 1862. In 1865 they were required to return their deposits to the shareholders by July 1, 1886. The system is, however, becoming popular again in that State.

Mr. C. F. Southard of New York, who is assisting in the organization of many associations in that State, read a paper on "The Dangerous Side of Building Associations" before the American Social Science Association, last September. In this he pointed out as "the three leading dangers which menace this plan of banking in all the States to-day," the following: (1) Permitting a single member to hold a large number of shares of stock, and borrow on them; (2) The plan in general use of deducting the bonus bid from the sum borrowed; (3) The almost utter lack of knowledge of the Directors of the simple principles governing finance, of informing themselves in reference to the same. But, when well managed, Mr. Southard calls this system "the grandest, simplest, and most successful plan of cooperation ever made practicable in the two hemispheres."

The safety or the risk of this system of investment is increased directly in proportion as its original purpose is adhered to or departed from. As a means of speculation it should take no part. Well managed associations limit the amount of stock which one member may hold, and, consequently, the amount which he may borrow. In some States this limit is fixed by law, as in Massachusetts, where the maximum is twenty-five shares; the New York Act of 1875 limits the number of shares which a person may hold in one series, to ten unpledged and twenty pledged.

CALIFORNIA FAILURES.

Since the last publication of this bureau the failures in California have been quite marked. The collapse of the boom in Southern California seemed to have wrought disaster on many very promising associations. Los Angeles is more conspicuous than the other portions of the State for failures. No less than six associations are reported to have wound up their affairs, either by suspension of business or an out and out failure.

The location of failures in California, up to date, are as follows. Those that were wound up before reaching maturity are so classed, also:

NAMES.	Location.
East Side Building and Loan Association.....	Los Angeles.
Union Building and Loan Association.....	Los Angeles.
Los Angeles Homestead and Building Association.....	Los Angeles.
Los Angeles Mutual Building and Loan Association.....	Los Angeles.
Los Angeles Workingmen's Building Society.....	Los Angeles.
Real Estate and Building Association.....	Los Angeles.
Pasadena Building and Loan Association.....	Pasadena.
Oroville Building and Loan Association.....	Oroville.
Fresno Building and Loan Association.....	Fresno.

Home Building Association of Los Angeles.

The above association is rapidly winding up its affairs, and will soon cease to exist. The facts, as far as can be ascertained, are as follows: Soon after the association started, those who became members with the intention of borrowing were so many more than could be accommodated, that after a short time they began to file notices of withdrawal, and this has continued right along. During the past year those desiring to borrow money were given it as it was paid in monthly, but the income was too small to reloan promptly, and consequently those who have already borrowed are settling up with the association, and taking a release of all liability. They are allowed the full amount of dues paid and dividends, and upon paying the difference are released.

Fresno Failure.

The failure of the Fresno Building and Loan Association was due to a stringency in the money market. The association was started at a time when money was plenty and real estate active. Many people had secured lots and wished to build on them. Premium in the association figured high—too high to encourage borrowers. Then came the trouble. Many had partly paid for lots and found it hard to complete payments; and sooner than become delinquent, began to draw out their money. Those that needed money would not pay high premiums, and others could not get an appraisalment high enough on the value of their property to justify a loan from the association. Another reason for the failure of this association is given, but is only secondary to the causes already advanced. The American Building and Loan Association, of Minneapolis, one of the worst type of the so called "Nationals," came in with its "rustlers" and magnificent promises, and the people were captivated by the score. The local had no chance against their delusive promises. Many of the

local members were lead away and lost so heavily that faith in any association was hard to maintain. This fact, coupled with hard times and numerous withdrawals, made it impossible to recruit, and those remaining thought best to wind up rather than lose all. Outstanding loans were called in and placed in private hands, thus releasing the association of all obligations. The amounts returned to the treasury were divided pro rata among the remaining members and surrendered certificates. No loss was suffered, as all assessments were paid back, with interest at 5 per cent. The spirit of speculation in the Fresno community was too rampant, for the success of such an institution, whose existence was only for the purpose of encouraging home ownership and the saving of money.

San Bernardino Failure.

The direct cause of the failure of the San Bernardino Building and Loan Association was the embezzlement of the funds of the association by the Secretary, coupled with the fact that the Directors neglected to renew his bond every year. The Secretary had succeeded for a number of years in perpetuating himself in office. The scheme is not a new one by any means, and is practiced in all associations. In nine cases out of ten, it is the person desiring to keep the books who starts the association. He selects his own friends, and among themselves they start the association and elect him Secretary. Every year he solicits proxies, and votes the same men in office, who, in turn, perpetuate him in power. This thing had gone on for a number of years until the twentieth of January, 1890, at which time the annual election took place. The Secretary had sent out written requests for proxies, indorsed blanks, and stamped envelopes, and had succeeded in this manner to secure five hundred and sixty-five proxies out of one thousand two hundred. Three hundred and forty shares were controlled on the outside, which he was unable to get. He desired to elect five Directors, and would most likely have done so had it not been that these three hundred and forty shares were brought into successful operation by cumulating their votes, and electing two of their Directors, which gave them a majority of the Board. Thus the embezzler was dethroned, and a mass of rottenness lay exposed. The warning that has so often been sounded does not seem to have taught people enough to keep a look out for their own affairs. Defalcations, by similar methods, in associations across the Atlantic, have been mentioned in the newspapers of the country for some months past, and others are occurring daily, but the same dormant, listless, and palpable negligence of Directors still goes on.

Pasadena Failure.

Mr. Theo. Coleman, the Secretary of the Pasadena Building and Loan Association, in writing to us, says:

In answer to yours of the sixteenth asking for particulars as to the decline of the Pasadena Building and Loan Association, I have to say:

The members were not of a wage-earning class as a rule (in fact, very few of them), and as their income came irregularly, or they were out of town more or less, the payments were irregular. Many who were abundantly able to pay would not keep up their dues on account of the trouble of doing so. An association seems to require the support of men of moderate means who earn regularly their wages. Our association was looked upon as "small potatoes" by many of our members. Our losses will amount to very little, as loans were mostly repaid.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS VS. SAVINGS BANKS.

Considerable discussion has lately taken place relative to the superior value of building and loan associations to the community as against savings banks, with the view of showing that the latter are better than the former for securing a loan to build a home.

We cannot see the wisdom of attacking one unquestionably good thing in the hope of replacing it with another. Facts are even better than possibilities, and it strikes us that this is largely a question of what is, and what may be. It is a problem solved, arrayed against a problem to be solved.

Absolutely the only argument offered against building and loan associations is that their borrowing members pay a fractionally higher rate of interest for the use of the money than if they borrowed from a bank. One instance will answer this. From the time the borrower takes out his loan, he lives in his own house, and thus the rent he pays is applied to his loan. It is very doubtful if any arrangement could be made with a savings bank by which the borrower, without money or security, could effect this, no matter under what revised regulations they were operated. It is largely due to this that building and loan associations have been so phenomenally successful. In plain words, the rent money is purchase money. Without saying anything about the protection they offer to the members who, by reason of illness, are forced to allow their dues to lapse for a time, the withdrawal privileges and other advantages, let us see what these associations have done.

In a recent number of the "Journal of Economics" a review is made of their history and origin, the number of these associations in the country, their membership, assets, and liabilities. A few of them were organized under special Acts. The majority of those formed at first were unincorporated. The following figures are, however, taken from the latest available sources.

In New England the number of associations is between ninety and one hundred. Of these there are sixty-six in Massachusetts, fifteen in Maine, four in New Hampshire, three in Rhode Island, and six or seven in Connecticut. The assets of the "Coöperative Banks" of Massachusetts on October 1, 1888, were \$5,505,072 19, a gain of \$1,293,123 33 during the year. The open accounts numbered nine hundred and eighty-three thousand two hundred and two. The assets of the Maine associations at the close of the last fiscal year were \$187,967 77, a gain in one year of \$92,556 58. The shareholders numbered nine hundred and seventy-two. The New York statistics are very inadequate, as only twenty-four associations filed reports with the State Banking Department in 1888. Judge Seymour Dexter estimated the number last September at two hundred and seventy-five, and many have been organized since. The report of the New Jersey Labor Bureau for 1886, estimated the total number of associations in the State at one hundred and seventy. The complete returns sent in by one hundred and fifty-six of these showed thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and thirty-one shareholders, holding an average of five and one half shares each, with net assets of \$9,349,517 46. The number of associations in Pennsylvania is estimated at nine hundred, one half of which are in Philadelphia. Their shares are estimated to number one million, with a cash value of \$60,000,000. Mr. F. B. Sanborn, in his report to the Social Science Asso-

ciation last September, estimated the number of associations in the old slave States, outside of Delaware and Maryland, which support a good many, at two hundred and fifty. The first association in Ohio was organized in 1867, and now their number in that State is estimated at over six hundred. In Illinois, where the first association was organized in 1849, there are more than four hundred and fifty, which lend some \$36,000,000 a year to their members. In Minnesota, and especially in St. Paul, where the system dates back to 1869, the associations have proved wonderfully successful. They now number about one hundred and twenty-five, with an estimated investment of \$18,000,000. It is stated that "from eight to ten thousand homes in St. Paul have been in whole or in part secured to their owners with money advanced by the building societies." Michigan supports about fifty associations; California in 1887 had eleven, with assets of \$2,595,488, and they have found a lodgment as far west as Oregon.

Taking Mr. Sanborn's calculations, there are now from three thousand to five thousand of these coöperative organizations in the United States, with a constant investment of \$300,000,000, while the accumulation under this plan of saving during the last forty years has amounted to from \$500,000,000 to \$750,000,000. It is not surprising that the savings banks look on this system as a formidable rival to their own. Mr. Sanborn, estimating the investment in the Minnesota associations at \$18,000,000, says: "The deposits in Minnesota savings banks hardly exceed \$2,000,000, and the rapid growth of these associations has certainly checked the growth of savings banks there, as it has in Rochester, N.Y., in Buffalo, in Pittsburg, and in every State west of the Alleghanies." A decrease of \$893,703 in the deposits of the New York City savings banks in 1888 as compared to 1887, and of \$346,322 in those of Brooklyn, is attributed to the recent increase in the number of associations in those cities. What, now, is this system of coöperation, which has stood so long a trial, has won its way so steadily and so generally into popular favor, and has produced such wonderful financial results?

Why does it commend itself to so many persons of small incomes, and why have failures under it been so rare? We have answered all these questions before. Besides all this, it is very doubtful if any savings bank could be organized on a plan that would offer the same incentive to save as do the building associations. And right here is the secret of their success.

They induce improvident men to invest, and once investors, they are made provident. At the beginning of their lessons in economy, they become property holders, and a spirit of thrift and pride is aroused that would never be engendered by deposits in a bank vault. There is a human way of discussing this subject, as well as a mathematical way, and the former is even the weightier.

So far, as an institution for savings, no scheme has yet been evolved which, in safety of funds, economy in management and rates of interest, has ever approached the building and loan associations.

Even admitting the entire practicability of the savings banks idea, they would fail in their purpose in small towns where associations thrive to the welfare of the community.

B. F. Northrup, LL.D., in an article on "The Influence of House Ownership," pays a handsome tribute to the "City of Homes" (Philadelphia). He says:

Philadelphia, as the greatest workshop of America, furnishes a striking influence in point. Its comparative exemption from strikes is due to the fact that, as a rule, the workman there owns his home; hence, he is as conservative as the capitalist. You may find scores of squares with nice brick houses of workmen, not one of which is a tenement house. Philadelphia has now double the number of dwelling houses of any other city of its size in the world. This marvelous increase in its homesteads is due to its cooperative building and loan associations, numbering over four hundred.* They have been tried for over forty years, and have proved such valuable forces in promoting industry, economy, sobriety, thrift, and prosperity, that the State encourages them by exempting all their stock and mortgages from taxation. Though the holding of these associations exceed \$50,000,000, they are managed by workmen at little expense, and are always open to public scrutiny. Failures have been very rare—less than in any other class of financial associations. The worst of those, closed during the panic, 1873, paid 93 cents on the dollar. These associations, so unique, tried so long and so successfully, are a model for the workmen of the country, certainly, in large manufacturing centers.

That I may speak authoritatively, I will epitomize certain statements kindly furnished me by an eminent Philadelphian especially conversant with this subject, who says: The tenement house is unknown here. In the riots of 1877 the twenty thousand members of building and loan associations acted as an effective counterpoise to the lawless throngs that crowded the streets. The instinct of self-preservation, of social order, was as strong with them as with the wealthier classes, and was even more effectual. It neutralized in their own camp the clamors of a vicious and riotous rabble, so that the presence of the Mayor and police was sufficient to quell all disorder without collision. These associations have been a potent factor in making our people prosperous and moral, encouraging sobriety, and preventing dissipation. The absence of any socialistic tendencies can undoubtedly be traced to the general ownership of homes.

In Switzerland, out of four hundred and eighty-five thousand households, four hundred and sixty-five thousand are householders. Here is one secret of the remarkable patriotism and prosperity of that people, and of their comparative exemption from labor troubles.

OVERDRAFT.

A few associations provide that no loan can be made until the money has actually been paid into the treasury, from dues, interest, etc., and then it shall be loaned only at the regular monthly meetings to the highest bidder. This primitive principle has been overlooked by the majority of associations, and the consequence is the sale of money that does not belong to the association. This overdrawing on the treasury may have many commendable features, but it is not carrying out the true design of building and loan associations. The margin of profit to the association is too small to admit of the extensive use of such practices, and only tends to inflate the actual gain of the society.

The New Jersey Bureau, in speaking of this, says:

It will be noticed that in many associations the aggregate investment exceeds the net assets, which in some drop below the face value of the amounts placed on bond and mortgage. This is largely due to the practice, not to be commended, prevalent in some localities, of selling money before it has accumulated in the treasury from dues, and of borrowing money from the banks to satisfy the loans made. A number of associations adopt what is called "a scale of payments"—the successful bidder gets his loan by installments, at intervals depending upon the progress of the building he is erecting, but pays interest on the whole amount from the date of his bid. In cases where money is in demand, it frequently results, as above stated, that the association interested acts merely as a broker, borrowing money to lend it to its own members. This, barring accidents, is an easy way of increasing profits, but it is not conservative building and loan association management. While the practice possibly is not illegal, it is speculative, and entirely foreign to the true design of these cooperative enterprises, whose funds are supposed to consist of nothing but the periodical accumulations of their members. The best and safest way is to provide, as is expressed in one of the constitutions, that "no loans shall be made until the money is actually paid into the treasury."

This question of overdraft is a most serious one, and should be so considered by the associations. A society in its desire to make loans should not overstep the bounds of discretion. Any society that carries \$100,000 loan, as is actually the case with one of our local associations, burdens itself with responsibilities, and takes the momentous risk never before known in the annals of building and loan associations. It will tie up the resources of the association for years to come, and deprive many of the opportunity to secure for themselves a home. The membership discouraged by such proceedings will

* Later returns place them at one thousand two hundred.

draw out, and the society having no funds to replenish its treasury, a collapse can be looked for. To say the least the Directors of such an association cannot be actuated by motives of pride, for the welfare of their charge, or else the wishes of the majority would be better protected.

FRAMING BY-LAWS.

The by-laws of the majority of the building and loan associations in California are alike. They embody the same features and, as a rule, are over and above criticism, as they should be. The community, however, cannot be too cautious when seeking investment in institutions of this character, to ascertain the distinguishing features between those of a good local and a so called national association. We are, however, surprised to say that in one or two local associations the by-laws have been drawn up for the ostensible purpose of centering and retaining the executive power in the hands of the originators, thus robbing the scheme of its mutuality. The idea is to keep the management, as much as practicable, in the hands of the membership, without the possibility of upsetting things, owing to the dissention of some aggressive and dissatisfied individual. It should be the purpose of persons desiring to form an association to select from some existing society a copy of the best by-laws in use. Many Secretaries do not know the good and bad features, and have, therefore, organized on faulty methods by copying the errors of others.

The failure of the State to legislate on these institutions at the last session of the Legislature, and the almost unprecedented growth of new associations during the past two years, has lead to a great diversity among them. The "Storke bill," although possessing some minor objectionable features, on the whole was especially adapted to our uses. Where these associations are carefully regulated by law, and wisely managed, they offer greater inducements to our mechanics and the better class of workmen to save money regularly, and enable them to own their own houses, thus not only benefiting themselves individually, but also the State at large. Where they are badly and fraudulently managed they become a source of loss and suffering, of business distrust, discouragement, and demoralization.

An eminent authority asks: "Is it not true that the prosperity of the masses of the people is not only measured by their accumulation of property, but, in fact, caused by it?" Then he says: "Certainly, accumulation is governed by three factors: 1st, the spirit of saving; 2d, the power of earning; 3d, the means of saving safely." These three factors strike the keynote, all of which are more common to the building and loan association than to any other source or system. It is the incessant contact with people who have already formed this habit—the contagious spirit manifested and fostered by shareholders in a building and loan association, that have made financiers, tradesmen, house owners, and loyal American citizens out of the more unfortunate of our wage-earning community. They have imbued the spirit of economy and thrift; they put within their own management the power of earning; the accumulation of their hard earned dollars multiplied tenfold when placed collectively in a building fund, while individually it was powerless, which was the means of saving safely. The building association, if thus properly managed, is hedged about with every precaution. No extravagance is nurtured or allowed. No bill of salaries or incidental expenses is

crammed down the throat of the investor. Everything is over and above board.

The lamentable case of the Secretary of the San Bernardino Building and Loan Association is a fair example of how fraud can be worked, and how it will be continued to be worked unless precautionary measures are taken. The limitation of the stock that one person should hold should be enforced, but just what the manner should be can readily be drawn from the average shares held by persons throughout the State. The Wisconsin law does not make this restriction, and in complaining of the want of this, a Secretary writes:

It will be seen by our prospectus that we started out to make this a poor man's association, and proposed to guard it so that the capitalist, or richer ones, could not control or crowd out the poorer; but we found in most essential points that the statutes are against us, in that they require *shares of stock* to vote instead of membership. This allows the capitalist to come in and gobble up the stock, and control the direction of matters. It seems to me that a change in the statutes that relate to associations of our nature would be beneficial to the class of people we desire to reach and help.

This lack of legal protection to the army of shareholders has shaken confidence in some associations. However, the Secretaries did not desire legislation, "because the odium of a suspicion was cast upon their integrity, and the hardships that would accrue, upon passage of the bill, would be unbearable." We did not take the Secretary into consideration. His interests are secondary and subservient to the wishes of the stockholders. It was to protect the latter and to encourage the growth of building and loan associations that actuated us to advocate its passage. That such special enactments are necessary cannot be denied. The statistics of these institutions are instructive, and as can be seen, they are taking a high and respected position in the financial enterprises of the State. That they should be under official inspection is also evident from the volume of business done and the loop holes open to fraud.

Some time ago the Chicago "Tribune," in speaking of the collapse of the British-American Loan and Building Association, said that where the associations are left to take care of themselves, or the management drifts into incompetent or unfaithful hands, disappointments and failures are inevitable. Many more associations like this British-American are destined to such a collapse.

Since the Legislature refused to provide any system of inspection for such societies, building associations in this State will have to work out for themselves the problem of the survival of the fittest. Fully one third of such societies are unfit and unworthy to survive. The first financial flurry will make their weakness plain enough, and the sooner they collapse and are wound up the better. When the time comes for the downfall of more rotten and unworthy concerns the effect will be to shake confidence in all such associations, and cause a "run on them;" but those which are on a sound basis and well managed can afford to stand a considerable strain to prove themselves trustworthy.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS.

We are not disposed to criticise, nor is it a part of the duties of this bureau to instruct, the Secretaries of building and loan associations throughout the State in the manner of keeping accounts; but we do advocate a system of accounts to be incorporated in our statutes and enforcing their use. The profound ignorance manifested in some returns

to this office is proof of this necessity. Many write that they are not supplying information on their system of dividing profits. Others have no time to answer, although they have made a vain attempt to wade through the schedule of questions submitted to them. Some few have stopped short and acknowledged their inability to fathom the interrogatories. The returns from other Secretaries are most interesting, and very instructive. Practical experience has taught them what they know.

The Square Rule.

C. K. Clark, an experienced and intelligent accountant, has submitted the following rule for dividing profits. It is herewith published for the first time, and ought to be of incalculable benefit to those Secretaries who, at a great loss of time and labor, are compelled to apportion profits on the old plan:

Multiply the number of shares in each series by the square of the years paid in; as one year by one, and two years by four, etc. Add the results of this multiplication, and divide the sum into the total profits. Multiply the quotient obtained by the square of the years as above.

Example.—Quotient 90c. $\times 1$, for one year; 90×4 , for two years, and so on. The result gives the profit of one share in the various series. To this profit add the amount paid in on each series for the value of each series on one share.

Per Cent Rule.

Another rule which he presents is properly called the "Per Cent Rule," and can be expressed as follows:

Multiply the shares in each series by the number of months paid in; then multiply each result by the average time of each series investment, as expressed in years and fractions of a year. Add the result of this multiplication, and divide the sum total into the total net profits made, and the result will be the *per cent* of profit. Find the profit of each share by multiplying the average payment on each series by the percentage for the time, as, \$12 paid, profit 12 per cent— 6×12 per cent = 72 cents profit; \$24 paid, 12 per cent profit— 12×24 per cent = \$2 88 profit.

Distribution Plan of Hon. Seymour Dexter.

Hon. Seymour Dexter, in his admirable treatise on "Coöperative Savings and Loan Associations," supplies the following information on distribution of profits:

The gross profits of the association will consist of interest, premiums, share of profits left by withdrawing shareholders, fines, transfer, and entrance fees. The principal item, of course, will be interest. It is not desirable that premiums should amount to a large sum, because large premiums mean that the borrower will, in effect, pay large interest; and when he does so it works injustice as between the borrower and the holder of free shares, by giving to the latter large profits at the expense of the former. Dues paid cannot, of course, be reckoned as profits; they are capital.

For the purpose of illustration, we will first describe the distribution of profits at the close of the first fiscal year, in an association which issues a yearly series only. The expense of conducting the business should always be paid in full up to the time when the distribution is made. We will assume that the association has issued during the year one thousand one hundred shares of stock; that some of these have been withdrawn, so that at the end of the fiscal year only one thousand shares are outstanding. Upon each of these shares there have been paid during the year \$12 in dues, making the total upon all shares \$12,000. It may prove that the dues are in arrears on some shares; if so, the amount so in arrears, and the fines thereon, should be treated as an asset, because it is a sum due the association, and will be paid. The assets of the association will consist of loans, for which it holds securities, cash on hand, dues, interest in arrears, and fines accrued thereon. The sum of these will constitute the assets on hand; but to be absolutely accurate and just in the distribution, there is another item to be included in the assets for the purpose of the distribution of profits, namely, the interest on the loans for the last month of the fiscal year; that is, the fiscal year for convenience should commence with the first meeting in the year, and will end at the beginning of the first meeting in the next fiscal year. The interest paid at the first meeting of the next fiscal year accrued during the last

month of the old fiscal year, and should be counted among the assets of that year in ascertaining the exact profits of the year. Adding the interest upon the loans to be paid at the next meeting to the assets above named, we have the total assets for the purpose of distribution. Deduct the \$12,000 liability for dues paid, which constitutes in fact the capital of the association, and the remainder will show the net profits of the year's business. Now, if we divide this net profit by the number of shares outstanding, viz.: one thousand, the quotient will be the sum that should be added to each share as a dividend in the distribution of profits.

This a simple method, but another method may be pursued, viz.: dividing the net profits by the total amount of capital, namely, the \$12,000, and the quotient will then be the percentage to be added to each dollar of the capital as a dividend.

In case of an association having several series outstanding at the time of the distribution, this method must be followed. When the dividend has been added to the \$12 dues paid during the year, their sum constitutes the "holding value" of each share of stock at the beginning of the next fiscal year, and the sum of such "holding value" of all the shares will constitute the capital of the association at the beginning of the next fiscal year. In this distribution we have assumed that there were no liabilities except the capital stock. If the association owes borrowed money, the amount would be treated as a liability in making the statement to find the net profits for distribution.

"Partnership Plan."

Another explanation of the process used in the division of profits is the following, which appeared in the "Building Association and Home Journal" some time ago. It is believed to be the "partnership plan," or, as designated in the arithmetics, "compound partnership," and the rule given is as follows:

Multiply each partner's capital by the time it was employed, and divide the gain or loss in proportion to these products.

Two persons enter into partnership and gain \$328. A puts in \$800 for five months, and B \$700 for six months. What was each man's share of the gain?

Operation.

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \$800 \times 5 & = & \$4,000 = \text{A's for one month.} \\
 700 \times 6 & = & 4,200 = \text{B's for one month.} \\
 \hline
 & & \$8,200 = \text{whole for one month.} \\
 4000 \div 8200 & = & \frac{20}{41} = \text{A's share of the capital.} \\
 4200 \div 8200 & = & \frac{21}{41} = \text{B's share of the capital.} \\
 328 \times \frac{20}{41} & = & \$160 = \text{A's gain.} \\
 328 \times \frac{21}{41} & = & \$168 = \text{B's gain.}
 \end{array}$$

There is much more work in the above than appears on the surface, and there are other processes which are believed to be easier in practice.

A building association, it may be assumed, has six series, and one hundred shares in each, and the net profit, \$6,678. This may be divided according to the following rule:

Multiply each series' investment (dues counted full paid) by the average time invested. Add results for product of results. Multiply each result by the total gain since organization, and divide in each case by product of results. The quotients will be each series' gain. Divide each series' gain by number of shares in that series to find the gain per share.

Operation.	SERIES.	Number of Shares.	Dues Paid per Share	Total Investment.	Average Time in Months	Results.	Total Gain	Product of Results	Gain per Series	Shares	Gain per Share
First		$100 \times 72 =$	$\$72$	$\$7,200 \times 36 =$	$\$259,200$	$\$6,678 =$	$\$17,310,557,600 \div$	$\$655,200 =$	$\$2,641$	$88 \div 100 =$	$\$26$ 41.88
Second		$100 \times 60 =$	60	$6,000 \times 30 =$	180,000	$\times 6,678 =$	$1,202,040,000 \div$	$655,200 =$	1,834	$61 \div 100 =$	18 84.06
Third		$100 \times 48 =$	48	$4,800 \times 24 =$	115,200	$\times 6,678 =$	$769,305,600 \div$	$655,200 =$	1,174	$14 \div 100 =$	11 74.14
Fourth		$100 \times 36 =$	36	$3,600 \times 18 =$	64,800	$\times 6,678 =$	$432,734,400 \div$	$655,200 =$	660	$46 \div 100 =$	6 60.46
Fifth		$100 \times 24 =$	24	$2,400 \times 12 =$	28,800	$\times 6,678 =$	$192,326,400 \div$	$655,200 =$	293	$53 \div 100 =$	2 93.53
Sixth		$100 \times 12 =$	12	$1,200 \times 6 =$	7,200	$\times 6,678 =$	$48,081,600 \div$	$655,200 =$	73	$38 \div 100 =$	73 38
Product of results.						$\$655,200$			$\$6,678$	00	

The work is greatly shortened by issuing a formula which has been devised. It runs in numerical order for a society issuing series, beginning with the last series, as follows: 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144, etc.

When the formula is used the shares are multiplied by the formula, instead of the investment being multiplied by the time. The rest of the rule remains unchanged.

SERIES.	Operation.				Gainer per Share		
	Shares	Formulas	Results	Total Gain			
First	100	$\times 36 =$	$\$3,600 \times$	$\$6,678 =$	$\$24,040,800 \div$	$\$9,100 =$	$\$2,641.88$
Second	100	$\times 25 =$	$2,500 \times$	$6,678 =$	$16,695,000 \div$	$9,100 =$	$1,834.61$
Third	100	$\times 16 =$	$1,600 \times$	$6,678 =$	$10,684,800 \div$	$9,100 =$	$1,174.14$
Fourth	100	$\times 9 =$	$900 \times$	$6,678 =$	$6,010,200 \div$	$9,100 =$	660.46
Fifth	100	$\times 4 =$	$400 \times$	$6,678 =$	$2,671,200 \div$	$9,100 =$	293.53
Sixth	100	$\times 1 =$	$100 \times$	$6,678 =$	$667,800 \div$	$9,100 =$	73.38
Product of results				$\$9,100$			$\$6,678.00$

The formula or money-making power of a share is determined by squaring the number of months.

The power of a share one hundred and thirty-two months old is $132 \times 132 = 17,424$; that is, 17,424 times the power of \$1 paid in one month. When the shares are issued yearly, the formula is made by squaring the number of years, as above. The solution of the formula, while given some time ago, is repeated here to make the figures as useful as possible to those who intend to use them, viz.:

If a \$12 share has the money-making power of *one* (arbitrary), average time six months, then a \$24 share, with twelve months average time, is the power of *four*, the latter being twice the money of the former, and twice the time ($2 \times 2 = 4$). Therefore, if the \$12 share earns 36 cents, the \$24 share earns \$1.44, or four times as much. When the foregoing plans are perfectly understood, a still shorter method may be used to prove the work of the Secretary, namely: Proceed with the rule until the "product of results" is obtained (in this case \$9,100), then divide the gain of it as follows: $\$6,678 \div 9,100 = 73.38$.

This at once gives the gain of *one share* in the last series 73.38 cents. Now multiply this by the formula and the gain of a single share in each series is known.

Operation.

$73.38 \times 36 =$	$\$26.41.68$
$73.38 \times 25 =$	$18.34.50$
$73.38 \times 16 =$	$11.74.08$
$73.38 \times 9 =$	$16.60.42$
$73.38 \times 4 =$	$2.93.52$
$73.38 \times 1 =$	73.38

The division of the gain, \$244,046, between the ten thousand shares, using the formula of 1, 4, 9, 16, etc., would be as follows:

SERIES.	Shares.	Formula.
First	$1,000 \times$	$\$100 = \$100,000$
Second	$1,000 \times$	$81 = 81,000$
Third	$1,000 \times$	$64 = 64,000$
Fourth	$1,000 \times$	$49 = 49,000$
Fifth	$1,000 \times$	$36 = 36,000$
Sixth	$1,000 \times$	$25 = 25,000$
Seventh	$1,000 \times$	$16 = 16,000$
Eighth	$1,000 \times$	$9 = 9,000$
Ninth	$1,000 \times$	$4 = 4,000$
Tenth	$1,000 \times$	$1 = 1,000$
		$\$385,000$

$\$244,046 \div 385,000 = 63.38$. That is, 63.38 cents per one share in the last, or tenth series.

Now multiply this by the formula, and the gain of a single share in each series is shown:

Shares.	Gains.
63.38×100= \$63 38.00×1,000	\$63,380 00
63.38× 81= 51 33.78×1,000	51,337 80
63.38× 64= 40 56.32×1,000	40,563 20
63.38× 49= 31 05.62×1,000	31,056 20
63.38× 36= 22 81.68×1,000	22,816 80
63.38× 25= 15 84.50×1,000	15,845 00
63.38× 16= 10 14.08×1,000	10,140 80
63.38× 9= 5 70.42×1,000	5,704 20
63.38× 4= 2 53.52×1,000	2,535 20
63.38× 1= 63.38×1,000	633 80
Undivided	\$244,013 00
	33 00
Total gains	\$244,046 00

The real gain being a fraction over 63.38 of a dollar for the tenth series, accounts for an undivided balance of \$33.

This plan of division is open to objection, because it does not give to the older series as much gain as would appear to be due them in example society worked out upon strict mathematical progress. The rejection of the plan also involves many nice points of building society science, and it has been discussed at great length by experts in the business. These questions cannot be considered at this time, and the plan is given for what it is worth. There is this to be said, however: If this serial society decided to cease issuing series and gradually wind up its shares in the ordinary course of the business, it is not likely that any one of the series would have gained, at the end of ten years, more than the division given to the oldest series in this instance.

E. B. Rambo's Plan for Dividing Gains.

When the net gain from all sources is ascertained at the close of the period for which it is desired to apportion the profits:

First ascertain what capital remains uninvested of that which was reported as invested at the close of the last period. To this invested capital, first apportion its gain at the average profit, interest, and premium it has produced or earned. Deduct this amount from the total profit for the period, leaving a balance of gains which has been made purely from the new business, new installments, and investments of the period with which you are dealing. Find the amount of installments paid in for the period, and the gains from invested capital; add these together, and to this amount apportion the remaining gains from all sources, and by a per cent it is carried to each series, and to each share in the series.

Mr. Rambo is an intelligent and active worker in the Citizens' Building and Loan Association of San Francisco, and was formerly identified with similar institutions in New Jersey.

The Secretaries on the Dividing of Profits.

Mission Home and Loan Association.

Only such premiums as are actually earned are apportioned as profits. Of the deducted premiums one eighth is apportioned each year. Premiums received on amount of overdraft not considered earned. Six per cent interest allowed on passive capital, balance of profit divided among the existing series.

Santa Fe Building and Loan Association (San Bernardino).

According to average investment.

Napa Building and Loan Association (Napa).

Partnership plan.

Columbia Building and Loan Association (Los Angeles).

The non-borrower at the close of the series gets \$200, less the average premium for every month the series have been in existence. One per cent of the premium is considered earned; this with the interest, etc., is divided by the number of shares in the series, and is considered profits.

Benicia Building and Loan Association (Benicia).

Allow each share 7 per cent interest on its value, and divide remaining profits pro rata.

Southern California Loan Association (Los Angeles).

We use the system laid down by Edmund Wrigley, in his work entitled "How to Manage Building Associations," both for computing earnings and in keeping accounts.

Equity Building and Loan Association (Oakland).

Have two distinct classes of stock. Investment stock receives 7 per cent, compounding semi-annually, or interest can be drawn quarterly, or half yearly. Borrowing stock is issued to those only to whom loans are granted. The accumulated earnings from surplus interest, premiums, membership fees, and fines, are disposed of as follows: First, the 7 per cent interest to investment stock, then salaries, rent, taxes, and printing are paid; balance left prorated, share and share alike, to the borrowing stockholders, at the end of each six months.

The Loan and Building Association (Santa Barbara).

No dividends paid. The members continue paying until the shares reach the value of \$200 each. The series is then matured and closed.

California Building and Loan Association (Alameda).

Eight per cent to shares in force at beginning of year; balance of net profits pooled and divided equally amongst all shares in force at end of year.

Oakland Building and Loan Association (Oakland).

You will notice on page 13 of our pamphlet sent you by this mail that the monthly payment on \$1,000 borrowed is \$21 87. From a careful estimate, and comparing reports of other societies, we believe that our shares will mature in fifty-four months. Our policy is to pay only a reasonable rate of interest on withdrawals, saving all the profits for the persistent stockholders.

Tulare Building and Loan Association (Tulare).

Having but one series out, the matter has not yet become complicated. Plan for distributing profits when additional series shall have been issued has not been perfected.

Marin County Mutual Building and Loan Association (San Rafael).

Multiply each series' investment by the average time invested, and add the results together for a sum of results; multiply each sum by the total net earnings of the association, and divide the product by the sum of results, the quotient in each case showing each series' share of the net earnings; divide each series' share by the number of shares in that series, and the result will be the net gain per share.

San José Building and Loan Association (San José).

First—The full expense for the year is wiped out by profit and loss account. Second—The loans which were made up to the time of the issuance of the various series is given the rate per cent which said loans bear, being 6 per cent, going to the credit of said each series; then the balance is divided amongst the whole number of shares in force.

Second Colton Building and Loan Association (Colton).

We would like some information on this point. As we will not divide until January next, and will look into the matter thoroughly, any information you may have would be very acceptable.

Los Gatos Building and Loan Association (Los Gatos).

Time will not permit me to explain our system.

Sausalito Mutual Loan Association (Sausalito).

Take the amount to each of the shareholders in each series at last distribution of profits, at end of fiscal year, and one half the amount of dues paid during current fiscal year for capital. Divide capital into amount of net revenue for general percentage of profits; apply this rate of percentage to the sum of each share's dues and profits, and one half current year's dues, which gives the portion of profits for each share.

Nucleus Building and Loan Association (San José).

We add up the total earnings, such as fees, interest, fines, and premiums, and divide pro rata among all shares in force (issued), after deducting expense account.

Fortuna Building and Loan Association (Fortuna).

Credited to shares as paid up capital.

San Luis Building and Loan Association (San Luis Obispo).

No division.

Santa Rosa Building and Loan Association (Santa Rosa).

Each series receives its portion of net profits for any one year as its capital bears to the whole.

San Bernardino Building and Loan Association (San Bernardino).

Until January, 1890, all premiums bid and interest, fees, and fines, were called profits. Deducting expenses from same and dividing by number of shares in force was called the net profits per share. Since January, 1890, have been distributing premiums to each three months (on supposition that the association would terminate each series in eight years from starting), adding interest, fees, and fines as earned, and deducting expenses; then dividing net earnings by the number of shares in force.

Stockton Land, Loan, and Building Association (Stockton).

Partnership plan. Allow each series (except last) interest on its net capital up to time last series was issued; deduct several amounts from the net profits; divide balance pro rata between total number of shares, adding to result pro rata of interest in each individual series.

Eintracht Spar und Bau Verein (San Francisco).

Partnership rule.

San Diego Building and Loan Association (San Diego).

Having ascertained the net profits, the series in existence over a year are first credited with 8 per cent interest on last year's holding value for so many shares as there are in force at the time of this calculation. The remainder of the net profits is then divided among all the series, share and share alike, provided that the last series has run at least a year.

Visalia Building and Loan Association (Visalia).

See our by-laws, which are as follows:

SECTION 1. Stockholders wishing to withdraw from this association, or desiring to surrender a part or all of their stock, shall be entitled to do so, and shall receive such amounts as may be determined by the Board of Directors, which shall not exceed the amounts hereinafter specified, to wit:

First—On shares of stock that have been issued less than one year, the amount of installments actually paid in upon the shares so proposed to be surrendered, after deducting therefrom all fines and forfeitures due from the withdrawing stockholder.

Second—On shares of stock that have been issued one year or over, the amount of installments actually paid in upon the shares of stock so proposed to be surrendered, after deducting therefrom all fines and forfeitures due from the withdrawing stockholder; and in addition thereto shall receive $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the net earnings of the stock proposed to be surrendered, for each and every month that his stock has been issued over and above twelve months; *provided, however*, that five days previous to any regular monthly meeting he shall give notice in writing of his intention so to withdraw; *provided further*, that no more than one half of the funds in the series to which his stock belongs shall be used for such purpose at any one time without the consent of a majority of the Board of Directors. Said stockholders so withdrawing shall be paid in the order of their notices.

Metropolitan Loan Association (Los Angeles).

Profits are divided by an expert accountant.

Savings Fund and Building Association (Los Angeles).

The profits are determined after the following rule, viz.: Each series' investment to be multiplied by the average time invested, the results to be added together for a sum of results, each sum to be multiplied by the total net earnings of the association, the product divided by the sum of results, the quotient in each case showing each series' share of the net earnings; divide each series' share of the net earnings by the number of shares in that series, and the result will be the net gain per share.

The Home Savings Bank and Loan Association (Los Angeles).

First, ascertain net profits for the term; then credit each series that was in operation before the beginning of the term with 9 per cent interest on the back value of the stock, as shown by statement made at the end of last term; after which divide the remaining profits pro rata among the total number of shares in all series.

Modesto Building and Loan Association (Modesto).

Voluntary withdrawals receive interest on their dues, paid at 6 per cent per annum, and no part of the profits. After five years, the Board of Directors may compel the withdrawal of the shares of non-borrowers, paying them their pro rata of profits up to time of withdrawal.

Security Loan Association (San Francisco).

After deducting expense account from profit, we retain 15 per cent as undivided profits to cover the amount due the Treasurer. What is then left, after crediting each series with 7 per cent on its paid in capital, we divide pro rata.

REMARKS OF SECRETARIES.

Mission Home and Loan Association.

If the borrower, whose premium has been deducted, returns his loan before the close of the series, we refund him a proportion of the premium.

Santa Fe Building and Loan Association.

We claim this form of association to be the best, because: first, the premium is deducted in installments, and thus the borrower knows just what amount he is borrowing; also, simplifying accounts and leaving no question in regard to earned profits; secondly, members can enter at any time, by payment of one installment and entrance fee, thus obtaining members who cannot or will not pay up back installments on stock, and possibly would have grown out of the idea by the time a new series is issued. The members of this association are chiefly employes of the Southern California Railway. We are yet in our infancy, are small in members, the embezzlement of a local contemporary's Secretary having injured our growth, but we are on a sound basis, and expect to "get there" in time.

Napa Building and Loan Association (Napa).

T. N. Mount, former Secretary, having business in San Francisco, resigned June 13, 1890, at which time I was elected. Our association is a serial one, and is up to all requirements.

Columbia Building and Loan Association (Los Angeles).

I attach two sections of our by-laws, which we consider the fairest for borrowers and non-borrowers. The series must necessarily wind up sooner:

SEC. 59. When every share shall have been furnished with a loan of \$200, less the average premium, or the net cash on hand shall be sufficient to pay to each free share of stock \$200, less the average premium paid by borrowers up to that date, the Directors shall pay over to each free share \$200, less average premium. The person holding such free shares shall at once surrender the same, and cease to be a member of the association. The association shall then also deliver to each mortgagor who has fully complied with the conditions of his mortgage or deed of trust, a discharge thereof, and all papers connected therewith. Any balance remaining shall be paid to the shareholders, in proportion to the number of shares held by each. All arrears must be paid up by delinquents.

SEC. 60. The average premium, above referred to, is for the purpose of equalizing the profit of the borrower with that of the non-borrower. It must be ascertained as follows: From the total amount of premiums bid for loans, deduct amount of premiums refunded to borrowers, and the balance is the net premium actually earned by the company. Divide this net premium by the number of dollars that produced it, and the quotient is the average premium, which, deducted from the face value (\$200) of free shares held by non-borrowers, will give the amount due in cash to each of said non-borrowers.

Oakland Building and Loan Association (Oakland).

We claim for our association rigid economy, fair and honest dealing with every stockholder. Nine tenths of premium is paid on the monthly installment plan, all being paid in forty-eight months.

We believe our plan is fully set forth in our pamphlet, to which we would respectfully refer. We keep a daily balance sheet, and our office is open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. We have no formalities about paying borrowers, their loans being paid as promptly as at any bank.

No forfeitures, no entrance fees; and withdrawals are paid when certificates are returned properly indorsed.

Tulare Building and Loan Association (Tulare).

We cannot suggest; on the contrary, we are seeking information. We desire to issue additional series at stated intervals, and the stumbling block we run up against, just now, is how to distribute profits justly to shareholders in each series.

Marin County Mutual Building and Loan Association (San Rafael).

Our system is substantially the same as the plan of working of associations incorporated in San Francisco and Alameda Counties within four or five years past, such as the Homestead of Berkeley, and others.

San José Building and Loan Association (San José).

The San José Building and Loan Association has been prosperous from the start, and is the direct cause of more building in our city than all the balance combined. It enables the poorer classes to secure homes, which they could not do in other ways. We look upon outside associations as uncoöperative, and void of the desirable results—being wholly speculative by parties conducting them.

Second Colton Building and Loan Association (Colton).

We started out on a terminating plan and issued one thousand shares, but only sold five hundred of them; so we held the remaining five hundred for two and a quarter years, and then opened the second series with the five hundred shares, which are now on sale.

Los Gatos Building and Loan Association (Los Gatos).

System about the same as the San José Building and Loan Association.

Nucleus Building and Loan Association (San José).

I append herewith our printed statement for first fiscal year, which I hope will explain everything not already done.

Santa Rosa Building and Loan Association (Santa Rosa).

I note that under the head of assets you have dues. I do not think it proper to put dues due as assets, because there is no way for you to force the payment of same, and further, they become liabilities the moment they are paid, which reduces the net profit obtained by terming them assets.

San Bernardino Building and Loan Association (San Bernardino).

The Secretary for 1887, 1888, and 1889 was short in his account, and the association will likely lose about \$3,000 in that way. His bond had expired and was not renewed in time. The business of each series was kept separate, which has caused much dissatisfaction to stockholders in second series, as most of the loss falls on that series. The work of the Secretary has been greatly increased by keeping profits of each series as a separate business.

Stockton Land, Loan, and Building Association (Stockton).

The association, with exception of two or three months, has had no trouble in loaning its money. The prospect, even after our issue of fifteen hundred shares in fourth series, looks favorable to our loaning more money than we will take in, as applications seem to increase each month. We find that the people have to be educated to the workings and benefits of these associations, and we work with that end in view. Our report shows the results.

Eintracht Spar und Bau Verein (San Francisco).

Do not charge premium, but deduct interest in advance.

San Diego Building and Loan Association (San Diego).

The system is plain, and the profits are actually earned.

Visalia Building and Loan Association (Visalia).

We keep our series entirely separate and distinct from one another, but have considered them one in above figures. The affair is a local one, gotten up for the sole purpose of assisting residents of this city in acquiring and improving real estate. Our association should be preferred for the following reasons:

First—All the officers are residents of the city, and personal acquaintances of the stockholders.

Second—We advance more on securities. Where we feel at all doubtful about the security, we require a bond for prompt payments, with two sureties.

Third—Our expenses are very small, paying no rent or other expenses than mentioned.

While our books often show an overdraft on treasury—warrants drawn at date of loan for full amount—it really seldom occurs, the loans being paid in installments as the buildings progress.

Metropolitan Loan Association (Los Angeles).

Since sending you our report we have opened six hundred and twenty-nine shares in the sixth series.

Savings Fund and Building Association (Los Angeles).

Our system offers a safe investment to the non-borrowing member, as well as the borrowing member, the shares being pledged as additional security in each case when a member borrows; hence, the securities become more valuable each month. It appears to me to be a more equitable plan, inasmuch as it is easier for a borrower to pay his premium in monthly installments than to have it deducted from the amount of his loan, and then he only pays interest on what he receives. I should not care to pay interest for seven or eight years on money I do not have the use of.

The Home Investment Building and Loan Association (Los Angeles).

The only difference between this association and similar associations organized under the "Philadelphia" plan, is:

First—We allow our stockholders to withdraw at any time the full amount paid in, and after their stock is one year old we give in addition one eighth of declared profits for each year the stock is old.

Second—We allow borrowers to repay loans at any time, either the whole amount borrowed, or the amount borrowed on one or more shares.

Third—Our by-laws distinctly state the terms on which borrowers can repay loans, viz.: by paying the net amount of money actually received, and one eighth premium for each year their stock has been in operation.

Modesto Building and Loan Association (Modesto).

We have no absolute forfeitures. For features which, in my judgment, commend themselves to all institutions of this character that wish to act fairly toward the stockholders, both borrowers and non-borrowers, see Sections 6, 8, and 9 of Article IV of our by-laws, a copy of which I now inclose.

Security Loan Association (San Francisco).

We issue no free shares after the issue of the first series.

Citizens' Building and Loan Association (San Francisco).

Replying to the tenth question in your blank "form" sent me, I shall say that the "rate of expense of management to the profits" is no guide as a comparison with associations, because some associations deduct a large premium from loans, which is credited as profits, while others receive monthly premiums, showing a *less gross* profit than the former.

Benicia Building and Loan Association.

I have watched with no small degree of interest your publications on building and loan associations, and would like your personal opinion on the question of mortgage tax. At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this association, to take place shortly, it is proposed to incorporate an amendment into our by-laws to settle this question, which has been seriously before our Directors during the past year, and has provoked much discussion, the adherents to each side, apparently conscientious, believing *they alone* to be in the right.

The ninth rule for loan members in the Citizens' Building and Loan Association of San Francisco, is in these words: "The association pays taxes on the mortgage covering

property only; the member pays taxes on his interest in the property as it appears year by year, the tax increasing as the mortgage reduces."

The tenth rule of the Home Security Building and Loan Association of Oakland is identically the same.

The ninth rule of the Alameda Building and Loan Association is identically the same, but adds thereto these words: "The association is not responsible for the payment of taxes on the mortgagor's interest in the property. Every borrower should see to it that his property tax is fully paid every year, and is not advertised as delinquent."

Section 9 of Article XVI of the by-laws of the Peralta Building and Loan Association is in these words: "All taxes, assessments, and rents upon the property pledged as security for loans must be promptly paid by the borrower. The tax payable by the borrower is upon the assessed cash value of the property, less the book value of the mortgage, which decreases year by year."

Of all the above associations Mr. C. K. Clark is Secretary, and other associations have similar rules and by-laws.

The Occidental, Union, Pacific Loan, and others of which L. L. Dennergy is the Secretary, have this provision in their by-laws: "Stockholders taking loans from this association must pay all expenses incidental thereto, accruing therefrom, and upon their securities (excepting assessments and taxes leviable upon securities under the provisions of Article XIII of the Constitution of the State of California)," etc. In explanation of this provision, Mr. Dennergy writes to us as follows: "We deduct from the original amount of the mortgage the value of his shares on the first Monday in March, because that is all he actually owes the society in case he wanted to pay up the mortgage."

By the foregoing you will observe that the practice of very many building and loan associations in this State is in accordance with that just quoted from L. L. Dennergy.

On the other hand, A. Leonard, Secretary of Sacramento Building and Loan Association, writes: "The Sacramento City Assessor invariably assesses the face of our mortgages, without any deduction for value of stock. Those associations which compel the member to pay taxes on his interest in the property as it appears from year to year, are evidently managed in the interest of the capitalists or non-borrowers in the association, and not for the benefit of the poor man who is making sacrifices to pay for a home."

Whether there are other associations in California whose practices agree with that of those in Sacramento I am not informed, but the by-laws of the Benicia Building and Loan Association were copied *verbatim* from the Sacramento, and our borrowers expect them to be interpreted accordingly. The interpretation of the Sacramento Association as to its liability in the premises, seems to be fortified by Section 3608 of the Political Code, which is in these words: "Shares of stock in corporations possess no intrinsic value over and above the actual value of the property of the corporation which they stand for and represent, and the assessment and taxation of such shares, and also of the corporate property, would be double taxation. Therefore, all property belonging to corporations shall be assessed and taxed, *but no assessment shall be made of shares of stock, nor shall any holder thereof be taxed therefor.*"

I trust you will find time to favor me with a reply, etc.

TABLE I.

Showing the Name, Number, Age, Capital, etc., of Building and Loan Associations in the State.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Number of Months Old.	Number of Incorporated Shares.	Amount of Incorporated Capital.	Terminating or Serial Plan.	How Often are Shares Issued in Series.
Alameda B. and L. Association.	Alameda	Mar. 27, 1876.	179	5,000	\$1,000,000	Serial	Semi-annually.
California B. and L. Association	Alameda	Feb. 7, 1888.	35	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Annually.
Einval B. and L. Association	Alameda						
Savings, Loan, and Building Association	Anaheim						
Homestead Loan Association	Berkeley	Mar. 3, 1886.	45	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Semi-annually.
Peralta B. and L. Association	Berkeley						
Bakersfield B. and L. Association	Bakersfield						
Benicia B. and L. Association	Benicia	Jan. 11, 1883.	96	3,000	600,000	Serial	Semi-annually.
Colton B. and L. Association	Colton	Jan. 1, 1888.	36	1,000	200,000	Serial	Annually.
College Park B. and L. Association	College Park	Mar. 12, 1889.	20	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Annually.
*Fresno B. and L. Association	Fresno.						
Ferdale B. and L. Association	Ferdale						
Fortuna B. and L. Association	Fortuna	April 30, 1889.	20	1,000	100,000	Serial	Annually.
Metropolitan Loan Association	Los Angeles.	July 30, 1886.	53	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Optional.
Southern California Loan Association	Los Angeles.	Mar. 11, 1887.	46	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Annually.
Savings Fund B. and L. Association	Los Angeles.	Mar. 3, 1883.	94	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Annually.
*Union B. and L. Association	Los Angeles.	Jan. 23, 1888.	35	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Annually.
Columbia B. and L. Association	Los Angeles.	Feb. 4, 1887.	47	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Optional.
*East Side B. and L. Association	Los Angeles.	July 10, 1887.	41	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Annually.
The Home Investment B. and L. Assoc.	Los Angeles.	Aug. 19, 1889.	16	15,000	3,000,000	Serial	Optional.
*Home Building Association	Los Angeles.	Oct. 8, 1888.	27	10,000	1,000,000	Serial	
Los Gatos B. and L. Association	Los Gatos.	May 3, 1889.	20	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Annually.
Napa B. and L. Association	Napa	April 19, 1886.	56	6,000	1,200,000	Serial	Annually.
*The National City B. and L. Association	National City	Nov. 4, 1887.	38	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Annually.
Newcastle B. and L. Association	Newcastle.						
Yuba and Sutter B. and L. Association	Yuba						
Modesto B. and L. Association	Modesto	Oct. 10, 1889.	15	3,000	600,000	Serial	Annually.
*Orange B. and L. Association	Orange	Sept. 26, 1887.	39	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Annually.
*Oroville B. and L. Association	Oroville						
Home Security B. and L. Association	Oakland	July 20, 1875.	185	25,000	5,000,000	Serial	Semi-annually.
Oakland B. S. and L. Association	Oakland	Aug. 1, 1889.	16	10,000	1,000,000	Serial	Quarterly.
Equity B. and L. Association	Oakland	Aug. 21, 1888.	28	25,000	5,000,000	Serial	Semi-annually.
Oakland and S. F. Mutual Loan Association.	Oakland	Jan. 3, 1889.	24	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Annually.
Standard B. and L. Association	Oakland						

People's B. and L. Association.....	Aug. 7, 1879.	137	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Annually.
Cosmopolitan B. and L. Association.....	July 21, 1875.	185	3,000	600,000	Serial	Annually.
The Brooklyn Investment and Loan Assoc.	June 8, 1886	55	1,250	250,000	Terminating	
* Pasadena B. and L. Association.....	Sept. 27, 1889.	15	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Semi-annually.
Petaluma Mutual Loan Association.....						
Redlands B. and L. Association.....						
Santa Rosa B. and L. Association.....	Oct. 6, 1888.	26	2,500	500,000	Serial	Annually.
South Riverside B. and L. Association.....	Dec. 21, 1887	36	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Optional.
Stockton Land, Loan, and B. Association.....	Dec. 20, 1886.	48	2,500	500,000		
San Joaquin B. and L. Association.....	May 28, 1889.	10	Unlimited.		Serial	Optional.
San José B. and L. Association.....	Jan. 30, 1885.	71	76,000.	1,500,000	Serial	Annually.
Nucleus B. and L. Association.....	Mar. —, 1889.	21	10,000	2,000,000	Serial	Optional.
Santa Clara B. and L. Association.....						
Marin County B. and L. Association.....	July 19, 1886.	53	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Annually.
The Loan Building Association of Santa B.	May 23, 1887	43	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Optional.
San Bernardino B. and L. Association.....	Jan. 3, 1887	48	2,500	500,000	Serial	Semi-annually.
Santa Fe B. and L. Association.....	Jan. 8, 1890.	12	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Semi-annually.
Santa Ana B. and L. Association.....	Feb. 8, 1887	47	2,000	50,000	Terminating	
San Luis Obispo B. and L. Association.....	Feb. 10, 1888.	35	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Annually.
Sausalito Mutual Loan Association.....	Dec. 20, 1887	36	10,000	1,000,000	Serial	Annually.
San Diego B. and L. Association.....	July 14, 1885.	66	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Annually.
San Diego Savings and Loan Association.....						
Silver Gate B. and L. Association.....						
The Pacific Beach B. and L. Association.....						
* Savings Fund and Building Association.....						
Occidental B. and L. Association.....						
Union B. and L. Association.....						
Sacramento B. and L. Association.....						
Germania B. and L. Association.....						
* Mechanics B. and L. Association.....						
Atlas B. and L. Association.....	Oct. 1, 1890.		10,000	2,000,000	Serial	Annually.
Alliance B. and L. Association.....						
Bay City B. and L. Association.....	May 9, 1889.	20	10,000	2,000,000	Serial	Annually.
Building Association of Verein Warussets.						
Capital B. and L. Association.....						
Commonwealth Mutual B. and L. Assoc.						
Columbia B. and L. Association.....	May 21, 1890	7	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Annually.
Citizens' B. and L. Association.....	Jan. 14, 1885.	72	15,000	3,000,000	Serial	Quarterly.
Cosmos B. and L. Association.....						
Commercial B. and L. Association.....	Dec. 21, 1886.	48	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Semi-annually.
California Mutual S. F. B. and L. Assoc.	April 8, 1887.	45	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Annually.
Economy B. and L. Association.....	Dec. 31, 1889.	12	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Quarterly.
Eintracht Spar und Bau Verein.....	July 12, 1884.	77	10,000	1,000,000	Serial	Annually.
Empire B. and L. Association.....	Aug. 24, 1889.	16	10,000	2,000,000	Serial	Annually.

TABLE I—Continued.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Number of Months Old.	Number of Incorporated Shares.	Amount of Incorporated Capital.	Terminating or Serial Plan.	How Often are Shares Issued in Series.
Eureka B. and L. Association.	San Francisco.	Mar. 14, 1890.	9	10,000	\$2,000,000	Serial	Annually.
El Dorado Loan Association.	San Francisco.	Jan. 3, 1889.	24	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Annually.
Excelsior Loan Association.	San Francisco.	Oct. 11, 1885.	62	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Annually.
Equitable B. and L. Association.	San Francisco.	Mar. 19, 1887.	45	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Annually.
Fidelity B. and L. Association.	San Francisco.	—, 1875.	180	3,000	600,000	Terminating	Annually.
Franklin B. and L. Association.	San Francisco.						
Germania B. and L. Association.	San Francisco.						
Golden Gate B. and L. Association.	San Francisco.						
Guardian Loan Association.	San Francisco.	May —, 1890.	7	10,000	2,000,000	Serial	Annually.
Home Mutual B. and L. Association.	San Francisco.	Dec. 2, 1885.	61	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Semi-annually.
Householders' B. and L. Association.	San Francisco.	Oct. 6, 1889.	15	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Quarterly.
Homeseekers' Loan Association.	San Francisco.	Sept. 30, 1890.	3	10,000	2,000,000	Serial	Annually.
Home Investment Loan Association.	San Francisco.						
Inter-Nos B. and L. Association.	San Francisco.	May 27, 1889.	19	15,000	3,000,000	Serial	Annually.
Italian-Swiss Mutual Loan Association.	San Francisco.	April 1, 1889.	45	10,000	2,000,000	Serial	Annually.
Mutual San Francisco B. and L. Association.	San Francisco.	June 4, 1883.	91	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Annually.
Mission Home and Loan Association.	San Francisco.	Mar. 12, 1889.	21	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Semi-annually.
Merchants' B. and L. Association.	San Francisco.	July —, 1889.	17	10,000	2,000,000	Serial	Annually.
National Home and Loan Association.	San Francisco.	Nov. 5, 1885.	62	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Annually.
Occidental Loan Association.	San Francisco.	Aug. 25, 1885.	64	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Annually.
Providence B. and L. Association.	San Francisco.	Sept. 24, 1887.	39	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Annually.
Pacific Loan Association.	San Francisco.	Dec. 8, 1884.	73	10,000	2,000,000	Serial	Annually.
San Francisco Mutual Loan Association.	San Francisco.	Oct. 28, 1882.	98	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Annually.
Security Loan Association.	San Francisco.	May —, 1888.	31	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Annually.
Union Loan Association.	San Francisco.	May 6, 1881.	115	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Annually.
Western Shore Mutual Loan Association.	San Francisco.	Aug. 4, 1890.	5	15,000	3,000,000	Serial	Semi-annually.
Western Loan Association.	San Francisco.	Nov. 12, 1886.	49	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Annually.
Tulare B. and L. Association.	Tulare.	Mar. 1, 1889.	22	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Annually.
Visalia B. and L. Association.	Visalia.	Jan. 6, 1887.	48	5,000	1,000,000	Serial	Annually.
Woodland B. and L. Association.	Woodland.						

* Disorganized or collapsed.

TABLE II.
Building and Loan Associations—Loans and Shares.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	LOANS.					SHARES.							
	Total Number	Amount	Smallest	Largest	Average	On Net or Gross Plan	Rate of Interest on—Per Cent	Are they Confined to Shareholders.	Margin of Valuation Allowed on—Per Cent	Total Subscribed	Smallest Number Held by any One Person	Largest	Average
Alameda B. and L. Association*	30	\$199,800 00	\$200	\$6,400	\$2,600	Both	7½	No	75	3,418	1	50	
California B. and L. Association		80,000 00	1,000			Both	8	No		1,579	5	70	
Encinal B. and L. Association													
Savings, Loan, and Building Association													
Homestead Loan Association*	132	119,900 00	200	8,000	900	Net	7½	No	80	2,924	1	50	
Peralta B. and L. Association													
Bakersfield B. and L. Association													
Benicia B. and L. Association*	84	128,450 00	300	10,000	1,530	Gross	7	No		1,348	3	35	
Colton B. and L. Association	28	20,500 00	200	2,000	800	Gross	12	No	60	640	1	10	
College Park B. and L. Association	9	16,400 00	800	2,600	1,822	Gross	6	No	75	981	1	25	
Ferndale B. and L. Association													
Fortuna B. and L. Association	5	1,450 00	200	400	300	Gross	6	No	70	168	2	7	
Metropolitan Loan Association†	95	268,800 00	50	15,000	2,829	Gross	9	No		4,401	4	124	16
Southern California Loan Association	47	59,207 00	200	4,500	1,260	Gross	9	No	60	3,022	1	35	14
Savings Fund B. and L. Association	80	63,050 00	50	4,000	900	Gross	8	No	50	1,235	1	50	8
Columbia B. and L. Association†	53	105,600 00	500	5,800	2,155	Gross	6	No	50	1,404	1	50	
Home Investment B. and L. Association†	8	10,000 00	200	4,800	1,225	Gross	9	No	60	633	1	150	
Los Gatos B. and L. Association	7	5,900 00	500	1,000	850	Gross	6	No	60	309	1	15	
Napa B. and L. Association	53	97,180 00	400	12,500	1,883	Gross	7	No	75	2,480	1	25	8
Newcastle B. and L. Association													
Yuba and Sutter B. and L. Association													
Modesto B. and L. Association†	12	22,858 00	300	3,500	1,180	Gross	6	No	70	1,324	1	25	7
Home Security B. and L. Association*	500	496,580 00	200	10,000	993	Both	9	No	75	6,592	1	50	10
Oakland B., S., and L. Association†	51	51,829 00	150	3,000	1,016	Net	8	No	60	2,647	2	120	12
Equity B. and L. Association*	27	48,700 00	1,000	4,000	1,800	Net	7½	No	65	243	1	25	
Oakland and San Francisco Loan Association	34	48,934 50	500	6,000	2,000	Gross	6	No	80	3,000	5	50	10

San Francisco Associations.

San Francisco Associations.													
Bay City B. and L. Association.....	23	72,500 00	500	7,000	4,500	Net	6	No	85	2,467	5	50	14
Building Association of Verein Warussets													
Capital B. and L. Association.....													
Commonwealth B. and L. Association													
Columbia B. and L. Association	14		500	13,000	5,000	Net	7	No	80	1,000	5	30	10
Citizens' B. and L. Association	225	283,950 00	100	8,000	3,000	Net	7	No		7,500	1	100	
Cosmos B. and L. Association													
Commercial B. and L. Association	34	64,000 00	2,000			Both	7	No	80	1,670	1	50	13
California Mutual S. F. B. and L. Association	24	37,530 00	350	4,000	1,500	Gross	8	No	75	894	1	25	6
Economy B. and L. Association	6	21,000 00	600	16,000	3,000	Gross	8	No	75	1,197	2	50	16
Eintracht Spar und Bau Verein.....	161	270,840 00	25	16,500	1,082	Net	8	No	75	6,015	1	180	18
Empire B. and L. Association	12	52,525 00	1,400	24,000	4,377	Gross	7	No	75	1,727	5	50	20
Eureka B. and L. Association													
El Dorado Loan Association.....	17	60,600 00	900	16,000	3,500	Net	7	No	80	1,778	5	30	10
Excelsior Loan Association	30	131,050 00	800	16,000	4,368	Gross	7	No	80	3,546	4	80	20
Equitable B. and L. Association													
Fidelity B. and L. Association	92	250,200 00	400	8,000	2,610	Gross	7	No	75	3,633	5	190	11
Franklin B. and L. Association													
Germania B. and L. Association													
Golden Gate B. and L. Association													
Guardian Loan Association.....	8	26,800 00	115	130		Both	7	No	80	1,296	5	100	
Home Mutual B. and L. Association	58	106,800 00	200	8,000	2,500	Both	7	No	80	2,319	1	50	14
Householders' B. and L. Association	8	17,450 00	350	5,500	2,000	Gross	8	No	75	853	2	30	10
Home Investment Loan Association													
Inter-Nes B. and L. Association	22	44,965 00	425	4,400	2,000	Net	7	No	80	2,146	2	30	9
Italian-Swiss Mutual Loan Association	45	103,700 00	500	6,000	3,000	Gross	6	No	80	3,397	5	50	8
Mutual San Francisco B. and L. Association													
Mission Home and Loan Association	34	58,870 00	50	6,000	1,750	Both	7	No	80	2,067½	3	50	9
Merchants' B. and L. Association	16	52,850 00	1,800	9,000	3,600	Both	7	No	80	1,382	5	50	15
National Home and Loan Association	50	540,000 00	600	100,000	10,800	Gross	7	No	80	6,125	5	500	30
Occidental Loan Association.....	113	380,200 00	800	22,000	3,440	Gross	7	No	80	4,854	5	20	20
Providence B. and L. Association													
Pacific Loan Association.....													
San Francisco Mutual Loan Association	276	333,000 00	500	121,000	2,500	Gross	6	No	80	5,318	5	125	10
Security Loan Association.....	35	142,200 00	2,200	13,000	4,050	Both	7	No	80	2,827	4½	100	9
Union Loan Association.....	218	365,050 00	500	12,000	1,600	Gross	7	No	80	4,232	5	110	15
Western Loan Association.....													
Western Shore Mutual Loan Association	67	157,850 00	350	9,600	4,500	Net	7	No	80	3,058	5	50	10

NOTE.—The associations marked (*) issue shares semi-annually; marked (†) issue shares at optional times; marked (‡) issue shares quarterly. The balance, where making a report, issue shares annually. Where the data is left blank, the associations refused to send returns.

|| Per cent.

TABLE IV.
Building and Loan Associations—Premiums, Withdrawals, Interest, Etc.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	PREMIUMS.			WITHDRAWALS.			INTEREST.			MISCELLANEOUS.			
	Highest—Per Ct. . .	Lowest—Per Ct. . .	Average—Per Ct. .	Profit on—Per Ct. .	Compulsory Before Maturity . .	Cash Paid on	Total Number of . .	Average per Series.	Is First Year Deducted from the Loan	Rate of on Deposits—Per Cent. . . .	On Paid up Stock—Per Cent.	Is Paid up Stock Issued	Rate of Expense to Profits—Per Cent.
Alameda B. and L. Association	30	12	20	46	Yes	Yes	2		No	6	5	Yes	3
California B. and L. Association				6	Yes	Yes			No			No	14
Emeral B. and L. Association				6	Yes	Yes		36	No			No	3
Savings, Loan, and Building Association													
Homestead Loan Association													
Peralta B. and L. Association													
Bakersfield B. and L. Association													
Benicia B. and L. Association	36	18	21	10	No	Yes			No			No	84
Colton B. and L. Association	35	10	25	10	Yes	Yes	41		No	6		No	8
College Park B. and L. Association	31	21	26	6	Yes	Yes	40		No			No	41
Ferndale B. and L. Association													
Fortuna B. and L. Association	16	10	15	6	No	Yes	3		No			Yes	4
Metropolitan Loan Association	40	18	24	6	No	Yes			No			No	
Southern California Loan Association	37	5	17	50	Yes	Yes	1,021	340	No	none		No	94
Savings Fund B. and L. Association	40	18	24	50	Yes	Yes	50	7	No			No	14
Columbia B. and L. Association	46	26	35	10	Yes	Yes	634		No			No	10
Home Investment B. and L. Association	30	25	27	7	No	Yes	13	6	No		6	No	12
Los Gatos B. and L. Association	30	25	27	6	No	Yes	75		No			No	
Napa B. and L. Association	20	20	20	4	No	Yes	29	6	No			No	
Newcastle B. and L. Association													
Yuba and Sutter B. and L. Association													
Modesto B. and L. Association	75	41	60	6	No	Yes	2		No			No	
Home Security B. and L. Association	28	20	23	6	Yes	Yes	339	18	No	6	6	Yes	3
Oakland B. S. and L. Association	25	20	24	6	No	Yes	123	41	No			Yes	2
Equity B. and L. Association	35	20	27	6	No	Yes	1		No	7	7	Yes	
Oakland and S. F. Mutual Loan Association	25	15	20	10	No	Yes			No			No	23

San Francisco Associations.											
Bay City B. and L. Association	30	30	30	8	Yes	Yes	140	No	3	Annually	Annually.
Building Association of Verein Warussets											
Capital B. and L. Association											
Commonwealth Mutual B. and L. Association											
Columbia B. and L. Association	30	30	30	8	Yes	Yes		Yes	No	1½	Annually.
Citizens' B. and L. Association											
Cosmos B. and L. Association	15	15	15	6	Yes	Yes		No	No	¾	Annually.
Commercial B. and L. Association	15	15	15	6	Yes	Yes	6	No	No		Annually.
California Mutual S. F. B. and L. Association	15	15	15	5	No	Yes	3	No	7		Annually.
Economy B. and L. Association	18	15	17	8	No	Yes	1,234	Yes	3		Annually.
Eintracht Spar und Bau Verein	15	15	15		No	Yes	105	No	none		Annually.
Empire B. and L. Association											
Eureka B. and L. Association											
El Dorado Loan Association	30	30	30	8	Yes	Yes		No	No		Annually.
Excelsior Loan Association	15	15	15	5	Yes	Yes	none	No	No	2½	Annually.
Equitable B. and L. Association											
Fidelity B. and L. Association	15	15	15	8	No	Yes	140	No	none		Annually.
Franklin B. and L. Association											
Germania B. and L. Association											
Golden Gate B. and L. Association											
Guardian Loan Association	30			5	Yes	Yes		No	5	Annually	Annually.
Home Mutual B. and L. Association	23	20	21	6	Yes	Yes		Yes	¾	Annually	8-annually.
Householders' B. and L. Association	15	15	15	5	No	Yes	7	No	7		Annually.
Home Investment Loan Association											
Inter-Nos B. and L. Association	30	28	29	6	No	Yes	458	No	3	Annually	Annually.
Italian-Swiss Mutual Loan Association	25	5	20	10	No	Yes		No	2	Quarterly	Quarterly.
Mutual Savings Fund B. and L. Association											
Mission Home and Loan Association	25	10	20	6	Yes	Yes	383	No	28	Annually	Annually.
Merchants' B. and L. Association	15	30		5	Yes	Yes		No	5	Annually	Annually.
National Home and Loan Association	15	7½	9½	8	No	Yes		No	2½	Annually	Annually.
Occidental Loan Association	15	15	15	8	Yes	Yes		No	5	Annually	Annually.
Providence B. and L. Association											
Pacific Loan Association	15	10		8	Yes	Yes		No	5	Annually	Annually.
San Francisco Mutual Loan Association	30	5	20	10	No	Yes		No	2	Quarterly	Quarterly.
Security Loan Association	15	15	15	50	Yes	Yes		No	5	Annually	Annually.
Union Loan Association	15	6	13	8	Yes	Yes		No	4	Annually	Annually.
Western Shore Mutual Loan Association											
Western Loan Association	30	30	30		Yes	Yes		No	4	Annually	Annually.

* Under five years.

TABLE V.
Building and Loan Associations—Liabilities.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	Capital Stock.	Overdraft.	Profits.	Advanced Payments.	Other Liabilities.	Total Liabilities.
Alameda B. and L. Association	\$146,076 00	\$903 80	\$45,792 99	\$3,196 94	\$528 44	\$201,495 17
California B. and L. Association						
Euclid B. and L. Association						
Savings, Loan, and Building Association						
Honestead Loan Association	87,252 00	8,907 20	22,134 45	1,229 00	1,420 10	120,942 75
Peralta B. and L. Association						
Bakersfield B. and L. Association						
Benicia B. and L. Association	72,168 00	16,600 91	40,415 04	403 95		129,637 90
Colton B. and L. Association	14,100 00		6,635 02	5 00		20,830 02
College Park B. and L. Association	11,763 00		4,530 00		1,396 26	17,662 26
Perndale B. and L. Association						
Fortuna B. and L. Association	1,060 85				5 00	1,065 85
Metropolitan Loan Association	226,978 56	4,513 86			17,768 30	249,260 72
Southern California Loan Association	45,912 00		14,129 26			60,041 26
Savings Fund B. and L. Association	63,715 86				3,413 09	67,128 95
Columbia B. and L. Association	108,939 50			1,026 20		109,965 76
Home Investment B. and L. Association	7,330 88	1,000 00	5 33		35 50	8,371 71
Los Gatos B. and L. Association	3,816 00			6 00	2,163 65	5,985 65
Napa B. and L. Association	64,323 00	1,750 00	24,264 46		16,772 00	107,109 60
Newcastle B. and L. Association						
Yuba and Sutter B. and L. Association						
Modesto B. and L. Association	13,293 00		2,390 93	154 00	7,927 00	23,764 93
Home Security B. and L. Association	269,952 00	15,757 87	121,197 64	1,013 00	67,653 50	502,004 29
Oakland B., S., and L. Association	47,151 00	5,000 00	4,800 27		3,116 39	60,067 66
Equity B. and L. Association	31,465 10	17,000 00	900 00			49,365 10
Oakland and San Francisco Loan Association	40,762 00		9,028 33	1,239 00		51,019 33
People's B. and L. Association						
Cosmopolitan B. and L. Association						
The Brooklyn B. and L. Association						
West Oakland B. and L. Association	138,696 00	10,000 00	42,077 15	368 00	60,000 00	197,383 15
Petaluma Mutual Loan Association						
Redlands B. and L. Association						
Santa Rosa B. and L. Association	20,902 00	3,339 10	5,416 80		3,594 25	33,342 15
South Riverside B. and L. Association	3,000 00				2,382 34	5,382 34
Stockton L., L., and B. Association	152,980 50		44,240 93		32,193 31	229,414 74
San Joaquin B. and L. Association	22,219 00	2,893 31	11,520 06		6,350 00	42,982 97

San José B. and L. Association	294,382 05	124,811 58	23,818 95	433,012 58
Nucleus B. and L. Association	15,642 00	6,770 32	1,328 67	24,025 99
Santa Clara B. and L. Association				
Marin County B. and L. Association	37,435 00	7,796 93	622 70	63,102 69
The Loan Building Association of Santa Barbara	27,665 00	5,660 64		33,325 64
San Bernardino B. and L. Association	38,680 00	5,482 92	16,046 28	60,763 93
Santa Fe B. and L. Association	1,945 00		20 89	2,020 00
Santa Ana B. and L. Association				
San Luis B. and L. Association	390 46	2,886 53	255 00	46,439 14
San Salito Mutual Loan Association	179,521 24		1,359 31	180,880 55
San Diego B. and L. Association				
Silver Gate B. and L. Association				
Pacific Beach B. and L. Association				
Occidental B. and L. Association				
Union B. and L. Association				
Sacramento B. and L. Association				
Germania B. and L. Association				
Tulare B. and L. Association	21,874 21		457 00	22,354 21
Visalia B. and L. Association	50,654 00	18,042 89	40 00	68,736 89
Woodland B. and L. Association				
<i>San Francisco Associations.</i>				
Bay City B. and L. Association	26,004 00	3,033 80	6,014 83	65,956 25
Building Association of Verein Warnsetts				
Capital B. and L. Association				
Commonwealth B. and L. Association				
Columbia B. and L. Association				
Citizens' B. and L. Association	225,288 00	58,542 30	10,913 70	299,016 00
Cosmos B. and L. Association				
Commercial B. and L. Association	45,366 00	9,105 51	2,991 85	67,549 90
California Mutual S. F. B. and L. Association	17,478 00	5,253 14	154 94	27,281 82
Economy B. and L. Association				
Eintracht Spar und Bau Verein	201,707 57		47 26	204,387 23
Empire B. and L. Association				
Eureka B. and L. Association				
El Dorado Loan Association				
Excelsior Loan Association	65,977 00	8,378 97		
Equitable B. and L. Association				
Fidelity B. and L. Association			15,011 91	131,884 25
Franklin B. and L. Association				
Germania B. and L. Association				
Golden Gate B. and L. Association				
Guardian Loan Association	7,750 00	1,729 00		26,800 00
Home Mutual B. and L. Association	74,226 00	18,412 72	8,707 88	107,836 17
Householders' B. and L. Association				

TABLE V—Continued.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	Capital Stock.	Overdraft.	Profits.	Advanced Payments.	Other Liabilities.	Total Liabilities.
Home Investment Loan Association						
Inter-Nos B. and L. Association	\$88,366 50		\$24,094 06	\$800 00		\$113,260 56
Italian-Swiss Mutual Loan Association						
Mutual Savings Fund B. and L. Association	26,112 00	\$12,640 11	2,535 26		10,442 23	51,729 60
Mission Home and Loan Association	16,224 00	26,050 46	7,631 44			49,905 90
Merchants' Loan Association	278,290 00	83,721 51	61,127 07		23,688 56	452,807 14
National Home and Loan Association	202,152 00	99,353 58	76,073 45		14,929 87	392,508 70
Occidental Loan Association						
Providence B. and L. Association	254,784 00	56,386 85	96,608 79		16,229 96	424,009 60
Pacific Loan Association	247,213 50		95,376 53	3,999 00		347,189 03
San Francisco Mutual Loan Association	60,000 00	58,455 27	14,895 86		14,253 12	147,574 25
Security Loan Association	290,988 84	6,930 98	80,000 00		1,857 48	379,777 30
Union Loan Association						
Western Shore Mutual Loan Association						
Western Loan Association	95,580 00	40,775 27	18,170 81		4,246 62	158,772 70

TABLE VI.
Building and Loan Associations—Assets.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	Loans on Stock, Mort- gages and Other Securities.	Dues, Fines, etc., Owed the Association.	Real Estate.	Office Furni- ture, etc., of the Association.	Cash on Hand.	Other Assets.	Total Assets.
Alameda B. and L. Association	\$199,800 00	\$1,310 30	\$88 75	\$299 12			\$201,498 17
California B. and L. Association							
Encinal B. and L. Association							
Savings, Loan, and Building Association		746 70		287 55		\$8 50	120,942 75
Homestead Loan Association	119,900 00						
Peralta B. and L. Association							
Bakersfield B. and L. Association	129,300 00	347 90					129,647 90
Benicia B. and L. Association	20,500 00	297 28			\$102 74		20,850 02
Colton B. and L. Association	17,072 00	5 50			304 76	280 00	17,662 26
College Park B. and L. Association							
Ferndale B. and L. Association	600 00				401 05	64 80	1,065 85
Fortuna B. and L. Association	244,129 48		4,479 24		600 00	52 00	249,260 72
Metropolitan Loan Association	56,117 00				3,924 26		60,041 26
Southern California Loan Association	63,050 00	359 35			647 55		67,128 95
Savings Fund B. and L. Association	105,600 00	1,119 69	2,600 00	472 05	3,246 07		109,965 76
Columbia B. and L. Association	8,200 00				5 21	166 50	8,371 71
Home Investment B. and L. Association	5,900 00				75 65	10 00	5,985 65
Los Gatos B. and L. Association	90,177 00				104 24	16,828 36	107,109 60
Napa B. and L. Association							
Newcastle B. and L. Association							
Yuba and Sutter B. and L. Association					661 43	130 00	23,764 93
Modesto B. and L. Association	22,858 00	115 50		1,612 92			502,604 29
Home Security B. and L. Association	496,580 00	4,411 37			165 41	5,072 92	60,047 63
Oakland B. and L. Association	51,829 33		3,000 00				
Equity B. and L. Association	48,850 00			515 10			49,365 10
Oakland and San Francisco Loan Association	48,924 50	291 20		185 00	1,581 26	37 37	51,019 33
People's B. and L. Association							
Cosmopolitan B. and L. Association							
The Brooklyn Investment and Loan Association							
West Oakland B. and L. Association	194,795 46	585 18		656 00	741 15	605 36	197,383 15
Petaluma Mutual Loan Association							
Redlands B. and L. Association							
Santa Rosa B. and L. Association	32,400 00						33,842 15
South Riverside B. and L. Association	5,272 34			10 00	100 00	942 15	5,382 34
Stockton Land, Loan, and B. Association	227,076 23				3 57	2,354 94	229,414 74

TABLE VI—Continued.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	Loans on Stock, Mortga- ges, and Other Securities.	Dues, Fines, etc., Owed the Association.	Real Estate.	Office Furni- ture, etc., of the Association.	Cash on Hand.	Other Assets.	Total Assets.
San Joaquin B. and L. Association	\$42,982 97			\$670 00	\$1,055 67	\$805 88	\$42,982 97
San José B. and L. Association	430,501 03				25 99		433,012 58
Nucleus B. and L. Association	23,900 00	\$100 00					24,025 99
Santa Clara B. and L. Association						121 79	63,102 09
Marin County B. and L. Association	62,930 00	50 30			495 64		33,325 64
The Loan Building Association of Santa Barbara	32,750 00				311 28		60,763 96
San Bernardino B. and L. Association	57,000 00	3,052 68					2,020 00
Santa Fe B. and L. Association	1,900 00	95 00					
Santa Ana B. and L. Association							
San Luis B. and L. Association							
Sausalito Mutual Loan Association	45,150 00	525 52			48 96	714 66	46,439 14
San Diego B. and L. Association	174,660 00	4,665 28		150 00	1,405 27		180,880 55
Silver Gate B. and L. Association							
Pacific Beach B. and L. Association							
Occidental B. and L. Association							
Union B. and L. Association							
Sacramento B. and L. Association							
Germania B. and L. Association							
Tulare B. and L. Association	21,925 00	43 10		75 00	311 11		22,354 21
Visalia B. and L. Association	65,500 00	442 70			649 85	2,144 34	68,736 89
Woodland B. and L. Association							
<i>San Francisco Associations.</i>							
Bay City B. and L. Association	65,500 00	456 25					65,956 25
Building Association of Verein Warusettis.							
Capital B. and L. Association							
Commonwealth B. and L. Association							
Columbia B. and L. Association							
Citizens' B. and L. Association	283,950 00	4,044 40		175 00	10,846 60		299,016 00
Cosmos B. and L. Association	66,600 00	721 15		288 75			67,549 90
Commercial B. and L. Association	27,080 00	201 82					27,281 82
California Mutual S. F. B. and L. Association							
Economy B. and L. Association	185,745 00	757 35			17,884 88		204,387 23
Eintracht Spar und Bau Verein							
Empire B. and L. Association							
Eureka B. and L. Association							
El Dorado Loan Association							
Excelsior Loan Association	131,050 00					834 25	131,884 25

[illegible]

CHAPTER II.

NATIONAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS—INVESTIGATION INTO THEIR PLANS AND PRACTICES.

For the past four or five months, agents of certain so called "National Building and Loan Associations," incorporated and having their headquarters outside California, have been soliciting citizens in a great many cities and towns of this State to become shareholders in said associations, and receiving subscriptions for stock.

From fifteen to twenty thousand shares, I have been reliably informed, have already been subscribed for. In many places local Boards of Officers and Directors, to represent these associations, have been established, among whom are to be found men of standing and reputation in the community. As this bureau had taken up the subject of building and loan associations for investigation, and published exhaustive statistics respecting those incorporated in this State, I deemed it pertinent and profitable to inquire into the character, standing, and methods of these lately imported institutions. Wage earners and persons generally of limited income, are chiefly concerned in the results, as the sequel will show.

WHAT BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS CAN DO.

No form of direct coöperation among persons of limited means is attracting more attention, at the present time, than coöperative building and loan associations. Why? Because a building and loan association is one of the very best plans of coöperation. Through its instrumentality, people of small means are able to conduct a business enterprise by uniting their little capital, which no one of them could possibly do alone. It transforms the tenant from being the bondsman of the landlord, into being the lord of his own castle. Rent day ceases to have terrors for him. His cottage is his home, in truth as well as in name. He becomes a typical American citizen—a freeholder. A properly conducted building and loan association is a primary school of business knowledge, and in this respect, also, is a boon to the mechanic. Democratic in its methods of transacting its affairs, it is thoroughly American. Hence, it may well be said that the building and loan associations generate and conserve the home and family belongings which are a reflex of, as well as a bulwark to, our glorious free institutions.

Mr. C. F. Southard, of New York, characterizes a well managed building and loan association as "the grandest, simplest, and most successful plan of coöperation ever made practicable in the two hemispheres."

Another eminent authority says: "The greatest institution in America to-day is the building and loan association. It has made more poor men land owners, and, you might say, aristocrats in their own circle, than any other one agency. It is the most potent auxiliary of the State, nursing patriotism with every home it creates, and instilling the pride of property into the minds of thousands of poor men, who, but for the association, which enables them to convert rent into real estate, would not even own graveyard space at their death."

GROWTH OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

No wonder, then, that they are multiplying with marvelous rapidity at home and abroad. In the State of Pennsylvania, where they first grew and prospered, there are nearly one thousand of these associations, which disburse, every twelve years, about \$400,000,000. In the city of Philadelphia, from 1849 to January, 1876, thirty thousand houses had been erected or purchased. Since then the good work has been continued with ever increasing ratio, so that it is well said there is more happiness to the square mile there than in any other city of the world. It is estimated that fully one fifth of all the homes in Philadelphia have been erected or acquired under these building and loan associations, and that one sixth of all the real estate in that city is the property of their members. Next to Pennsylvania stands Ohio, with about six hundred associations, which do a business proportionately as great. Cincinnati alone claims to have invested through her associations no less than \$300,000,000 in ten years. Illinois ranks next, having about four hundred associations, more than half of which are in Chicago.

It is estimated that about \$36,000,000 per year is loaned by the building and loan associations of Illinois, which is at least twice the amount deposited in the savings banks of that State.

In Minnesota they have proved wonderfully successful. Whilst the deposits in the savings banks of that State hardly exceed \$2,000,000, the amount invested in building and loan associations exceeds \$18,000,000.

From eight to ten thousand homes in St. Paul have been secured to their owners with money advanced by these coöperative associations. Their progress in other States is similarly marked.

Mr. F. B. Sanborn, in his report to the Social Science Association, last September, estimated the number of building and loan associations in the United States at from three to five thousand, with a constant investment of \$300,000,000. The accumulation under this plan of saving during the last forty years in the United States has amounted to from \$500,000,000 to \$750,000,000.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS IN CALIFORNIA.

California, up to a late period, had not kept pace with Eastern States in the organization and development of building and loan associations, but, within the last few years, considerable progress has been made.

As shown in the last biennial report of this bureau, California had sixty building and loan associations, but, since the publication of this report, the number has been constantly on the increase. At present, about \$125,000 per month is paid in by shareholders in these associations here, or \$1,500,000 per year. When so large an amount is at stake, and so many persons of limited means are concerned in their welfare, it is of vital consequence that nothing should occur to shake the confidence of the public in the stability and usefulness of these institutions. Whatever tends to besmirch or bring them into disrepute should be shown up and stamped out. If flying under borrowed plumage, it should be shorn of its fine feathers, and made to appear in its natural condition.

THE "NATIONAL" OR NEW SCHEME OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Building and loan, or, as they are sometimes appropriately termed, "coöperative savings and loan associations," have been in every State (until the advent of the National schemes under the same title) purely local concerns, operating within very circumscribed limits. Their officers and Directors are known, either personally or by local reputation to all the shareholders.

Attracted by the remarkable success of these associations, institutions have been lately incorporated in some States to carry on a savings and loan business on a "National" plan. According to their programme, the new idea is an extension of the old building and loan system, beyond the former narrow limits of town, city, or county, to regions beyond the State, or, mayhap, beyond the United States.

A national association is as widespread in its operations as a life insurance company; takes members wherever it can get them; employs a regular agency system, and offers to loan its funds in any State or Territory.

This might be a good thing for small towns and villages who are so situated that they cannot organize a local association with assurance of success because of the smallness of the population or its character, *provided* it could be done with the same economy, and with the same guarantee of security as by the local or old system. The work of conducting a genuine coöperative building and loan association is no light one. It consumes much of the time of non-salaried officers who devote themselves to it, because of pride in its success, a willingness to help their fellow-townsmen, and satisfaction in seeing how it builds up their neighborhood.

If all this work could be transferred to a "National" association, with equal benefits to the members, many a local building and loan association would be glad to make the transfer. It would take the burthen of management from the shoulders of men who receive no pecuniary compensation for their services.

WHERE THE NATIONALS COME FROM.

Minnesota has the distinction of being the prolific base of operations of most of these national institutions. So far as heard from there are the "National," the oldest (less than three years); the "International," the "American," the "Security," the "Home," the "Interstate," the "Guarantee," the "Northwestern," the "People's," the "Railway," all calling themselves "coöperative building and loan associations;" also the "Minnesota Loan and Investment Company." The headquarters of all these is at Minneapolis. St. Paul, not to be outdone, has followed suit with the "United States," the "National," the "Continental," and the "North American." Besides these there are the "International," of Chicago; the "National Mutual," of New York; the "Interstate," of Sioux City, Iowa; the "United States," of Omaha; the "National Savings," of Lincoln, Nebraska; the "Mutual Home," the "People's," of Kansas City, and many others.

INVESTIGATION BY THE LABOR AND BANK COMMISSIONERS.

In order, therefore, to ascertain the character and methods of these national building and loan associations, and whether they were deserving of public confidence and support, an invitation, signed by State Bank Commissioner James A. Thompson, Esq., and State Labor Commissioner John J. Tobin, was sent to R. B. Myers, State agent for the "American Building and Loan Association," to come before us and give such information as may be required.

The investigation was held in the State Bank Commissioners' offices, San Francisco, Wednesday and Thursday, May 15 and 16, 1889, and the details are herewith published. A number of the officers of local building and loan associations were also invited to be present, and several Secretaries participated in the investigation.

The testimony given was taken down by a stenographer and is well worthy of careful study, for it not only gives an insight into the purposes and practices of the newly imported national associations, but also very valuable information concerning our local building and loan associations from men who have had many years of experience as their Secretaries. To the citizen of moderate income it is especially valuable.

Subsequently I had opportunities of obtaining considerable information about the character and methods of the "National" and the "Security" national building and loan associations, also of Minneapolis, from gentlemen representing these associations on this coast.

But as all these national associations are to a great extent modeled upon the same plan, an examination of the methods of one means, to a great extent, an examination of all, although they may greatly differ in power and resources, and in the character and standing of their managers.

Although the "National" is the oldest, the "American" seems to be making greater headway. It has undoubtedly got the start of its competitors in this State, and if it does not succeed it will not be from want of canvassing or drumming by a battalion of agents. While Secretaries of the local building and loan associations were ready with detailed statements concerning every item of the receipts and expenditures of their respective associations, the State agent of the American national association could give us no information whatever in this direction, and referred us to the home office at Minneapolis. Although the "American" has been in operation since April 15, 1887 (over two years), no clear, detailed, financial statement of results for any specified period could be produced by its authorized agent. This, to say the least, was a little singular in an institution of such high pretensions, and with such a vast volume of business.

This lack of light, however, is not confined to the "American" among the national associations. In order, if possible, to get at some details as to the financial condition and methods of the American association, I addressed the following letter to the President, F. P. Rundell, Esq., of Minneapolis:

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16, 1889.

F. P. RUNDELL, Esq., President American Building and Loan Association, Minneapolis, Minn.:

SIR: As the American Building and Loan Association has established agencies and is now doing business in this State, and being duly authorized by law to institute such inquiries, I desire to obtain information regarding the financial condition and operation of your association; and, therefore, request you to forward at your earliest possible convenience such financial statements as have been already issued by its officers.

The only financial statement which your agent in this State, Mr. R. B. Myers, was able to submit to the State Bank Commissioner and myself, was that purporting to be a "report of the affairs of this association to January 9, 1889," and marked "Form 23."

This I must say is very meager and unsatisfactory. It is not signed by any officers of your association. It does not state what period of time it covers—whether it is annual, semi-annual, quarterly, etc. It bulks the whole amount of receipts. No dates are given whatever. Your agent, upon being questioned about details regarding the several amounts received for dues, fines, interest, premiums, initiation, and withdrawal fees, could give us no information, and referred us to you.

It is stated in the report referred to that "the rate of profit earned by the association to date of report has averaged over 25 per cent per annum." I desire to see the figures by which this result was reached. I wish to know the amount of the several items paid into the Expense Fund, that is, as I understand (under Article 4 of your by-laws), the amounts received on account of "admission, withdrawal, transfer fees, insurance, abstract, and attorney fees," and the amounts of the same disbursed and for what purpose, and the amount of surplus, if any, which, under Section 7 of same article, has been turned into the Loan Fund as profits?

In a statement signed by you as President, it is said that "the rate of profit on the average amount in the Loan Fund of the American Building and Loan Association for the quarter ending July 31, 1888, exceeded 6 per cent." Will you give me the figures in detail by which you have arrived at the result? You say four twentieths of this profit are derived from interest, six twentieths from lapses, and ten twentieths from premiums. Please inform me what is embraced in the term "lapses;" what sum is represented by the said six twentieths, and how many shares are there upon which monthly dues, etc., have ceased to be paid inside of twelve months from date of issue? How many shares have been sold at auction on account of derelict dues, etc., and how many have been bid in by the association, and what are the terms upon which they were purchased? As there is no limit to the number of shares which a stockholder can own in the American Building and Loan Association, I would be pleased to learn how many stockholders hold from fifty to one hundred shares, how many hold more than one hundred, and any other facts relating to the distribution of shares you may kindly furnish.

Your by-laws (Section 4, Article VI) provide that the Treasurer shall have charge of the Loan Fund, but in them it is not stated what officer of the association has charge of the Expense Fund.

I would, therefore, ask who is custodian of the Expense Fund, and when and how often does he report? If any such reports have been issued, please forward a copy of them to this office.

Finally, I wish to ascertain who are your agents in this State; what is the extent of their authority, and how far your association holds itself responsible for their official acts.

Your reply will be embodied in the report which the Bank Commissioner and myself will immediately submit to the Governor of California.

Very respectfully,

JOHN J. TOBIN,
State Labor Commissioner.

To this communication, no reply has so far been received.

PECULIAR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

The only thing resembling a financial exhibit brought to our notice by the agent of the American, was the following, marked "Form 23:"

To the Stockholders of the American Building and Loan Association, of Minneapolis:

GENTLEMEN: Please find report of the affairs of this association to January 9, 1889, as follows:

DR.	CASH.	CR.
To receipts for dues, etc.....	\$287,730 12	By loans..... \$263,466 03
		By discount on advance pay- ments and installments with- drawn..... 382 96
		By cash in banks \$19,880 75
		By cash in office and in hands of col- lectors and agents.. 4,000 38
		<hr/> 23,881 13
	<hr/> \$287,730 12	<hr/> \$287,730 12

Dr.		BALANCE.	Cr.	
To loans secured by first mortgages on improved real estate	\$263,466 03		By interest, fines, premiums, and dues	\$287,730 12
To discount	382 96			
To cash	23,881 13			
	<u>\$287,730 12</u>			<u>\$287,730 12</u>

Dr.		PROFIT AND LOSS.	Cr.	
To balance	\$17,341 75		By accrued interest and withdrawal profits	\$10,410 31
			Earned premiums	6,618 00
			Fines	313 44
	<u>\$17,341 75</u>			<u>\$17,341 75</u>

The rate of Profit earned by the association to date of report has averaged over 25 per cent per annum.

Shares issued to date of report, 134,680, representing \$13,468,000.

Shares issued during January, 25,688, representing \$2,568,800.

This is a remarkable financial exhibit. No official name or names are subscribed. Whose report is it then? The report purports to be a statement of the affairs of the association to January 9, 1889. But from what period? Where does it begin? Under the debit side of the cash account the whole amount of receipts for dues, fines, initiation, withdrawal fees, premiums, interest on loans, etc., are bulked in one round sum instead of giving details under the several items.

WHERE IS THE EXPENSE ACCOUNT?

How can it be a report of the "affairs" of the association when it exhibits the result of the management of one fund—the Loan Fund of the association? This is only one "affair," but what about the other "affair," or Expense Fund, every dollar of which has been subscribed for by the shareholders.

Have they not a right to know and *to demand* what becomes of the moneys expropriated for this expense account, which amounts to one sixth of the whole, or 20 per cent of the monthly dues they pay to the Loan Fund of this association?

The figures given in the Cash account and Balance account are precisely the same. The latter is merely a transposition from one side to the other of items and figures, so that if the inquisitive stockholder is not satisfied with the clearness of the former, he must be satisfied with the lucidity of the latter.

WHERE DOES THE PROFIT COME FROM?

In a note under this marvelous display of bookkeeping, we read: "The rate of Profit earned by the association to date of report has averaged over 25 per cent." Mark how "Profit" is spelled with a big "P," but where are the figures to show how this profit was obtained? Is this profit earned by the association to be distributed on the amount represented in the Loan Fund, or on the total paid to both Loan and

and Expense Funds. In other words, does it mean a profit of 25 per cent on the 60 cents a share paid in monthly for dues, or only on the 50 cents which goes to the Loan Fund?

ANOTHER PECULIAR FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

A previous dodger pseudo "financial" statement, duly signed by the President of the association, is as follows:

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, }
208 LUMBER EXCHANGE, MINNEAPOLIS. }

The rate of profit on the average amount in the Loan Fund of the American Building and Loan Association for the quarter ending July 31, 1888, exceeded 6 per cent. This is at the rate of more than 24 per cent per annum, derived from sources as follows: four twentieths from interests, six twentieths from lapses, and ten twentieths from earned premiums. This is a large rate of profit, but not exceptional with building and loan associations in the Northwest. This association is growing faster than any other organization of its kind in America. Some thirty-three thousand shares of stock were issued during the last three months.

F. P. RUNDELL,
President.

Unsophisticated people to whom these statements are shown by the agents of the association may be led to believe that they would realize 24 or 25 per cent per annum upon the whole amount which they would invest as subscription for stock. This would mean that in four years they could double their investment.

They would be foolish to lay this "flattering unction to their souls," as I shall try to prove.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE LOAN AND EXPENSE FUNDS.

The American Building and Loan Association has two funds, one called the "Loan," which is for the benefit of the shareholders, the other called the "Expense," which is sacred to the uses of the officers and agents of the association. According to the by-laws, this latter fund consists of "all admission, withdrawal, transfer, insurance, abstract, and attorney's fees, amounts paid for insurance, or taxes on property on which loans have been made, fees, costs, and disbursements of foreclosure, together with 10 cents per share per month from the monthly payments on stock."

Consequently, 10 cents of the 60, paid monthly on every share of stock, is absolutely expropriated from the shareholder who paid it, and turned over to the association for expenses.

In other words, 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of a shareholder's monthly investment, besides initiation, withdrawal, and transfer fees, go to the officials of the association for expenses of management. Therefore, the statement that "the rate of profit on the average amount in the 'Loan Fund' averages more than 24 per cent per annum" would mean to the shareholder profits on the 50 cents per month per share which he paid in, and not on the 60 cents.

WHO HAS CHARGE OF THE EXPENSE FUND?

The Treasurer, under the by-laws of the association, is made the custodian of the Loan Fund, but the Expense Fund is "turned over" to the persons who are in charge of the business management.

The by-laws provide that "if any money remains in the Expense Fund, after paying the salaries of officers and other expenses of the association, the surplus so remaining shall be turned into the Loan Fund as profits." I was informed by Mr. Sproat, one of the Directors, that not a dollar has so far been turned into the Loan from the Expense Fund. Nor is it likely to be, for experience shows that officials find uses for every cent set apart to use at their discretion.

A BONANZA EXPENSE FUND.

The "American" claims to have issued more than two hundred thousand shares, which means a minimum amount of admission fees of \$200,000, and a monthly contribution of over \$20,000 to the Expense Fund.

No sensible person will deny that great temptation and danger lurk in the almost irresponsible control of so much money. It is not to be wondered at that with such enormous resources the managers are able to defeat any legislation inimical to their interests, as they have done in Illinois and Nebraska. All interested in the success of our local institutions may find, by the time the next California Legislature meets, that the attempt will be futile to get a bill passed for their own protection in face of the active opposition of the lobby representatives of these national institutions. If the bill prepared by this bureau and introduced at the last session of the Legislature had not met with the opposition of officers of the locals, it would, in all probability, have passed, and such institutions as the national, so called, building and loan associations would be shut out, as they are now in some States.

WITHDRAWAL VALUE OF SHARES.

The most remarkable and distinguishing feature of all in the newly fledged national building and loan associations is the "non-withdrawal" feature.

Their stock, unlike that of all local building and loan associations, has no surrender or withdrawal value. Once you get in you must stick, or you will probably lose all that you have paid in. All who "endure (or persevere) to the end shall be saved" is their motto. In our local associations a shareholder can withdraw at any time, and receive not only the amount subscribed for his stock, but good interest besides.

In the "American" a shareholder can withdraw after two years, but in the "National," also of Minneapolis, he cannot withdraw until his shares fully mature. In case of death, however, at any time, payment is made to heirs.

THE "TONTINE" PLAN.

Like the tontine insurance companies, they count largely upon the profits to be derived from this source of lapses in payments in estimating their profits. In fact the tontine insurance methods of doing business, to a great extent, underlie and are the models of the new national departure. In case of failure to come to time in payment of fees and dues, fines are piled on, at such a progressive rate, that they quickly wipe out the amounts already paid in by the shareholder, which thus revert to the treasury of the association.

The "National," of Minneapolis, imposes a fine for delinquency of 10 cents on each share for the first month; 20 cents for the second month; and 30 cents for the third; after that his shares lapse to the association.

A company called the "Pacific Land and Loan Company," incorporated and now doing business in this State, is modeled upon the plan of the "National," of Minneapolis. It does not sail, however, under the coöperative building and loan flag, and for that reason I refrain from referring to it at length. Under the heading of "Forfeiture," this company has the following rule:

If, after they levy an assessment of the last fine of 30 cents for the third month's delinquency, * * * any stockholder remains delinquent * * * for one month, then the stock * * * shall lapse and be forfeited to and become the property of the company.

Under this rule, or contract, if a shareholder had paid up in monthly installments upon ten shares for four years the sum of \$336 (the sum at 70 cents per share), and then lapsed for four months, he would forfeit all he had paid in and it would revert to the company.

Therefore, because he failed to pay his fines of 10, 20, and 30 cents per share, amounting on ten shares to \$6, and his dues \$21, the company grabs the entire \$336 which he had already subscribed.

That such a thing could be done legally in California, indicates a deplorable want of necessary legislation to protect the rights of stockholders in such institutions.

Fortunately for the community this company has since collapsed.

The "National" naively confesses in its prospectus "that when one fails to pay the proper charges against him, he not only relieves the association of the obligation to pay his shares, but has helped to provide a fund to pay those who continue to the end." The man who falls by the wayside is relieved in this Samaritan (?) style by his brothers who have strength enough to pursue their journey to the end.

LAPSES IN PAYMENTS.

So important a factor in these institutions are these lapses that it can be seen from the statement (previously referred to and signed by F. P. Rundell, President) of the "American," that, for the quarter ending July 31, 1888, they reached six twentieths, or 30 per cent of the entire amount of profits realized.

The sum obtained from interest, which is a proper, legitimate source of income, for the same period, amounted only to four twentieths, or 20 per cent of the whole profits. Therefore, the amount of profit made by the association on the lapses of payments, through the neglect or misfortune of shareholders, exceeded the profits derived from interest by 10 per cent.

LOOT OR LAPSES, WHICH?

This division of profits from such a source, under the head of lapses, done though it be under the sanction of law, is somewhat analogous to the division of loot by bushwhackers after a raid. Loot is probably the raw, unrefined stuff. The distilled, clarified article is made palatable under the name of "lapses." I am aware that originally it was the practice of genuine building and loan associations to forfeit all payments made in case a member should fail to be able to keep up. In

other words, the delinquent member was considered as having broken his contract, which was so ironclad that no withdrawals were allowed. Shylock then exacted his pound of flesh. A sense of justice and of fair play—a sense of fellow feeling for a weak or unfortunate brother, soon demanded a modification of this harsh treatment. Withdrawals were provided for, so that a shareholder who found that he could not continue his payments could draw out at any time with a fair margin of profit. You look in vain among the sources of income of all the long established, prosperous, local building and loan associations for any appreciable ratio of profits under the head of “lapses.” The shareholders in them do not calculate upon the advantage to be derived from pocketing what others have paid into their association for dues, nor do they hold out expectations that the stock will mature the earlier on that account.

“Lapses” are the first fruits of the agent or drummer system, which few, if any, of the local building and loan associations have adopted. Citizens become shareholders in the latter upon their own volition, and after due reflection, generally for the purpose of procuring a home. On the other hand, many are led by the persuasive tongue of the agent to take stock in the national schemes without reflecting upon the disastrous consequences of their inability to keep up their payments to the end. But, *per contra*, the national and tontine agents point to the fact that the non-withdrawal feature is in the *contract*, and people go into the scheme with their eyes open, and willing to take all the risks of winning or losing.

THE NATIONAL SCHEME NON-COÖPERATIVE.

From all that has been said it must appear evident that the methods pursued by these national institutions vitiate the very idea of coöperation or mutuality, which, as I have pointed out, constitutes one of the chief recommendations of our successful local building and loan associations. Shareholders in the nationals who live beyond the State in which they have been incorporated and have their headquarters, have practically no voice in their control or management. If they wish to vote at the annual election of officers they must travel a long distance at great expense to the headquarters, or else vote by proxy. Thousands in California have had sad experience, through mining stock dealings, of proxy manipulations, and want none of it. Consequently they must trust to luck regarding all that is done by the officers and Directors. They are therefore in about the same passive position as they would be if they had invested their money as ordinary depositors in a bank, trust, or savings institution.

COÖPERATIVE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

In genuine building and loan associations, on the contrary, every shareholder has a voice and a vote in the control and management of its affairs and the disposition of its funds. The members or shareholders meet together every month to transact business. Men and women, old and young—all are welcome. Dues, fees, and fines are paid in; loans are paid out to the highest bidder, and all the business of the association is transacted in an open and aboveboard manner, within sight and in hearing of all the shareholders who wish to attend. The members know

what becomes of their money; who borrowed the loans, and upon what security; who are paid salaries, and for what duties, and what is paid out for other expenses.

Mr. F. A. Richards, Bank Examiner in Maine, in his report for 1889, speaking of the associations in that State, says: "The key to the almost uniform success of building and loan associations is to be found in the intimate relations which they hold to shareholders."

Where are the intimate relations between the shareholders of these national associations, scattered as they are over twenty or more States and Territories? Where is the encouragement and example between man and man, between woman and woman, to economize and save, so as to meet each other, with pass-book in hand, and pay their dues, etc., on the night appointed for the monthly meeting?

How can there be an interchange of opinion as to the best means of promoting the interests of the association?

In these newly born national institutions it is provided that local officers and local Boards of Directors shall be appointed or elected. But what is the use of the shareholders meeting with these gentlemen, when none of them have any control over the funds paid in, which have been transmitted to Minneapolis or elsewhere outside the State?

There is no such thing under the new system as *viva voce* bidding for loans. Sealed proposals for loans must be mailed to the unknown gentlemen who constitute the directory, about two thousand miles away. The shareholders in California must have faith "childlike and bland" in the scrupulous integrity and remarkable business capacity of the "State Senators" and other distinguished gentlemen who compose the directory of the national schemes.

To call them "mutual coöperative associations," as they profess to be, is, therefore, a misnomer and distortion of what is generally accepted as the meaning of the words.

PRIMARY OBJECT OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The chief, foremost, and primary purpose for which genuine building and loan associations have been organized, is to enable a man to get a home which he can truly call his own. All other considerations are of secondary importance. It is to the citizen who *wants to borrow* that the building and loan association holds out inducements to enlist under its standard. Its watchword is "home."

These national associations, on the other hand, hold out inducements chiefly to the speculator or investor who wishes to realize handsome profits on a cash investment. The main object seems to be to secure profits to those who are investors but not contributors of monthly dues, with the intent of borrowing.

One of the leading national associations before mentioned—the American, of Minneapolis—in the very front of its prospectus has the following:

To those wishing to save money, or who seek a profitable investment, the American Building and Loan Association offers unusual advantages. This association issues, in addition to its regular 60 cents per month installment stock, special certificates for stock fully paid up at \$50 each. The large profits made by this association makes this stock one of the best ever offered.

Under the heading "Object," in the same prospectus, the first words which show their primary importance are: "The object of the American Building and Loan Association is to assist its members in saving money and to safely invest the same so as to secure the *best possible rating interest*."

In the forms, or dodger statements, which are circulated by the agents of these associations, this same purpose of catching investors is evidenced by the claims of extravagant rates of profit to be earned.

For instance, we read: "The rate of profit earned for the quarter ending, etc., is more than 24 per cent per annum. The rate of profit, etc., to date of report, averaged over 25 per cent per annum."

Nothing is said about the number of homes built by the shareholders, or the great advantages to be derived by becoming borrowers in their association in preference to savings banks and other institutions.

The flourish of trumpets is to catch the ear of the man or woman who wants to make a turn of "25 per cent per annum" on his or her investment.

NO LIMITATION TO STOCK.

In order that all of this class may have an opportunity to come in and invest to the full extent of their means, there is no limit to the number of shares which a stockholder can own in most of the national associations. He can subscribe for a block of one thousand or ten thousand shares.

In order to prevent speculators obtaining control of their associations, the locals generally prohibit any person holding more than from twenty-five to fifty shares. The nationals also issue paid up or investment stock. This, of course, is purely speculative. Where is the high rate of interest for the investment to come from if not from the borrowers and from the unfortunate monthly contributors of dues who do not come to time with their payments?

Is this the proper idea of coöperation? The man who simply pays for matured stock is not in the same boat, nor does he take the same chances with the borrower or monthly subscriber. Such a man is looked upon as an interloper among true coöperators. Out of the seventy local associations in California, there is but one that issues paid up stock. It is inevitable, that if the association is one in which such a class obtain a large interest, it is one in which the borrower will be fleeced to the utmost extent for their benefit; hence, it is not surprising that, in the American, "premiums are now running (according to the prospectus) at \$50 per share." It even appears, from the literature of the association, that gudgeons can be found who pay \$60 and over per share of \$100 for a loan to that extent.

Judge Dexter, of New York, in his late admirable work on "Coöperative Savings and Loan Associations," page 75, says:

This feature of issuing paid up stock does not belong to the coöperative savings and building-loan associations. This plan allows the capitalists to make investments in its stock in the same manner that he would invest in the stock of any corporation for the purpose of deriving benefits from the dividends declared. This is *not allowed in States* where a well drawn statute has been enacted to regulate the business of loan associations.

TRUE CHARACTER OF THE NATIONALS.

Now, in order to clearly understand the methods pursued by these pretentious national building and loan associations, I will first take up the chances of a good investment for the investor, or non-borrower, who goes in merely for the sake of the extravagant interest he expects to realize.

In anything here said I do not mean even to insinuate that the projectors, officers, or incorporators of these institutions are actuated by selfish, corrupt, or sinister motives.

Nor do I charge that any are dishonestly managed, for I know comparatively nothing of their financial operations, especially as to their expenses which are kept *in camera*. Many of their officers and Directors are men of high standing and unimpeachable integrity. It is not with men but with methods that I have to deal, and my contention is that they are mere speculative, money-making concerns, sailing under the false colors of a coöperative building and loan association, that their management is corporate and not coöperative, that their tendency is to enrich the few inside managers at the expense of the body of shareholders, that the methods of some are unsound and their promises delusive, and collapse will be the inevitable outcome.

We have had coöperative life insurance societies, self-endowment associations, friendly benefit and kindred societies in San Francisco, which, after starting out with the best intentions and big promises, have come suddenly to grief, leaving countless mourners, with empty pockets, behind. Why did they collapse? Simply because the lode did not pan out according to the calculations of the prospectors, who are not usually to be found among the mourners attending the funeral.

THE "NATIONAL" OF MINNEAPOLIS.

Now look at the glittering prospect held out by the oldest of these national institutions—the "National" of Minneapolis. The managers absolutely guarantee that the stock will mature in five years. If this can be done, and *continue to be done*, there is no question of its superiority as an investment to any which our building and loan associations in this State can offer. For example, the installments for dues, fees, etc., to be paid into this association by a person holding ten shares of stock, will amount at the end of the five years to \$460. For this he is entitled to receive \$1,000. Let us see what rate of interest this association must make in order to fulfill its contract with the shareholder. As the admission and quarterly fees go to the expense account, the profits must be realized from the monthly dues of 60 cents per share. The interest of \$1 paid in each month for five years can be calculated as follows: As the first dollar deposited would bear interest for the entire period of five years, or sixty months, the next dollar interest for fifty-nine months, the next fifty-eight months, the next fifty-seven, and so on, until we come to the last, or one month. By adding all these months together we get a total of one thousand eight hundred and thirty months, or one hundred and fifty-two and one half years. The interest of \$1 at 70 per cent per annum, for that period, would amount to \$106 75. The same interest on \$6, for the same period, would amount to six times \$106 75, or \$640 50. As \$6 represents the monthly dues paid into the

association for ten shares of stock, at 60 cents a share, the shareholder would be entitled to \$640 50 interest if he got 70 per cent per annum on his deposits. As his monthly deposits or dues for five years, or sixty months, amount to \$360, the total he would be entitled to receive for principal and interest would reach \$1,000 50. Consequently, the National Building and Loan Association of Minneapolis enters into a contract with its shareholders, which is tantamount, to pay them at the end of five years *70 per cent per annum on their monthly dues*. What a Golconda these Minneapolis explorers must have struck! How our savings banks must hide their diminished heads with their puny, insignificant 4 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest per annum. But here the query comes in, how can it be done by any legitimate scheme, and how can it *continue to be done*?

One can easily understand how, as long as cash comes pouring in for shares of stock, the problem can be worked satisfactorily for the managers, but like the once famous "South Sea Bubble," the inevitable collapse is sure to come. In all explanations and solutions by agents of the magical results of compounding interest monthly and weekly, you will always have added, as a clincher to the argument, the immensity of the profits to be drawn from the ill-fated shareholders' "lapses." The national associations are not their brother's "keepers," but relievers. Their chances of fulfilling engagements depend upon the dereliction of a considerable percentage of their shareholders.

In the printed literature of the "National," an attempt is made to prove by figures that the company can fulfill its contract with the shareholders to pay them the matured value of their stock at the end of five years.

An illustration is given of the amount paid into the "Reserve," "Return," "Protective," "Expense," and "Loan" Funds by one thousand shareholders, each holding ten shares.

The amount for each month paid in by the full number for each month is given, together with interest, premium, etc., compounded, and at the end of five years the account stands thus: Reserve Fund, \$30,000; Return, Protective, and Expense Fund, \$77,438 56; Loan Fund, \$545,904 24.

Now, in order to pay the one thousand shareholders \$100 each (the matured value of their stock), \$1,000,000 would be required to the credit of the Loan Fund, or about twice as much as the company had in the fund according to their own figures.

"Ah," they say, "you forget the lapses or forfeited stock, and we calculate that 10 per cent per month, or 50 per cent of the entire number, will have dropped out at the end of the five years. So that instead of having to pay off the one thousand shareholders, we will have to pay off only half that number, or five hundred." Out of their own mouths, by the very illustration presented by themselves, they stand condemned. In a detailed, succinct manner, they demonstrate in the clearest light their utter inability to carry out the terms of their contract with shareholders.

The concern stands confessed one of the wildest of wild-cat schemes, for it acknowledges that unless half of its shareholders drop by the way-side it cannot meet its obligations with the remaining half at the end of the journey.

SECURITY FOR SHAREHOLDERS.

To any ordinary business man the first inquiry regarding an investment would be, "What security has the investor that the institution is thoroughly sound and solvent, and conducted on a proper business basis?" As the home offices of the national building and loan associations are far away in some distant State, he must partly rely on the representations made by their agents. The magnificent buildings, in which they simply rent or lease rooms for headquarters; authorized capitals of from \$10,000,000 to \$50,000,000 (whose extent in said association is only limited by the amount invested for printing certificates of stock); statements of profits, which takes one's breath away—all these are presented, in glowing colors, to the man or woman who has a few dollars to spare.

It is true that in certain States securities are required to be deposited with some State officer of from \$25,000 to \$100,000, but that is a small matter to an institution like the "American," which boasts of issuing about thirty thousand shares per month. It is also true, under the law lately passed in Minnesota, "every building and loan association shall deposit and keep with the State Auditor, or with a duly chartered trust, all mortgage or other securities received by it in the usual course of business." That will do well enough for the protection of the people of Minnesota, for it would be difficult to deceive those at home as to the amount of local business done by one of these associations. But, if officers wanted to evade the law so far as it refers to business outside the State, it is obviously otherwise. In Minnesota they have but one State Bank Examiner, whose duty it is to examine these institutions, in addition to the banks of the State. How can he do so, thoroughly, when it takes three Bank Commissioners in California to examine the banks alone, and they have their hands full?

In California no security deposit is required from such institutions. There is no law regulating building and loan associations. In the language of Hon. H. Mattson, Secretary of State of Minnesota, "companies can be organized and legalized with the sole object of preying upon the community, in order to enrich a few irresponsible schemers." The schemers to whom he probably refers, can now do their work in California with impunity, and that they are doing it is evident by the innumerable financial schemes and devices to entrap the foolish and unwary which can be found in San Francisco.

The best security for an investor in any scheme is its past record for solvency, good management, and fair dealing. The national schemes are entirely new and untried. Their record is blank. The statements made in their literature, as to profits of 24 and 25 per cent per annum, are to be taken *cum grano salis*, as no distribution of profits has yet taken place, or can be for some years to come, until shares mature—that is, amount, with accumulated profits, to the sum of \$100 or \$200 per share, as may be provided.

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

Another feature to be looked at is the expenses of management. As shown before, the "American" expropriates $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of what a shareholder pays in monthly dues, together with admission, withdrawal,

transfer, and other fees. It computes the expenses of management at about 9 per cent of the total receipts, but it probably exceeds this. The "Security" does the same, but since the passage of the new law it has taken off 2 cents from the monthly charge per share. The "American" must do likewise. The "National" absorbs \$2 per share as entrance fee, and 25 cents per quarter per share, or more than 12 per cent of the amount of dues for the year.

I could not find a statement from any of these national associations as to how this money was expended in salaries, commissions, etc. The officers of the "United States," at St. Paul, and the "Security," at Minneapolis, courteously extended every facility to obtain a thorough insight into their financial operations, including expenses of management.

It will be seen from the testimony of the Secretaries of our local building and loan associations that the expenses of management amounted only to an average of from 2 to 2½ per cent of the total receipts, or less than one fourth that of the nationals.

Notwithstanding their vaunted capitals of \$50,000,000, the managers are no more than ordinary shareholders, each holding, probably, not more than an average number of shares of stock. Unlike other corporations, these gentlemen run no risk of losing fortunes invested in the enterprise. This display of enormous capital is sheer buncombe, and is misleading. The projectors of the enterprise do not deposit any considerable percentage of the capital as a guarantee of good faith with stockholders. The capital simply consists of monthly and other receipts for fees, fines, interest, etc.—nothing more. Consequently, the officers and Directors of these national concerns have the control and management of large sums without the risk and responsibility attaching to the Directors of other enterprises who have largely invested in the capital stock.

CONTRAST BETWEEN LOCAL AND NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

A person buys, say, ten shares in the "American," for which he pays an admission fee of \$10, and monthly dues of 60 cents per share, amounting to \$6. He cannot withdraw from the association until two years have expired, and when that period arrives he will have paid \$144 in dues. His withdrawal fee is \$3—making a total paid in of \$157. How much does he get in return? In accordance with the by-laws he gets the "money paid into the Loan Fund in monthly payments on such shares, together with 6 per cent annual interest." As 50 cents out of the 60 which he pays in, monthly, for dues on each share goes to the Loan Fund—the other 10 going for expenses—he will receive \$12 per share, or \$120 for ten shares, plus interest at 6 per cent per annum, which amounts to \$7 50, making a total of \$127 50. The shareholder paid in \$157; he takes out \$127 50; loss, \$29 50, or nearly 20 per cent of his investment. A law lately passed in Minnesota modifies this somewhat, by changing the 6 per cent per annum interest into three fourths of the profits. If the profits should reach even 24 per cent it would lessen the above loss by \$15, or one half, so that he would lose only 10 per cent.

On the other hand, let any man call at the office of any one of our local associations and inquire as to the withdrawal value of shares

which have had two years existence, and he will find the above figures about reversed. In other words, instead of a loss of 20 or 10 per cent on the investment, he will find the gain between these rates.

The representations of advantage to be gained, which the nationals present over the locals, are based upon what a shareholder is to receive at the date of maturity. If he should withdraw before then he does so at considerable loss.

Next, as to the advantages presented to the borrowing shareholder:

1. A borrower in the nationals must have been a member for some stated period—at the lowest, three months, or have paid dues to that extent.

In the local associations a member can borrow immediately after payment of his first subscription for stock.

2. In the nationals, the premiums upon loans run so high (from 40 to 60 per cent) that a borrower must carry stock to represent, in matured value, twice the amount of his loan. For example: if a shareholder in the "American National Building and Loan Association" wanted to borrow \$1,000, which would be the matured value of ten shares of stock, he could not do so unless he subscribed for twenty shares.

Our local associations, on the contrary, loan to the full extent of the matured value of each share, some deducting the premium bid *gross* from the amount of the loan, and others collecting it in monthly installments. The premium varies from 15 to 20 per cent. A borrower, then, owning ten shares of stock where the matured value of each share would be \$100, could borrow \$1,000, less \$150 or \$200, as the case may be. If the matured value of each share amounted to \$200, which is generally the rule, he could borrow the same amount on five shares.

3. In the example given, the borrower from the "American" association gives a mortgage on his property for double the amount which he actually receives, or a \$2,000 mortgage for a \$1,000 loan.

To the locals he would give a mortgage for \$1,000, when he would receive from \$800 to \$850 actual cash loan, or the full amount if the premium is paid in installments.

DANGER TO THE BORROWER.

Here lies the greatest risk and danger in these national schemes. The money paid for dues and interest on loans goes out of the State, and the mortgage for double the amount of the loan follows the same road.

If the association should not be able to meet its engagements, or a crisis should occur in its affairs, the unfortunate borrower in California might find his paper in the hands of an assignee abroad, determined to exact an accounting to the last dollar of the full amount in the mortgage.

Or, again, if a borrower should, through some misfortune, be unable to continue his monthly payments of dues and of interest upon loans, what would be the consequence? If he had borrowed, for example, \$2,500, the Minnesota or other trans-State association from which he had obtained the loan would foreclose his mortgage for double that amount, or \$5,000, and he would be at the mercy of the Board of Directors in Minneapolis or elsewhere, for what, in their opinion, would be an equitable settlement.

Without meaning to impugn the honor or integrity of these gentlemen, there can be no question but that a delinquent borrower would naturally

prefer, in such unfortunate circumstances, to deal directly with men living in the same community with himself.

4. The national institutions will loan money only to the extent of from 40 to 50 per cent of the cash value of the real estate security. The local association will advance about 80 per cent of the value, or about double what the nationals will risk.

When the value of shares of stock are alone offered as security, the nationals will advance 75 per cent of their then value, whilst the locals will loan the full amount of their then or withdrawal value.

5. A shareholder bidding for a loan in the nationals is like the man who "buys a pig in a bag"—he "goes it blind," in the strictest sense of the word, for he has to send on his sealed proposal to the officials of the home office, about whose proceedings he can learn little or nothing. In the locals, he attends at the appointed time and place, and makes his voice heard in the bidding for loans. If he does not succeed in procuring a loan, he knows the why and the wherefore.

6. The expenses attending the appraising of a borrower's security must necessarily be greater in the nationals than in the locals, especially if the appraiser of the former has to travel a long distance to examine the property of the proposed borrower.

In the locals appraisers receive little or nothing for their services, and all the business of looking after abstracts of title, insurance, taxes, etc., can, of course, be done with more dispatch and less expense than by a Board of Directors in a far off city.

7. A man who takes stock in a national for the purpose only of procuring a loan, and makes application for same but is refused, must transfer his shares at considerable sacrifice if he can find a purchaser at any price. Otherwise his stock will lapse for non-payment of dues to the association. In the locals if a shareholder cannot get a loan the association will pay him dollar for dollar for what he paid in and interest besides.

HIGH PREMIUMS.

Who gets this \$50 or \$60 premium on every share upon which a loan is made in the nationals? The agents of the "American" and other national schemes will tell you it is distributed as profit among all the shareholders. This may be true, but as probably not one fourth of the shareholders are borrowers, the remaining three fourths are the ones who receive the giant's share of the spoils. The borrowers are fleeced for the benefit of the speculators or non-borrowers. In well managed local associations the trend is to reduce the bonus or premium to the lowest possible figure, and, if possible, as in Philadelphia, to abolish it altogether. It must be evident to the dullest capacity that where a minority in any association pay 50 or 60 per cent of the amount which they borrow back to said association as a gift or bonus (for the privilege of obtaining the loan), together with the current rate of interest upon said loan, that the fools are not all dead in this vicinity.

The argument which will be used in opposition is that the higher the premium the sooner will the stock mature. No doubt of it, and if all the members were placed precisely on the same level and all compelled to borrow at the same interest, premium, etc., there could be no great objection to high premiums, as no one would be the gainer or loser thereby. But it is obviously otherwise in an association in which there

are members who do not borrow, and who, therefore, do not pay any bonus or premium to be distributed among all the members.

This class are the drones of the hive, who suck the honey but make none.

For the wage earner, the lower the premiums, the lower the interest; and the lower all the charges and dues which he has to pay on his loan, the better for him, even if such payments have to extend over a longer period than they would under an exorbitant bonus, as required by the nationals.

ADVANTAGES OF LOCALS OVER NATIONALS.

In order to point out more clearly the advantages which, in my judgment, the local building and loan associations possess over the national, I herewith present a summary of some points already given in detail.

I do not mean to say that these are all the advantages, but enough are here given to enable the citizen of California who desires to become a shareholder in a building and loan association, to judge for himself the merits and demerits of both.

In the local building and loan associations the shareholder in California has the following advantages over the national:

1. He has their past record before him to substantiate what they represent.

2. He can ascertain personally the nature of the security for his investment.

3. He can withdraw at any time after he becomes a member, and get back all he had paid in with good interest added.

4. He has the opportunity to attend meetings, vote at elections, and have a living voice in all the transactions of the association.

5. He gets credit for all he pays in, and no part of it is expropriated for an expense account.

6. He pays smaller fees and fines.

7. He has to pay far less for expenses of management.

8. He is entitled to borrow from the first day he becomes a member.

9. He can borrow at a far lower premium.

10. He can borrow 30 to 40 per cent more money on the value of his property.

11. He has to give a mortgage for not exceeding 20 per cent above loan, instead of from 75 to 100 per cent.

12. He bids for his loan at open meetings, and knows his competitors.

13. His money for dues, etc., his mortgages, and other securities are not taken out of the State, but kept at home.

14. He has less expenses to pay in negotiating his loan.

15. He encourages home enterprise by putting his money in a home institution.

SUMMING UP.

From the testimony, and from all the facts herewith submitted, it must be conceded that there is some excuse for the man, led away by the *ignis fatuus* of high interest, who becomes a shareholder in a national institution, as an investor, but how any sane man in California can take shares in any one of them, in preference to a local, for the purpose of borrowing money, surpasses all understanding. Any person of ordinary intelligence can see at a glance that the preponderance of gain as

well as of security is on the side of the local building and loan associations.

Fungus-like, these national schemes are beginning to spread with direful rapidity. California has caught the infection. Already several of them are under way, with the requisite paraphernalia.

The facilities for organizing are great; the profits immense. There are big salaries in them for Presidents, Secretaries, etc., and big fees for attorneys. All that is required to set one of them afloat is an office in some conspicuous building, a safe, desks, chairs, necessary stationery, and the usual literature showing forth the stupendous merits of the scheme. In the prospectus the amount of capital can be put at any figure, from ten millions to a billion. Gentlemen of prominence, especially statesmen from the shades of Arcadia, can be found, who, knowing little or nothing of the merits of the scheme, allow their names to be used as Directors or referees, or members of a so called Advisory Board.

To these are generally added the names of the officers or Directors of the bank where the institution proposes to place its deposits, and of the trust company with which it expects to do business. If the managers should insure any property, they are likely to superadd the names of the officers of the insuring company. The more formidable and lengthy the list of names, the more impressed will the unsophisticated necessarily be with the vast resources and prospects of the concern.

Agents are then scattered abroad to work upon the gullible and rake in the coin, a considerable portion of which, as shown before, goes into the capacious and ravenous maw of the Expense Fund.

When it becomes necessary to employ agents to travel all over the country and to advertise, in big show fashion, the people who are talked into taking shares are the ones who must pay the piper. Unfortunately, gudgeons can be found by the thousand who can not or will not understand that universal law of political economy and finance, that enormous profits and small risks are conditions incompatible, and, consequently, non-existent.

On the other hand, it is not difficult to conceive how a California institution, doing business on the lines of the building and loan associations, and whose field of operations would be confined to the State, could be beneficial to thinly populated districts where a local association could not be successfully developed. Of course it should be free from all the objectionable features of the national associations which have been referred to, such as: loot or lapses, exorbitant expense charges, prohibiting withdrawals, cinching the borrower for the benefit of the investor, etc.

PROTECTION FOR SHAREHOLDERS.

A citizen of California should not, however, invest a dollar in such an enterprise until a carefully framed law is placed on our statute books regulating the same, and hedging the shareholder all around with proper safeguards.

No glittering ray of prominent names identified with the enterprise will make up for the lack of such legal protection. Unfortunately at present we have no such law. Gentlemen interested in these enterprises will point to the fact that neither is there a law to protect the shareholder in the local building and loan associations which have been so much extolled. They are correct, and as I stated in the last biennial report

of this bureau, it is much to be regretted that we are not in the same position in this regard with many of the Eastern States. The opinion there advanced still abides with me that "the law should specify the details of management, the limitation of salaries and expenses, the maximum amount of stock to be held by any one person, the regulating election of officers," etc.

It should be borne in mind, though, that the feature which has been the protecting ægis of shareholders in the local would be found wanting in such a State institution. That feature is the personal, everyday knowledge of what is taking place in the associations by the members who are nearly all on the ground. Among locals, too, dishonest officers have played havoc; and so it is likely to be in the future, unless the strong arm of the law interposes. But how much greater would be the opportunity and stronger the temptation to the fiduciary officers in a State building and loan company to make free with the funds which in great part represent the hard earned savings of the sons and daughters of toil.

CHAPTER III.

TESTIMONY REGARDING THE PURPOSES AND PRACTICES OF THE "AMERICAN BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION," OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

Given at the office of the State Bank Commissioners, No. 528 California Street, San Francisco, May 15, 1889.

The following named gentlemen were present, and took part in the investigation: Mr. John J. Tobin, State Labor Commissioner; Mr. James A. Thompson, State Bank Commissioner; Mr. John G. Leibert, Deputy State Labor Commissioner; Mr. R. B. Myers, State Agent of the American Building and Loan Association, Minneapolis, Minn.; Messrs. Charles K. Clark, L. L. Denberry, L. Denberry, A. Sbarboro, and L. Schlessinger, Secretaries of local building and loan associations.

R. B. MYERS.

Examined by Commissioner TOBIN: I want to ask you a few questions, Mr. Myers, in relation to the American Building and Loan Association. This association, as I understand it, was incorporated a little more than two years ago, that is, April 15, 1887; isn't that so? Answer—Yes, sir; about two years ago.

Q. How long is it since you were appointed State Agent of it? A. In August last.

Q. About how many shares of stock have you issued through your sub-agents? A. We have issued in this State about fifteen thousand shares of stock.

Q. Have any financial statements been issued by the American Building and Loan Association? A. You have the last that I have received.

Q. This is the last that I hold in my hand? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any statements, either annual, semi-annual, or quarterly, showing the operations for any specified time? A. Now, you must remember that I am only State Agent of California, and I cannot say as to just how many statements have been issued.

Q. What I want to get at is, can you show us any account, semi-annual, annual, quarterly, or monthly? A. None since January, for I haven't got it. I will say right here that any questions that I can answer I shall be pleased to answer. Put them in writing and submit them to the home office, and I have no doubt they will answer them all right.

Q. Then you cannot show me at the present time any statement for a specified period, either annual or semi-annual? A. Not since that you have.

Q. This is a statement, but it doesn't state whether it is annual, semi-annual, quarterly, or what; there is no name. Whose statement is it? There is no name signed to the statement. A. That is a statement issued by the company in January.

Q. Mr. Myers, there is no name to this? A. The name is on the outside there.

Q. Wouldn't it be signed by the Directors? A. Turn to the last page.

Q. These are the officers of the association, but whose statement is this? A. That is all the statement I have. The company have an annual meeting on the thirteenth of July of each year. There the reports from the different States are examined into, and the statement is made up from that examination.

Q. Can you give us, or show us any specific statement, showing the results of operations for any specified time, annual, semi-annual, or what? A. I haven't any with me at the present time.

Q. In this statement it says, "Dr. To receipt for dues, etc., \$287,730 12." Can you not tell me what the "etc." includes? A. Let me ask right here for what purpose are these questions propounded?

Q. Because I want to get at the financial operations of this concern. I want to know what its profits are—how they are derived; I want to get at the facts relating to it? A. If you will put your questions in writing, I will with pleasure forward them to the home office and they can go to the books. I have only charge of the agency rolls of the company.

Q. Then since you took charge in this State you haven't distributed any statements showing the operations of this society? A. I have distributed such literature as they gave me to distribute.

Q. That is not an answer to my question. Have you distributed any showing the operations of the association for any specified or limited time? A. For me to answer that truthfully I would have to go over my agencies and see.

Q. Is this one of your statements (showing)? A. That is one of the quarterly statements.

Q. This statement is to this effect: "The rate of profit on the average amount of the Loan Fund for the quarter ending July 31, 1888." In one word, can you give us any paper that has ever been issued by your association, showing in detail the receipts and expenditures for any length of time? A. I haven't any except what you have, at present.

Q. What is meant by "lapses?" A. The way I understand lapses, and I think it is the true way—if I understand it, they don't pay their dues when they are due and they have lapsed for that month; they may pay their fine and come in again.

Q. Here it is. [Reads.] The profits, more than 24 per cent per annum, derived from sources as follows: Four twentieths, or two tenths, profit from interest; three tenths profit derived from "lapses;" in other words, these three tenths, derived from lapses—parties took stock and neglected to pay it up? A. No; a man may pay his 10 cents fine and come in again.

Q. Why should it be included, then, as profits, when it is probable the man may take up his stock again? This is not a fine; it is a lapse? A. You have ten shares of stock; you owe to-day \$6; you don't pay that \$6, and you are fined 10 cents a share—that is \$1; you have lapsed, haven't you, for that month? Still, you can get off the lapse by paying \$1.

Q. I can understand what fines are, but I understand these lapses are shares fallen back to the association, and they claim these as profits? A. There are different modes of bookkeeping in different associations. I don't suppose there are any two that have the same; if the bookkeeper carries such fines to lapses they would be called, in that association, lapses.

Q. Is it not a fact that any one who takes shares in your concern, cannot withdraw for two years? A. Yes, sir; that is a fact.

Q. If he doesn't follow up his payments he will lose the amount he has paid in? A. No, sir; the man that didn't pay up, his stock would be, after six forfeitures—six lapses—sold at auction; after paying what he owed the company, the balance would be carried to his credit.

Q. This stock that would be bought in by the association, you would call profit? A. I don't say it would be profit.

Q. The rules provide that if any one does not bid an amount of money sufficient to pay the arrearages the association shall buy them; in that case you would call it a lapse? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Therefore, a lapse is the amount of shares that were forfeited in consequence of non-payment? A. Not wholly; not from that report; it would also include the fines.

Q. There is no detailed report at all; it is put all in together—interest, premiums, fines, dues, etc.; the whole amount is put in together; it does not state for what period of time.

MR. SEABORO, member of a local association: It would be impossible that the fines should far exceed the income through interest.

MR. CLARK, another member of a local association: They might, if a man owed \$13, and that \$13 was "lapsed," simply fine the man \$13 and call it "lapses."

MR. TOBIN: What I want to get at is this: Here is four twentieths profit from interest and six twentieths from lapses; I want to know if the State Agent can tell what is meant by "lapses;" he has stated that they are simply fines imposed upon members? A. Not simply; but they would include fines.

Q. What else would it include; could it include the forfeiture of stock as well as the fines that were imposed for not being prompt? A. The profit made by the association where it had bid in the stock that a man had forfeited, I understand it would include that as well as lapses.

Q. Now, I see here in this statement, "Shares issued to date of report, 134,680," that is, up to January 9, 1889. I would take that, then, to be from the organization of the association? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Therefore, that would amount to, at least, \$134,680 of initiation fees; which would be the least that they could be; \$134,680 goes to account of the Expense Fund, doesn't it? A. In our Expense Fund we have a line of demarkation that we cannot go beyond.

Q. If you will allow me, there is \$134,680 paid on account of these shares into the Expense Fund; isn't that so? A. Yes, sir; a dollar a share.

Q. A dollar a share is the least. Doesn't that represent \$134,680 paid in—the minimum amount paid into the Expense Fund on account of these shares in the way of initiation fees? A. Our by-laws, I think, would allow that to go into the Expense Fund.

Q. It says most positively that it *shall*? A. It don't say it shall all be used for expenses.

Q. Doesn't that amount of \$134,680 go into the Expense Fund? A. It says they *can* use that for all expenses, but not that they *shall* use it for that.

Q. [Reads.] "Article 111, Sec. 8. All the admission, withdrawal, and transfer fees shall be devoted to the payment of operating expenses." This goes into operating expenses, does it not? A. Yes, sir. I will explain that I only have charge of the agency here, and have nothing to do, even with the monthly payments.

Q. Besides this amount of \$134,680 there will be 10 cents a share paid in monthly upon every share; that would amount to more than \$13,468 monthly proceeds that come in; and there are some dues, aren't they? The shares are on the increase, because in the following month it says in January there are twenty-five thousand six hundred and eighty-eight shares issued. A. You are asking a person that don't know anything about the exact figures. If you want the exact figuring on these things, put your questions in writing, and you will have something you can depend upon.

Q. Here is something I would like to ask you: Because of this large amount of \$134,680 paid into the Expense Fund, together with \$13,468 per month, would it not be natural to suppose that you would be able to produce some statement that would show the operations of the association with this Expense Fund? A. I think so, if you ask a proper question.

Q. Wouldn't it be reasonable for you to be able to exhibit, as an officer or agent representing this association, such a statement? A. If the State of California will make an officer of other associations submit to the same thing, we will do it, and be glad to do it; but for us to be singled out gratuitously to do something for the benefit of our competitors, why that is another thing.

Q. There is no question that I am putting to you which I have not previously put to associations here; I have put the same questions to all of them, and the answers have been given in my report; and in cases where an officer demurred, I brought him up with a round turn, and he had to do it. Is it not reasonable that where such a large amount of money went into the Expense Fund, some statement should be prepared showing what has become of that money? A. Put the question, and I will send it on to the home office, and you will get your answer promptly.

Q. Now, in your book here, it is stated that the operating expenses amount to about 9 per cent of all the amount paid in; isn't that so? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, I would ask, if I put in 10 cents every week and 50 cents for a share, isn't that 10 cents one sixth of the amount that is paid in? A. Ten cents; yes, sir; but you don't suppose it is all used, do you, for expenses?

Q. That would be one sixth, or 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent, set aside as operating expenses? A. That isn't all.

Q. Nor is it all that would be paid for operating expenses; there are the entrance fees and withdrawal fees and transfer fees? A. But there are borrowers.

Q. It appears to me that 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of what I pay in must go for expenses? A. It is placed in the Expense Fund; I don't know whether it is all carried to the Expense Fund or not. Now, for instance, you take any one of your building and loan associations in this State, let me ask, is there any line of demarkation for expenses? Is there anything to prevent them from using all the funds that are paid in for expenses? We say we cannot use outside of that 10 cents a share.

Q. You state, Mr. Myers, don't you, in your pamphlet here, that the operating expenses amount to about 9 per cent of the entire receipts? A. It goes on and states—

Q. [Interrupting.] Can't you answer the question? Do you state officially in your pamphlet that the operating expenses amount to about 9 per cent? A. You have the pamphlet, and you have read it. I will read just exactly what it says and then I will not be confused. [Reads.] "If the amount of money in the Expense Fund is more than is required to pay the salaries of the officers, as fixed by the Board of Directors, and other expenses of the association, the surplus must be turned into the Loan Fund, and placed to the credit of the members."

Q. The amount which can be placed in the Expense Fund is about 9 per cent of the total receipts, including interest and premiums. Now I will ask you, can you tell me what proportion the expenses bear? What is the percentage of expenses found to be, as a matter of fact? A. I could not say.

Q. Can you tell me what salaries are paid your officers? A. That is a matter, if it comes to me in any capacity, I don't think I shall answer it. I would say this much, that I don't know for certain; it would be hearsay. In the matter of our President, I have heard, just by hearsay, that his salary is \$1,500 a year.

MR. SARBORO, of a local association: The question has been raised as to our own building and loan associations conducting business without a limit as to expenses, as Mr. Myers suggests. I will ask Mr. Clark about what percentage does your expense account bear to your total receipts?

MR. CLARK: From 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

MR. SARBORO, of local association: Is it limited? A. Only by the Directors.

MR. TOBIN: About what proportion does your expense account bear to your total receipts, Mr. A. SARBORO?

A. SARBORO: Depends a little on the management of the association; from 1.55 to 2 and 2.25 per cent. As far as the limiting of our expenses is concerned, every three months we make a report, which is printed and distributed to all the members. In that report is noted every expense that has been incurred; then every shareholder can see for himself.

MR. TOBIN: Are your general meetings of your Directors open to all the shareholders? How often are shareholders that are not officers allowed an opportunity to meet? A. Yes; twice monthly.

MR. MYERS: Are you limited to any particular sum? A. No, sir; that is under the control of the Board of Directors.

Q. I would like to ask Mr. Dennery (local Secretary) what it is in his association? A. The expense of running the association amounts to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the whole receipts.

Q. Of everything—the fines, premiums, and all? A. Everything; I can show you the report; from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 per cent; $2\frac{1}{2}$ is too much.

MR. TOBIN [to Mr. Myers]: Now, I will ask you with regard to loans. Your association, in loaning money, advances about 40 per cent of the value of the property? A. Our State laws compel it.

Q. Now, to borrow \$500 from your association, how many shares of stock must I hold as a minimum? A. You have got to hold enough—

Q. [Interrupting.] Mustn't I have ten shares of stock? A. It depends altogether on the bid; you bid away your stock for the privilege of borrowing. If they ran as they do to-day—if bids ran as they do now—you would have to have that number. Bids are running now about 50 per cent.

MR. JAMES A. THOMPSON (Bank Commissioner): If a man wants to borrow \$1,000 would he get only \$500?

MR. TOBIN: The premiums are running about \$50 per share. At this rate two shares are required to be held for each \$100 loaned. The cost of a loan at that premium, with interest added, is \$1 70 per month for each \$100. Now, suppose I borrow \$500 upon ten shares; I have to pay in how much? There is a statement here showing estimated cost and profit on ten shares: "Admission fee, \$10; monthly payments, \$6 per month for eighty-three months, \$498; withdrawal fees, \$3; total cost of ten shares, \$511." Now, when I borrowed that \$500 from you, at the end of that time both are equalized, therefore I draw nothing from the association? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, I want to show the condition of the borrower. He pays in, according to this, \$511; besides that he pays interest, \$30 per year? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then, this is the point: If they mature in seven years, that is seven times thirty, equal to \$210; therefore, a man pays \$721 for the \$500 he borrowed, does he not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Therefore, at the end of seven years he is out and injured to the extent of \$221. And his mortgage is what? A. His mortgage will be the loan, plus the amount of his premium.

MR. THOMPSON: Does he give his note for \$500?

MR. TOBIN: He gives his note for \$1,000.

MR. TOBIN: I want to see the advantages of yours compared with other associations. Now I would take a banking institution; don't some of your savings banks here advance money on mortgage and allow payments to be made by installments?

MR. THOMPSON: Yes; though the custom is not as common as it used to be.

MR. TOBIN: When these installments are received, then interest isn't reckoned on the whole amount?

MR. THOMPSON: When the installment is paid, it pays the interest and reduces the principal.

MR. TOBIN: Now, if I should borrow \$500 from one of your savings banks here at 6 per cent interest, say, and should pay in a certain amount monthly, wouldn't my interest decrease accordingly?

MR. THOMPSON: Yes; if you made that arrangement with them, of course. It is the difference between an installment loan and a flat loan; by installments you would have to pay part of the principal.

MR. TOBIN: Wouldn't it be better for me to borrow from a savings bank than from an association?

MR. THOMPSON: You can prove it; it is simply a flat loan of \$500 at a certain per cent, usually 6 per cent. If he gets \$500 on a mortgage and simply pays \$721, it amounts to a flat loan.

A. SBARBORO: Here is a point: This gentleman borrows \$1,000 and receives, actually, \$500 in coin; he has the use of that \$500 for seven years; now, he has paid \$210 interest; he has refunded the \$500 he has actually received.

MR. THOMPSON: How; by paying installments on his stock? A. Yes, sir.

A. SBARBORO: The question comes here, if he has only paid 6 per cent per annum on the money he has actually received. I would like to know by what arithmetical calculation these shares are going to mature in seven years?

MR. THOMPSON: That is another branch of the subject; we will get to that in a moment.

MR. DENNERY: You say he is mortgaged for \$1,000; why does he pay 50 per cent premium and only get \$500; does the stock amount to \$500 or \$1,000 paid in? I would like to know why the mortgage is not for \$500.

MR. THOMPSON: He pays it back in the same way, \$500 and the interest; it is simply a flat loan, as we call it, at a certain per cent, usually at 6 per cent; that is common enough; but here comes in a question: He is mortgaged for \$1,000 on the one hand, and paying installments on the other.

MR. MYERS: He gives the mortgage for \$1,000.

MR. TOBIN: At 6 per cent? A. No; he pays 6 per cent on the \$500 he borrows, just the same as in any building and loan association that I have ever become acquainted with,

only the association has the mortgage, and I don't see how they can take it but for the amount of money actually loaned, plus the amount of premium paid; if they didn't do so, what security would they have for the premium which is paid. Now, you have asked a question about a flat loan; I don't say that we call this a flat loan, it is a building association loan; he don't pay us the money monthly on the loan, he pays his money on the stock; the stock is what pays the loan.

MR. THOMPSON: How much does he pay you on his stock?

MR. MYERS: According to that he would pay in on his stock, if he bid 50 per cent, the way bids are running now; allowing that 50 per cent is bid, he would pay in \$511, and he would pay interest on \$500 at 6 per cent.

MR. TOBIN: That is \$210.

MR. MYERS: Wouldn't it be cheaper for him to go and get a flat loan? I say, yes; cheaper for any man to go and get a flat loan. There is no building and loan association that I am acquainted with, or have looked into, but what puts all the credit of each monthly payment to the credit and maturity of the stock, and keeps on charging him interest right along until the maturity of the stock upon the whole amount of the money loaned; and if he can get a flat loan from any one else, and is taking the stock as a "header," or Sinking Fund—if he can get the association to admit him, and not be a borrower, it would be cheaper for him.

MR. TOBIN: According to this you pay in \$721; in other words, you pay in \$11 more than the principal, and 6 per cent interest upon the whole amount you borrow. I ask you, then, are there not associations or savings banks here that allow you to pay by installments, and wouldn't it be far more advantageous to a borrower than to go to one of these institutions?

MR. THOMPSON: It has always been difficult for me, Mr. Tobin, not having had the necessary experience in these associations, to quite understand why the borrower is justified in doing this. In the first place, there is a little contradiction in terms. An association offers a certain amount of money as a loan, and then the premium that is paid is deducted from the amount; in this case, say the amount would be \$1,000, and if they were bidding sufficiently high, 50 per cent would be taken off, but in your way of putting it it appears that a man borrows a certain amount and adds the premium to it. Now, coming back to our own associations, it has always been difficult for me to understand why a man could go into an open meeting and bid 50 per cent discount for a thousand dollars. That has been explained to me upon the ground that he participates in profits, premiums, fines, economical administration, and all that, so that finally, it is not a serious discount; it is not a shaving proposition to him that joins one of these associations. In that respect I don't say the amount of premium is serious, except that your premium, Mr. Myers, seems to be about three times as large as I have ever heard of before; 18 per cent is the largest I ever heard of in California.

MR. DENNERY: The borrower gives a mortgage for \$1,000. If a borrower wants to make a mortgage of \$50 or \$1,000, and gets but \$50, there is no law against it. A man can receive but \$500 and make his mortgage \$50,000 to the corporation; there is no law against it. In this case a man receives \$500; his place is covered with a mortgage of \$1,000, he gives a mortgage for twice as much money as there is received on the mortgage, what condition is this borrower in when a misfortune befalls him? The corporation has his mortgage for \$1,000 and he has received but \$500.

MR. THOMPSON: Wherein is that different, in this particular association, from any other association, except in degree?

MR. DENNERY: What condition, now, is the borrower in? We will say that this continues right on through to the end of maturity, and the party keeps up his payments; if it matures in seven years and the party comes out as a borrower, the mortgage can be released at that time; we will say there is no great loss if it can be done in seven years; but what condition is the party in in two years, or three years, if misfortune befalls him? The association can come in and take the gross amount of their mortgage; what condition is the borrower in?

MR. MYERS: His condition is just like that of one of our borrowers who borrows \$500 to-day, and who has a mortgage of thirty days. He wants to pay thirty days from to-day; all he has to do is to give us thirty days' notice if he wants to pay that debt; and he pays the earned premium, not the *unearned*, and the interest on the money he has borrowed for thirty days; he don't pay a dollar more; you will find it in our circular.

MR. THOMPSON: Wherein is the difference between an association paying a premium or of making a discount of 15 per cent or 5 per cent, except in degree? What would be his condition in your association [to Mr. Myers] if he could borrow money there at 15 per cent?

MR. DENNERY: The difference between 15 and 50 per cent.

MR. THOMPSON: You think your shares a better earning property?

MR. DENNERY: A borrower, having paid his loan before maturity, may continue his stock in force as an investment, or withdraw it at his option; if he withdraws, he will be allowed an equitable rebate.

MR. THOMPSON: To what extent, in your opinion, can a borrower go and be safe? Does it depend upon the prosperity and the earnings of the association?

MR. DENNERY: I will explain: They charge, it seems—I haven't seen it—they charge interest on the money received—the \$500; what difference does it make if he pays interest on the \$500 only; what difference does it make to them except when the man comes to pay. He says: "I have received \$500." They say: "You gave a mortgage for \$1,000." The equitable rebate would be \$50; we will set off \$50, or \$100; we consider that an equi-

table rebate. But where is the party at the end of a year? His whole home is mortgaged for \$1,000.

MR. THOMPSON: Do you pretend to say that at any time they wouldn't release him?

MR. DENNERY: Unless he paid \$1,000.

MR. THOMPSON: Except at their option?

MR. MYERS: When the loan is paid an equitable rebate from the amount of the premium will be allowed. Suppose one of your stockholders should come in and make a bid of 50 per cent, what would be your mortgage then in that case? If the security were good, of course you would accept it.

MR. DENNERY: We make loans in this way: The party bids for \$1,000, and pays interest on the money he receives. The premium is a profit. With them he makes a mortgage for \$2,000 and gets \$1,000. I don't care what the mortgage is, but it is the interest they collect. We don't do that here; we collect interest on the amount of the loan.

MR. THOMPSON: Suppose a man wants \$1,000; you offer \$1,000; he bids 20 per cent; you take off \$200 and give him \$800?

MR. CLARK: He would give a mortgage for \$1,000 and pay interest on the whole debt; we would go to work and let him pay interest on \$500, or pay interest on this amount; it is a deception to him.

MR. MYERS: I am here at the invitation of Mr. Tobin. I didn't expect to see anybody here but myself; at the same time I am ready to go into it in a good, hearty way. I am here to represent as good, as honorable, and as heavy a concern as there is in the business of building and loaning, and to do it in as simple a way as an under officer of the association can. The object, as I understand it, of this interesting matter (without casting any slurs upon any other institution that does differently) is to charge a man interest—and it is no more than correct—upon the actual money that we let him have, and not to charge him interest upon any money that is not in sight—that we haven't got—that he hasn't received; as a matter of future profits we take this course. There are three or four different plans of association; we have taken one of those plans, and we have taken a plan that has succeeded so far. Now, I can't see as we can say to our stockholders, "Here, you musn't bid but 20 per cent." We are in the money market of the world, and being there we expect to receive bids, and let our money at the highest rate they choose to bid. If they choose to bid 50 per cent, then our stockholders are going to make more. We are not going to say to our stockholders, "You must borrow or get out." We can't do that. You are not obliged to borrow unless you wish. If somebody else wants money worse than you do let him have it. You can take your stock and go borrow of them, pay the interest and draw your \$1,000 a month; pay our \$500, and put your other \$500 in your pocket. You can do as you wish. We won't compel you to borrow. What struck me as a little curious is that we should be called a fraud, or anything of that kind—an institution that I respect as much as possible.

MR. TOBIN: With regard to loans given by your association, you only advance about 40 per cent of the value of real estate, and the party must be a shareholder, so that the party is obliged to give a mortgage at double the amount he actually receives?

MR. MYERS: Not always; he is obliged to do as in sister associations, give a mortgage for the amount he borrows.

Q. Where a party takes it at 50 per cent premium bid, he is obliged to give a mortgage for double the amount that he actually receives? A. Certainly.

Q. Then he pays at the rate of 6 per cent per annum upon the amount actually received by him? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Taking it upon the supposition that the shares will mature in seven years, and borrowing on ten shares of stock this \$500, he actually pays into your association, then, \$721 for the \$500 that he actually receives? A. Yes, sir.

MR. TOBIN: Now, I just want to put it this way for my own information, and afterwards, for the benefit of readers, in my report: A man goes to a savings bank, where he can borrow 60 per cent of the value of his property; he gives a mortgage for the actual amount he receives, not double; he can pay that in installments, in some associations, at least, and he will have far less to pay than \$210. Then your association does not compare favorably to the borrower with our savings banks? A. I wouldn't say that that would be a fair comparison. I would say here: Take five shares of stock, if you please; go to a savings bank or private individual, and borrow \$500, paying them 6 per cent or 10 per cent for their money. Then go to an association and get that loan; you will have to pay a premium of \$500, but you will be saving \$3 each month, and in seven years you will have about \$250 to go towards paying Mr. A. his money.

MR. TOBIN: If I own a \$1,250 lot, I can borrow only \$500 from you. Upon that same lot I can borrow \$750 from the savings bank in San Francisco. I can pay that bank by installments just the very same as I can you; these installments are constantly lessening the amount of interest that I have to pay to that bank. Therefore, under the circumstances, can you deny the fact that the savings bank is far preferable for a poor man? A. Let him take building and loan stock to pay the mortgage with, and it is cheaper.

MR. THOMPSON: Now, suppose he borrows \$500, how much would he pay in? Would he pay in \$700? Suppose I am a member of your association and owe you \$500, how much would I pay you as a subscriber to stock? A. About \$6 a month.

MR. THOMPSON: Suppose I am a member of your association, I have to have a certain amount of stock to secure a certain loan, musn't I? A. Yes, sir.

MR. THOMPSON: Is it the calculation that the payment I would make on the stock as a stockholder, or dues on the amount that I subscribed for, will offset that amount borrowed at a certain time? A. Yes, sir.

MR. THOMPSON: Now, in addition to my stock paying my debt, must I pay interest on my debt also? A. Yes, sir.

MR. THOMPSON: Then as a stockholder I don't cover my interest simply, I cover my interest and my loan; if I borrow \$500 it would take me seven years to pay it, and then in addition I would have to pay interest? A. Yes, sir.

MR. THOMPSON: It seems to me that our own associations would pay both principal and interest in that time. A. Not in seven years. The higher the premium is, the more profit the members are going to make.

MR. TOBIN: You issue monthly series, don't you? A. That is a question I should advise you to put in your list of questions asked the home office; you understand I want to say only exactly what I know.

MR. TOBIN: Isn't it true of all building and loan associations that each series must stand on its own bottom; that is, the profits upon all the shares of that series must be alike; isn't that so? A. I think so.

MR. DENNERY: No; on all the shares in force at that time the profits are the same whether they belong to that series or other series.

MR. TOBIN: I am taking it from the quarterly statement here. You pay down so much; the profits must be divided equally among the shares in the series? A. Yes, sir.

MR. TOBIN: I ask this question of Mr. Myers: Don't you think the shares in any series stand exactly upon the same bottom? A. I think so.

Q. Now, can you tell me how, then, can the profits or losses, whatever they may be, be assigned to each series when the series are issued monthly, and the accounts made up once a quarter? A. I can't say.

MR. DENNERY: I can't see how it can be done. The way it is done here on this coast is, every time we issue a series, whether three months, six months, or a year, we balance the books up and make an apportionment through the series then in force, and from that date on, the new series participate in the profits; but I don't see, if you have one series one month old, one series two months old, and one series three months old, how you get at it.

MR. TOBIN: That is what I am trying to learn.

MR. MYERS: That is a part of the bookkeeping that I don't understand.

Q. How is it possible to apportion the profits on a monthly series when the profits are only made up quarterly?

MR. TOBIN: Now, in regard to this matter here, this six twentieths profit from lapses: A stockholder who would derive a benefit from a matter of that kind would be, to a certain extent, deriving a profit, not from the legitimate use of his own money, but from the failure of others to pay in their dues?

MR. MYERS: Ain't that right?

MR. TOBIN: That is what I want to have explained. A. That is forfeitures.

MR. DENNERY: The deriving of profit from the misfortunes of somebody else is a fact, but they all go into it in a business way.

MR. THOMPSON: In your own association (addressing Mr. Dennery), as I understand it, you buy me out if I come to you and say I cannot go on?

MR. DENNERY: The by-laws of any one of the associations in this State provide that a man will always get back all that he has paid and a certain proportion of the profits, to be decided by the by-laws or Board of Directors.

MR. THOMPSON: Don't you sometimes have to provide for getting rid of persons who pay their money in, but who are of no particular benefit to the association? A. Yes.

MR. THOMPSON: I have heard that a man sometimes uses it as an investment? A. Yes.

MR. TOBIN: And in that case he always gets back all that he has paid in and the full value of the shares according to the by-laws.

MR. THOMPSON: You can compel him to sell out?

MR. DENNERY: It has never been put in practice to any extent. There is this important question: That is, that no member who joins this association risks one cent; if he only pays one month, two months, six months, or two years. This is a very important point in this case especially, because it seems to me there are statements made here that cannot fail to be carried out, and it may be, perhaps, that some unfortunate person may join the association expecting these statements to be carried out, and after being in six months or a year, he finds out the statements are not exactly correct, and desires to withdraw, and he loses every cent.

MR. DENNERY: Allow me to ask one question right here about loans. I understand from what I have read, that an application for a loan, even though it is only for 40 per cent of the value of the property, has to go to the home office. If a person wants to make a loan here in San Francisco, must his application be passed upon by the local Board or by the home office?

MR. MYERS: By the local Board. His bid goes to the home office, and is placed with all the other bids from all over the nation, and the money comes from there. If he bids the highest bid it will be accepted.

Q. What expense is attached to that bidding—forwarding that bid and getting an answer?

MR. MYERS: We don't charge anything.

Q. I will tell you why I ask that question. I read in a newspaper that an application had been made in Helena, and had been forwarded to the home office, and when they reached it the answer was that an expert would have to be sent from Minneapolis, from the home office, to value the property, at the expense of the applicant; and then, if the

report was favorable, they would consider the application. Now, I want to know if it was a fact or a misrepresentation?

MR. MYERS: I don't think it was a fact, for I think we have no business in Montana.

A. SARBORO: Can you tell me how many loans you have made in this State?

MR. MYERS: I cannot.

Q. Have you made any loans in this State?

MR. MYERS: I am not the loan agent; I have general control of the agency force; I attend to the agency force.

Q. Don't you know how many loans you have made?

MR. MYERS: Mr. J. R. Moles, of Pomona, has charge of that.

Q. What are your powers and duties?

MR. MYERS: To look after members that solicit loans.

Q. Have you made any loans in San Francisco?

MR. MYERS: We have no local Board here.

Q. In Alameda County?

MR. MYERS: I don't think we have.

MR. TOBIN: I have here all the loans that have been made lately and I don't see any California loans at all; up to March 16, 1889, there is not one. The first stock issued in this State was on the fourth day of January?

MR. MYERS: The first that I have any knowledge of.

MR. DENNERY: Suppose that I want a loan and I subscribe for some stock; at the end of three months my application is passed on by the local Board, if you have one; but supposing you have not one, that goes on to Minneapolis; that loan is rejected; what becomes of my stock? Where do I stand? I took it for the object of getting a loan; if I don't borrow I don't want the stock; what can I get for that stock? I have got to go around and offer it to the community.

MR. TOBIN: Suppose a man has two shares of stock; he pays \$5 entrance fee upon those two shares; he pays \$14 40 a year; in two years, therefore, he pays \$28 80; withdrawing if he wants to at the end of two years, he pays \$2 for withdrawing; in other words, he pays \$35 80; what does he get for it at the end of two years?

MR. MYERS: He would get the amount of his money in the Loan Fund.

MR. TOBIN: For two years he pays \$14 40 a year; he would be allowed only 6 per cent per annum for the \$14 40. Would he be allowed the total amount paid in?

MR. MYERS: No, sir.

MR. DENNERY: A man pays 60 cents a month on a share; that is a fact? A. Yes.

Q. Starting from that fact, how much goes into the Loan Fund of that 60 cents, and how much goes into the Expense Fund?

MR. MYERS: At first?

Q. At any time?

MR. MYERS: I cannot tell you. It is 10 cents on a share to the Expense Fund; if it isn't all used there will be more to go into the Loan Fund.

Q. When is it transferred? A. I suppose every quarter.

MR. DENNERY: It seems to me that if anybody goes to either of the Secretaries in this town who is connected with an association, and asks him how the association is run, he is able and ready to answer? A. I am not a Secretary.

MR. DENNERY: Suppose here, a man wishes to subscribe for some shares, what becomes of the money paid you? You say that what is in excess of the expenses goes into the Loan Fund. How is that ascertained? How often do you carry the surplus from the Expense Fund into the Loan Fund? A. You will have to ask the Secretary or book-keeper.

MR. TOBIN: Here is a statement from the book itself: "At any time after two years, and before maturity, the certificate of stock may be returned to the stockholder, and the member will be entitled to receive the money paid into the Loan Fund in monthly payments, with 6 per cent interest." And for two shares a man pays in two years \$35 80. He wants to withdraw; he pays \$5 entrance fee, \$28 80 dues, \$2 for withdrawal, making in all \$35 80. Now, if he wants to withdraw, for that \$35 80 he will get \$24. For his dues he pays \$1 a month, that will be \$24 for two shares, and will have 6 per cent on the whole amount, which would be \$2 16; that, added to the \$24, would be \$26 16; then he would be out and injured \$9 64. In other words, at the end of two years, if he wished to withdraw, he would lose \$9 64 on two shares.

MR. MYERS: If he had taken ten shares it would have been less in proportion.

MR. TOBIN: The State Bank Commissioners and myself are in duty bound to look after the interests of the people of California, and we want to understand how your institution is conducted—upon what principles it is conducted; we want to know how the money is expended; we want to know the status of your expense account, and we want to know about withdrawal fees and transfer fees, etc.; what becomes of that amount—16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent—the sum paid in by the stockholders. We want to know what becomes of the money; and we demand from you a financial statement of the concern for the two years it has been in existence.

MR. MYERS: It would seem to me nothing but charitable to make that demand through the officials of the home office.

MR. TOBIN: You are the State representative of the institution.

MR. THOMPSON: The Bank Examiner of Minnesota cannot say whether those by-laws are proper or not. The only thing is for him to see that the institution meets its obligations; his business is to see that you do what you agree to do; not that it is a proper agreement. We will illustrate that principle here in our State. The newspaper people

will pitch on the difference between the amount paid depositors of a savings bank and the amount paid to stockholders. Now, that is a question that concerns the institution and their customers; if the latter don't like it they can take their money away. It is not for us to go to these banks and regulate their business and declare their dividends. It is our duty to see that they meet their obligations, and to see that they are sound. Now, this Bank Examiner is not organizing those institutions; he simply sees that they are meeting their agreements.

MR. MYERS: It is the duty of the Bank Examiner to examine the by-laws, and to strike out anything contrary to public policy.

MR. THOMPSON: He is to see that the bank agrees to a certain state of facts—keeps its agreement—but the question of what the agreement is, is purely one between the bank and the customer.

MR. TOBIN: Here is one thing: In the papers here submitted by Mr. Myers, it is stated that the profits of this association are in the neighborhood of 25 per cent, and says, at the same time, according to the rules or regulations laid down therein, that 16½ per cent of the amount that every stockholder pays in every month is taken away and set aside in the Expense Fund. Nevertheless, we are told that the rate of profit is 25 per cent. The profits must be enormous to cover that. After taking away 16½ per cent of the actual amount paid in monthly dues, they say that the remainder will create 25 per cent profit upon the entire amount. I want to get at the details of how that is done. There is another fact that I want to get at. Mr. Thompson is interested in regard to the question of deposits. You allow a person to take paid up stock. What advantages are allowed him?

MR. MYERS: He hasn't any more to pay after that; he can buy paid up stock in two different ways; he can buy that which has no cash dividend, or that which brings in a cash dividend of \$1 50 a share.

MR. TOBIN: A person taking stock in that way is the same as a depositor in our savings banks.

MR. THOMPSON: Isn't there this difference, that a stockholder is responsible for the debts? In this State there is the greatest difference between a stockholder and a depositor. In this case, wouldn't I, by buying this paid up stock, become a stockholder, and responsible for my pro rata of the debts?

MR. MYERS: If he pays his \$40 per share for his stock—he don't make anything by buying one share of stock—if he pays \$40 per share for his stock, he will get, every six months, \$1 50 per share cash dividend paid him, which is charged up to his account, and at maturity he will get his \$100, less the amount of dividends paid.

MR. CLARK: I would like to ask what security has the stockholder in this State that those agreements will be complied with, or must he go to Minnesota to make his claim?

MR. MYERS: I wish you did have a law that would cover that. I tried my best to have a law passed that we should have to deposit \$100,000, but I found the building and loan association men against me.

MR. CLARK: There is no such thing as a deposit in a legitimate building and loan association, for this reason: that a building and loan association is organized to lend out the funds as soon as they come in, and to return to the stockholders dividends from those funds; if we deposit them with the Secretary of State, they are not invested, and make no returns.

MR. SHARBORO: I will ask another question: This organization has been in force two years; the profits have averaged 25 per cent a year; how is it that it will take seven years to make them \$100 a share at 25 per cent premium? Four times twenty-five is one hundred. I reckon this way: 25 per cent premium on the whole amount of profits is 100 per cent in four years. I also call your attention to this point: Here is an association who represent that they have earned 25 per cent; to the members who join this association and fail to make their payments for two years they pay nothing; they lose all their money to the fortunate member who can remain a *little over* two years; they pay him somewhat less than he has actually paid in. Now, I demand, gentlemen, if that is equitable; if this is an institution to be brought before the laboring classes, who generally patronize these institutions?

MR. CLARK: You have asked Mr. Myers many questions he could not answer, but there are many questions he could answer; for instance, this matter Mr. Sharboro has brought up. If you will continue your investigation in that direction, what he has accomplished so far in this State, you will get some information of value. He says he has taken fifteen thousand shares so far, and if he can tell us how much he has done—how many local Boards he has organized—we can find out what he has done so far in the State.

MR. THOMPSON: You have placed fifteen thousand shares, Mr. Myers. A. Yes, sir.

MR. CLARK: That represents how many members, about? A. I could not tell you. Of the other agencies that I have out—would rather not state them, for this reason, and I will give my reason frankly: there are other competing institutions—national institutions—going over the country; for instance, there is the Security; there is also the National, under the name of the Building and Loan and Coöperative. If I gave the matter out it would get into the papers—there are newspaper reporters here—and it would hurt my business, and I would rather not give my competitors this chance. I have organized about fifteen local Boards in this State.

Q. Most of them in the southern part? A. No; mostly in the northern part—north of the Fresno line; two in Oakland.

Q. Have they paid many dues yet? A. I have nothing to do with the dues; I could not say.

MR. TOBIN: It is only since January, is it not? Your first issue was dated January fourth? A. Yes, sir.

MR. CLARK: You are the State agent. A. I am the State agent.

MR. TOBIN: Under a salary from them? A. I am paid from the home office.

MR. CLARK: And those that get up the local Boards are paid by the subscription on the shares? A. I pay them a commission.

Q. Taken from the membership fee of \$1 a share? A. Set apart from the membership fee.

MR. TOBIN: I see here that the Treasurer has charge of the Loan Fund; it does not say whether he shall have charge of the Expense Fund. Do you know who has charge of that? Is there any officer that has charge of that? A. The Treasurer, I suppose.

Q. All except the moneys that go to the Expense Fund are put into the hands of the Treasurer, but he does not receive the others? A. The Treasurer signs the drafts.

MR. TOBIN (Reads): "For the purpose of obtaining a successful business management, it may turn over to and pay the person or persons with whom it contracts, or the agent or agents it appoints, what is known as the Expense Fund, provided that all salaries and all the expenses of said corporation shall be wholly paid by said Expense Fund, and the persons so employed must rely for their compensation," and so on. Now, all the money being together in the fund, in other words, the 50 cents a month paid in for dues, interest, premiums, and all that, goes into the Loan Fund, and that goes right into the hands of the Treasurer, and he is held responsible for it; but, as far as I understand it, the Board of Directors have the power to turn over the Expense Fund to the officers, the President, and the others, and these gentlemen have full power? A. I think so; and so in all associations; but some associations don't have any Loan Fund. Suppose the association didn't pay me for my services; I would have to attach the Expense Fund.

Q. The Expense Fund does not go into the hands of the Treasurer, so far as I understand this? A. I think it does.

MR. TOBIN: It is strange, Mr. Thompson, that it does not state who has charge of the expenses.

MR. CLARK: Is there anywhere a provision in those by-laws for accountability of that Expense Fund?

MR. TOBIN: No, sir; that is why I am pressing Mr. Myers on this point. I cannot find any protection thrown around that Expense Fund for the benefit of the stockholders.

MR. MYERS: I think that means just this: In the collection of that admission fee, if I have been delegated by the proper officer, I can pay them the commission and then take that out of it.

MR. TOBIN: I can understand how the Treasurer is put under bonds, and how he is obliged to give an account for every cent that is paid into that Loan Fund; he is a responsible officer. But who is the gentleman who has charge of the Expense Fund? What officer is placed under bonds with regard to that, or who is accountable for it? A. We are all placed under bonds.

MR. CLARK: Fifteen thousand shares have been issued, and \$15,000 in entrance fees received. Is there any officer charged with the keeping of that \$15,000? Is there any provision in your by-laws or constitution by which you are obliged to account for what became of that \$15,000?

MR. MYERS: We have to make our accountings. Under our State laws it is the duty of the Bank Examiner to say whether such officers shall give bonds.

MR. CLARK: Don't shirk the question. Is there under your rules—do you know of any rule in your association which directs the accounting to any one of the Expense Fund? Is there anybody that has charge of the Expense Fund, and accounts for it to the shareholders? Have the shareholders any right to know what becomes of the Expense Fund? A. Yes, sir; under the laws of our State the Bank Examiner has a right to demand every single thing.

MR. TOBIN: Here is a fact that particularly strikes me when I see that according to their own statement one hundred and thirty-five thousand shares have been issued up to January 9, 1889. That means at least \$135,000 paid in, and goes to the Expense Fund; and that means \$13,500 a month also. I want to know who has charge of this amount of money, as it doesn't go into the hands of the Treasurer? A. I think it all goes into the hands of the Treasurer.

Q. The Treasurer shall have charge of the Loan Fund. There are only the two funds. What I want to get at is, who has charge of the Expense Fund. It states that the surplus shall go into the hands of the Treasurer; but who has charge of the matter first, not the surplus?

MR. A. SABBORO: Every principle of this institution is entirely different from the building and loan societies; all gentlemen here will admit that fact; whilst in their very pamphlets here they deceive the people by making those statements. [Reading]: "The plan of this institution is not new, but substantially the same as that of the Pennsylvania building and loan associations which have been so popular, and have been adopted all over the United States. Building and loan associations have been successful in England and Germany for years." That is all right. Those building and loan associations worked under the same plan as they work in Philadelphia, and I say this institution is not worked the same, and it tends to deceive the people that join it.

MR. TOBIN: We are anxious to get at the workings of the institution and all the details that we possibly can get. Afterward, it would be obligatory, of course, to compare it with the workings of your associations, so that the people may detect for themselves

whether it is good or otherwise, whether safe or risky. It is for the people to draw their own conclusions.

MR. MYERS: I don't think there is a single building and loan association but what will say that we have increased the interest in and business of your local institutions.

MR. THOMPSON: Wherein do you claim that your institution is more properly a building and loan association than the others—than our local ones?

MR. MYERS: We are on the Philadelphia plan, and they are not. There are on this coast, I presume, a number of building and loan associations that are strictly building and loan associations. I haven't investigated all of them.

MR. THOMPSON: Wherein do they depart from the Philadelphia plan? A. For instance, you have a building and loan association here that has given us more trouble, and more questions whether building and loan associations are safe, than any other institution I have met with. They propose to do this: We will sell you stock; we will take this, and buy the land and build the house. That society has been quoted to me. There are others here which are strictly building and loan. I have studied it up, and every work I could get on the subject I have read. I know of an association that borrows money just as it takes it from its own members, and loans it out again.

MR. DENNERY: By overdrawing on the Treasurer, and the reason of that is, that, in this country especially, when a man wants anything he wants it right then, and not six months hence. If I was to buy a home for my family to-day, say, I join an association with the object of getting a home; I find a piece of property that suits me, and I want it. If the loan association cannot accommodate me, I have no use for the loan association.

MR. THOMPSON: Those loans when we find them in the banks, we may assume are pretty good loans, are they not? Are the building and loan associations always solvent?

MR. DENNERY: I will answer you that by telling you that building and loan associations were started in 1874 in this State, and to my knowledge one half of them have wound up and paid off their full series; and there has only been two institutions where there was a defalcation, and that didn't affect the final result but one month. The one that I represent owes Daniel Meyer \$100,000, and he hasn't even the scratch of a pen to show that we owe him a cent, except our pass-book. He is the Treasurer, and on the debit side of our pass-book there is "Balance due the Treasurer, so much." They have \$200,000 or \$300,000 in assets—first mortgages.

MR. TOBIN: Mr. Myers, what are your duties as State agent?

MR. MYERS: They are to look after the agents and see that they do their business in a straightforward manner, without misrepresentation, and to look after the general work of soliciting.

Q. Do you appoint them? A. Yes.

Q. Do your appointments bind the home office? A. Yes.

Q. Do you issue stock and collect money for it? A. No, sir; it takes all my time to look after the men.

Q. If a man pays you on ten shares of stock \$10—

MR. MYERS: On ten shares he pays me \$10; that carries him over for a month.

Q. What does he get for that \$10? A. My receipt, or my agent's receipt.

Q. Your receipt for \$10 for so many shares of stock? A. My receipt for \$10, for so many shares of stock.

Q. Does that bind the home office to issue those ten shares? A. That binds the home office to issue those ten shares.

MR. THOMPSON: He cannot be released from that, so far as the company is concerned, for two years?

A. SEABORO: That is where it differs from the Philadelphia plan. It is not so that they are working under the Philadelphia plan. In every loan association the principle is the same; the whole amount which a man has paid he is entitled to at any time—the next day if he wants it.

MR. TOBIN: You have the power to appoint the first officers and members of the association, *pro forma*? I notice that in your by-laws you state that these gentlemen are simply officers of the local association, and that they are not officers of the national association. It says that all property upon which loans are made shall be appraised by the appraiser of the association. Will that mean, in this case, that the local appraiser shall appraise the property? A. The local appraiser appraises the property, and the State agent will examine that. The local men might say: "We will put the value away up," unless they should require some check on it. Our local loan agent goes around; that gives us a check, so we get a fair value.

MR. TOBIN: The first thing, then, is that the appraisers of the local Board must appraise on the security? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then, secondly, your State appraiser goes around and examines it? A. Yes, sir.

MR. CLARK: I hold it would be impossible for them to make a loan in this State, for the simple reason that, in the first place, the borrowers generally demand more than 40 per cent of the value of property; and, in the second place, when a member desires a loan, if he has to go to Minneapolis first, before he can get the loan, he will go without it. When a man wants anything, he wants it.

By consent Mr. Tobin adjourned the session to two o'clock to-morrow afternoon, May sixteenth, at the same place.

OFFICE OF JAMES A. THOMPSON, BANK COMMISSIONER,
528 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, May 16, 1889.

Investigation resumed, pursuant to adjournment, at two o'clock p. m. The following named gentlemen were present and took part in the examination: Mr. A. Sbarboro, Secretary of the West Oakland, and other loan associations; Mr. Charles K. Clark, Secretary of several loan associations; Mr. L. L. Denney, Secretary of several loan associations; Mr. L. Denney, Secretary of several loan associations; Mr. W. L. Goldberg, agent of the Security Building and Loan Association, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mr. R. B. Myers, State agent of the American Building and Loan Association of Minneapolis, Minn.

Examination conducted by Mr. J. J. Tobin, Commissioner State Bureau of Labor Statistics.

A. SBARBORO.

COMMISSIONER TOBIN: Mr. Sbarboro, I would like to ask you a few questions in relation to your associations. How many of these associations are you Secretary of here? Answer—Four.

Q. Is there a limit to the number of shares that any one stockholder can hold in those associations? A. There is.

Q. About what is the limit? A. Our by-laws say that a member shall have not less than five nor more than fifty shares standing in his name.

Q. About what is the limit of capital in the associations that you are Secretary of? A. Three of them have five thousand shares of \$200 each, \$1,000,000; and one of them has ten thousand shares of \$200 each, \$2,000,000.

Q. What is the usual rate per share, and how is it paid? A. The rates are \$1 for each share per month; there is also charged an entrance fee of 10 cents for each share.

Q. What is the withdrawal fee and transfer fee for each share? A. I would say that the entrance fee is very low with us, as it goes into the general funds of the association. As to withdrawal, there is no charge for withdrawal.

Q. Do all the amounts paid in in the way of entrance fees, as well as fines, dues, and premiums, go into a common fund? A. They do.

Q. Can a person who becomes a stockholder in your associations withdraw, if he wishes, at any time? A. At any time, by giving thirty days' notice. Generally we pay him immediately on application, if the money is on hand; if we haven't the money, he has to wait fifteen, twenty, or thirty days, till it is collected.

Q. Do you pay him the full amount or less or more of what he has paid into the association? A. I will explain that thoroughly [reading from the by-laws]: "Withdrawing stockholders—Those wishing to withdraw from those associations, or desiring to surrender a part or all of their stock, shall be entitled to receive from the Treasurer premiums or installments actually paid upon each share after deducting all fines and forfeitures they may have incurred, together with one half the profits thereon earned, unless said shares shall be a part of any series upon which at least sixty installments shall have been paid, in which event 60 per cent of the profits shall be allowed; and on series of twenty-five installments paid, or par, 75 per cent."

Q. In other words, he always gets more than he paid in? A. He does.

Q. Did you ever know of an instance of a person withdrawing from any other such institution receiving less? A. No, sir; it cannot be done.

Q. Do you have it stated what amount a person is entitled to receive on withdrawing at any time after you calculate the amount of profits upon any series? A. Every three months we issue a printed report showing the earnings of the shares at that time. This report shows the withdrawal value, as well as the "book" value, so called, and every member knows exactly what he is to receive on withdrawal.

Q. Is any part of the amount that stockholders pay in set apart as an Expense Fund, or for the purpose of paying the expenses of the association? A. There is not.

Q. There is no percentage of the amount paid in set apart for that purpose? A. No, sir; the expenses are paid from the general funds of the association, just as taxes and other expenses.

Q. Now, I would like to ask you, in the conduct of these associations of which you are Secretary, is the prominent object you have in view the benefit of the borrower? A. It is principally for the benefit of the borrower, as you will readily see in the articles of incorporation, which say that "the purpose for which it is formed is to make loans to its members for the purpose of aiding them in acquiring and improving real estate, taking mortgages as security."

Q. If a person should become a stockholder in your association for the purpose of deriving a larger amount of interest than he could receive from a bank, could that person continue right straight along a member until the termination of the series? A. I can speak from experience on that point. I have been connected with these associations for the past fifteen years, and although we have never compelled any member to withdraw, we find it is a fact that the non-borrowers, as a general thing, do not remain until the shares mature; they withdraw previously, and upon their withdrawal a certain amount of the earnings is retained, equivalent to the premium that is paid by the borrower. I have now, just maturing, a series in the West Oakland, and out of two thousand shares there will be but seventy shares that will mature as free shares. We have never compelled any member to withdraw, for the simple reason that we have always been able to invest all the funds in the association.

Q. Is it not the policy of your association that members who are non-borrowers are generally compelled to withdraw from the association before the shares mature? A. That

is the case where the capital accumulating should not find ready borrowers, but where there are ready borrowers, we don't compel them to withdraw; as I have stated, we find by experience that they withdraw voluntarily. When a man has \$1,000 or \$2,000 invested in the association—it may be four, five, or six years old—he wants to buy a horse, or a wagon, or a store, or something, as a general thing he withdraws voluntarily.

Q. Do you hold out, in any of these associations that you are Secretary of, any inducement in the way of high interest to get people to invest—I mean to be free shareholders? A. No, sir; we advance no inducement for that purpose to investors, but we advance inducements to the wage earners, for the purpose of saving some of their wages every month upon which to receive a good rate of interest, and eventually either borrow and build themselves a home, or, as I said, withdraw for the purpose of going into some kind of business.

Q. Can you give the name of that association in which you stated that, out of two thousand shares only seventy were free, or, in other words, held unpledged stock? A. The West Oakland. We have already matured the first series of that association in nine years and eight months. It originally had three thousand shares.

Q. About what is the average number of years that it takes stock to mature in the associations that you are Secretary of? A. It will take between nine and ten years.

Q. How long must a stockholder be a member before he can borrow money in your associations? A. He can make a loan immediately upon becoming a member and subscribing to the stock.

MR. MYERS: Should the amount of shares cover the amount borrowed, as well as the amount of the premium?

MR. SBARBORO: The member has to have ten shares in order to borrow \$2,000.

MR. TOBIN: When the ten shares mature it is for what amount, \$2,000? A. Yes, sir. Now, he pays, as a general thing, about 15 per cent premium on that, say \$300, and receives \$1,700 net cash.

Q. What per cent do you require that the property should be worth, as compared with the amount of the loan—what margin? A. As a general thing we could loan as high as 80 per cent of the value of the property. On property worth \$5,000 we can make a loan of \$4,000, out of which is deducted the premium; that leaves a little over \$3,500, somewhere along there.

Q. What amount of mortgage has a person to give—on a loan of \$2,000, not the net amount received? A. No; he gives a mortgage for the \$2,000.

Q. What rate per cent is charged? A. Six per cent per annum on the \$2,000.

Q. Now, I want you to calculate just as I did yesterday, taking shares that mature at ten years; how much would a person pay in for those ten years, taking ten shares? A. At the suggestion of Mr. Thompson, yesterday, I have prepared a small list: I assume that the loan will run ten years. A man borrowing \$2,000, at 15 per cent, which is our usual premium, receives \$1,700 net cash; he pays on that \$10 a month for one hundred and twenty months, amounting to \$1,200; therefore, he pays \$700 for the use of the \$1,700 for ten years. That is all that he pays. You see, he receives \$1,700 cash; he pays \$10 a month for ten years; altogether, including interest and shares, \$1,200; therefore, all that he pays is \$700 interest. Now, I have made a comparison, according to the suggestion of the Bank Commissioner. Had he borrowed that money from a bank, how would he be? He would have borrowed net \$1,700, of course, upon which he would have paid, we presume, the rate of interest of 6 per cent per annum—\$8 50 per month; then he would have paid, in ten years, \$1,020 interest; but, of course, presuming that he is an economical man, he would set aside the difference between \$20 and the \$8 50, and deposit it at the bank, which pays him 5 per cent per annum interest; thus, he would receive on those deposits \$345; therefore, as I say, if he should have deposited that \$11 50 every month regularly, it would only have cost him \$675 interest for the loan, for which he has paid the association \$700. The association has charged him, then, \$25 more than what he could have got the same loan at the bank for. But you will readily see the advantages that these associations give, for the reason that not one half of the borrowers would have saved that \$11 50 a month; they would very likely have squandered it, and they would owe their original mortgage at the expiration of the term. And then, again, as I have observed, these associations can loan a great deal more than the banks can. They are generally small loans, and they are made to persons who build themselves a home. Now, a bank is a large institution, and they loan to speculators, and must make large loans. Of course, if they loaned on such margins as we do, they wouldn't be safe. A person having a lot, say, worth \$1,000, goes to a bank and says: "I want to build a house to cost me \$3,000; will you loan me the money?" and the bank will not do so. These associations will loan him that \$3,000, and what is the result? That man ceases to pay rent, and at the expiration of ten years he owns his own place.

Q. Your argument is: in the society he is more likely to pay up his installment than he would be to pay the bank? A. Precisely. There is that advantage, he is more likely to pay up the loan; and there is this advantage, that, in mutual loan associations, he can make loans that he can't make at the bank. They seldom lose. In fifteen years, I can say that, in the four associations I am connected with, we have never foreclosed a single mortgage, no man has lost his money, and the associations have not lost a five-cent piece. Our reports show that the arrears are merely trifles.

Q. How much have those four associations loaned out? A. The four associations have nearly \$1,000,000 loaned out.

Q. Do any of the shareholders or stockholders forfeit the stock in the associations for non-payment of dues, or for any other cause? A. They do not. If a member is in

arrears for six months, we notify him, through our Treasurer, that he must pay his dues; and if he fails to do so, we see what his stock is worth, charge him the fines he has incurred, and credit the balance to his account. However, in the experience that I have had, we have never had occasion to do this, because, if the members cannot pay, they withdraw and receive their money.

Q. Have you ever accounted in the profits for any credit for forfeited shares or lapses? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you think it would be fair or just to take the money paid in by any of your members, who, after paying in for some months, were unable, or did not, or refused to pay any further—do you think it would be right or proper for you to take those shares and charge them up to account of your profits? A. I do not think that that is the aim of building and loan associations.

Q. Have you ever, in your declaration of profits, made a percentage appropriation such as 1.20, 1.10, 6.20, whatever it may be, of such forfeited shares, mentioning it as a portion of the profits of your association? A. I have not.

Q. Why? A. Because there have never been any forfeitures.

Q. In case a stockholder paid a certain amount of money into your association, and then suddenly ceased to pay and you lost trace of him, what is done with that stock? A. Well, we have never had an occasion of that kind, but the very simple way to do would be, after the expiration of six months, if we couldn't find him, we should put it to suspense account to his credit, and when he should turn up, account to him.

Q. Have you any such account as that? A. No, sir.

Q. Now, with regard to loans you issue, do you charge anything for appraising the property of the applicant? A. We do now. We charge for the Security Committee, composed of three members, who are generally business men, who have to go to Oakland and other distant places—we charge the borrower \$1 for each Director, that is, \$3 for each loan made, irrespective of the amount. If we don't grant the loan, the Directors receive nothing for their work.

MR. THOMPSON: The risk that the company runs, if it runs any at all, is at the beginning; the longer a borrower lasts the less the risk? A. Well, the Directors work this way: In the first place, a borrower has to deposit some money or some real estate, or some security; in the second place, they examine his affairs and see if he can pay his dues.

MR. TOBIN: Do you publish financial statements of the workings and results of the different associations that you are Secretary of? A. I publish a report every three months in every association, and at the annual meeting there is an election from the shareholders, outside of the Board of Directors, of an auditing committee, who examine all the books and accounts for the past year and make a written report.

Q. Does your financial statement give in detail the several items of expense? A. It does. The report says "Simple expenses for the three months," for instance.

Q. I see here "Amount of Dues," "Amount of Fines," "Amount of Premiums," "Loans Repaid," and "Overdraft." Then the disbursements accordingly. Are your books open to the inspection of stockholders? A. They are; and at every meeting, and the annual meetings, the stockholders are invited to examine all the books during business hours; they are always open to them.

Q. As we made a calculation on yesterday of what the amount paid in would be upon two shares of the American Association, I would like to have you calculate for me the amount paid in and the amount a member would be entitled to withdraw in two years in your association. I believe you have it here all figured out? A. [Figuring] I have it eighteen months and thirty months.

Q. Just take two shares? A. In two years he would have paid \$24; he would be entitled to \$30 upon withdrawal.

Q. He paid in \$24, and would receive about \$6 interest. That would be the value? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What fee would be charged for withdrawal? A. Not a cent.

Q. Can a member withdraw at any time? A. He can.

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C. K. CLARK.

COMMISSIONER TOBIN next examined C. K. CLARK, Secretary of several local associations.

Question—Mr. Clark, would you like to make a statement regarding your associations?

MR. CLARK: Ours are pretty much like Mr. Sbarboro's. There is one thing in regard to suspense account I would speak of—money that might be on hand belonging to unknown members, similar to moneys never called for in the Hibernia Bank. On one of my books I have one or two cases in suspense account. I have one case of a party who allowed his stock to run behind; went to Mexico, and was gone a number of years; he was behind six months, and I had transferred his account to suspense account. When he came back, he dropped into the office, and I notified him that he had a deposit in suspense account of some \$75 or \$80—the amount was small, but he was glad to get it.

Q. I would like to ask, Mr. Clark, how many of the associations are you Secretary of? A. Six; three in San Francisco, and three in Alameda County.

Q. Do you ever have accounts of fines? A. After six months' fines a man is allowed the surrender value of the stock, less the fines he owes.

Q. It is carried, then, for six months? A. We give him six months' time to pay up.

MR. THOMPSON: There is no such thing as the total forfeiture, in any of your associations, of the value of the stock? A. Impossible. There is six months' fine, and then the account is carried to suspense account, and the party is notified by letter.

MR. TOBIN: On ten shares of stock how much would a member be fined for six months? A. One dollar a share would be \$6 for six months.

Q. That is all that can be charged? A. All that can be deducted on ten shares—\$1 a share.

Q. The shares you carry for a stockholder can never revert to the society? A. Never.

Q. Therefore you can have no such thing as "lapses" upon shares? A. I do not know any such term as "lapses."

Q. Do you ever credit in any place in the profits of your association, or account in the profits, any such forfeiture of shares? A. We have never accounted for any such thing as a forfeiture of money that a party has deposited on his stock—\$1 a share. The only thing that is occasionally credited is "bonus" on shares withdrawn. The party is allowed a certain profit, and the full profit is not always paid on withdrawal.

Q. In the association that you represent do you allow borrowers the full amount of their shares? A. We allow them to borrow on the par value of the share. The plan now becoming popular here is what is called the "net plan of premium." The borrower receives nearly the full amount; on ten shares he receives nearly \$2,000—within about 3 per cent—about 97 per cent of the full amount.

Q. In other words, he receives 97 per cent of the loan, and he pays the first interest—the first year's premium—in advance? A. Yes, sir. This plan is regarded now as the best in many respects. Instead of the premiums being, as in the American, 50 per cent, the tendency is to lower the premium in the "net plan." This is more equitable, and is considered the best plan.

Q. I would like to ask you, Mr. Clark, in the different associations that you represent, in shares which are matured, has every person who has obtained a loan paid in a larger amount in order to pay back that loan than the amount of money that was required to pay back the loan and mature the stock? A. The loan runs one hundred and twenty months.

Q. Ten years? A. Yes. He pays \$120 on one share; and the interest at 6 per cent would be also \$120; that would be \$240; therefore he would pay back, according to that, \$40 a share over the value.

MR. TOBIN: What is the average time it takes in your associations for a share to mature? Or does it differ very much in the different societies? What is the usual time?

MR. CLARK: Our association has matured shares; the shortest run was eight years and seven months; since then they have matured in nine years, in nine years and two months, and nine years and three months. The reason why one has matured a little sooner than some others is because the premium during that time of about ten years has been a little higher at times than others, which makes the difference. The result is about the same in all the associations whether they mature in nine years or less.

Q. Is it the policy of your associations to encourage high premiums? A. All associations now are adopting generally a rate of premium that is equitable or an equal average for the whole time, which is 15 to 20 per cent. We do not encourage members competing and running it up any higher than that. That is because the shares are based upon nine years' maturity, or in that neighborhood, and the association pays the mortgage tax. Nine years is considered a fair run for the loan, while the association pays the mortgage tax.

Q. And the premium runs from 15 to 20 per cent? A. Yes, sir. If the premium averaged 10 per cent, the series would run twelve or fifteen years; if it is 20 per cent, it will easily run out in nine years; 12 to 15 per cent, it would run ten or ten and one half years; interest would be 6 to 7 per cent.

Q. Upon what amount do you loan, that is, what per cent? A. Seventy-five to 80 per cent; the moral hazard is taken into account.

Q. In other words, you advance about 75 or 80 per cent of the value of real estate? A. Yes, sir; 75 or 80 per cent if the character of the borrower is A 1; he would get a better credit than one who was not a regular wage earner. The charge for appraisal is \$2 50 to \$3 per loan; many times our committees go from six to ten miles to appraise. Prior to three years ago, security committees in my associations never received anything, and they paid all their own traveling expenses.

Q. When, then, you advance loans on the value of the shares, upon what per cent is it? A. The full amount paid in he can obtain on a loan, together with the surrender value or profit.

Q. I see, by the rules of the American National Association of Minneapolis, that only 75 per cent of the value of the shares may be loaned? A. That doesn't include the premium; that is 75 per cent net, not gross.

MR. THOMPSON: Seventy-five per cent of what he paid in?

MR. MYERS: That is what he gets net; we don't call it part of the premium bid; that is where we get confused and misrepresented. That is the net that he receives, cash in hand.

MR. CLARK: A member can borrow what he would get if he surrendered his shares. If they were turned in he would receive a certain amount; he would probably get a certain amount, less six months' fines; he would get the withdrawal value of the shares.

MR. TOBIN: How long must a stockholder be a member before he would be entitled to a loan?

MR. CLARK: All stockholders can obtain loans the very night they join, if they choose.

Q. Can a member withdraw at any time? A. He can, at any time. The by-laws provide for thirty days' notice, which notice, during the last twelve years, we have never had occasion to exact.

Q. Has any member withdrawing from any of your associations ever drawn out less than he put in? A. Never; he has always drawn more—the amount paid in and 6 per cent interest for the average time that he has been a member. The first year, in most of the associations, he will probably obtain a little profit; the profit increases the longer he stays in.

Q. Are non-borrowers allowed to remain in until their shares mature? A. The non-borrowing members drop out, naturally, in the course of ten years. The first series I had mature was a series of about one thousand two hundred shares, and upon maturity we found there were but fifty free shares. They drop out voluntarily. We never have exacted the rule of involuntary withdrawal, although the by-laws of all associations have that provision to force a man out.

Q. About what percentage of stockholders in your association remain non-borrowers upon the termination of a series—the number of shares? A. The instance I spoke of—the case of twelve hundred—there were fifty shares free out of twelve hundred; and out of a series of thirteen hundred shares, there were from twenty-five to seventy-five at the termination or maturity of the shares.

Q. Is it the policy of your association, by its course of management, to encourage a stockholder to borrow, and not to remain an investor? A. The prime objects of the associations is to loan money to borrowers; they are organized for that purpose. The other purpose is as a savings bank, by which the non-borrowers or investors have a place for depositing their money, requiring them to make this deposit, which is different from the savings bank; the savings bank has no requirement of this deposit. This requirement is a stimulus to the party to make the deposit, and there is the further stimulus that the profits are a little larger than those of the savings bank. Those two things—compulsory payment and the increased profits—are what bring in the depositors or the non-borrowing class. And there is also the fact that whenever they need their money it is there ready for them to get it upon no longer notice than thirty days, and generally twenty-four hours' notice, which is a feature similar to the savings banks, in that the depositors can make their deposits and obtain them back again with some accumulation of profits.

Q. Do you issue paid up stock? A. In one association we have a provision in the by-laws by which parties whose stock has become matured can deposit it, taking paid up stock, and also they can make a payment at once, if they so choose, of the full amount or par value of the stock. A person can deposit the full paid up amount at once, or he can be ten years making that payment, and after ten years the association will owe him \$200 a share. He can then obtain from the association a certificate of paid up stock, and allow that to remain in any one of our associations.

Q. Of course, you know the full workings of the associations in this city. Are there many who issue paid up stock? A. I think there are none in this State, except the one I mentioned; it is the only one I know of. I think the one I have is the only one that has that privilege, which has been adopted in preference to an overdraft at the bank—as the paid up stock decreases the amount of money needed from the bank. In other words, the association will owe their own members on paid up stock in preference to owing money borrowed on the outside; and they can be repaid to the members at any time by commencing with the last lot on deposit, and then paying the next one, and so on back to the first. If money accumulates in the treasury, they can repay this money to depositors of paid up stock.

L. L. DENNERY.

COMMISSIONER TOBIN next examined MR. L. L. DENNERY, Secretary of local associations.

Question—Mr. Dennery, how many associations do you represent? Answer—I represent four that are organized and one that is in process of organization.

Q. How long have these associations been in existence? A. The oldest one has been in existence eight years last Tuesday; the next one has been in existence since four years and a half; the next one, three years and a half; and the last one about two years and a half.

Q. How many series have matured? A. None have matured in any of my associations yet.

Q. Mr. Dennery, you heard the testimony yesterday regarding the national association? A. Yes, sir; the American.

Q. I would like that you would point out the differences, because I am very anxious to know what are the main points of difference in the operation of your local associations here and the American, or national association? A. Now, before I go into that, I want to say, Mr. Tobin, that although my oldest association is only eight years old, I have been Secretary since 1877, that is for twelve and one half years, and I wound up three of the old style terminal associations. Since 1877 I have devoted all my time to loan associations; I have no other employment now. The main points of difference are, first, in the national institutions, as you call them, a shareholder loses all he has paid in unless he remains twenty-four months; that is the forfeiture plan, which is very much like life insurance.

Q. I think the laws provide that if members do not continue paying, that, after receiving proper notice, their stock is auctioned off in the rooms of the association to the highest bidder, and if an amount beyond and above the dues and fines coming to the association remains, that that shareholder is entitled to that amount; isn't that so? A. That is not what I understood; I think he forfeits all that if he pays six months and then stops.

MR. TOBIN: I will read that portion of the by-laws. [Reads]: "Selling at auction—arrearages. The surplus arising from such sales, after paying back the monthly dues and fines, shall be paid to the original owner. If the stock does not bring enough to pay what is due thereon, it shall be bid in by the association and canceled, and the amount standing to the credit thereof in the Loan Fund shall be divided among the other shares as profits." This, I suppose, is meant as lapses?

MR. MYERS: That is a portion. [Reads]: "Whenever any stock is to be sold for arrearages, a notice stating the time and place of such sale shall be mailed to the owner of such stock at least ten days before the date of sale. The sale may be adjourned from time to time as may seem best."

MR. TOBIN: I know that it states here that no stock can be withdrawn for a length of time.

MR. DENNERY: That is the thing; if the stock cannot be withdrawn after a shareholder loses the ability to pay. Suppose he has a clerkship that pays him \$100 a month, we will say, and if his expenses are only \$75, he may think he is able to take ten shares and pay \$10 a month; at the end of twelve or thirteen months he is thrown out of employment—which happens very often in this city; he is five, six, seven, or eight months without being able to find other employment; during that time he cannot pay for his shares; if he was fully able to pay when he took them, he now loses all he paid in during the time he was able to pay, unless the shares were twenty-four months old.

MR. TOBIN: I don't see it in the by-laws, but it was stated here in regard to that association, that if a member has paid in that way for a year, and then falls behind for want of work, or for any other cause is unable to keep up the payments upon the ten shares, he may apply to the association for, say, five shares to be continued; in other words, he will get five shares paid up to the end of the year. For instance, he has ten shares paid up for one year; he cannot pay anything, and he applies to the association, and they give him five shares paid up two years. A. That is the main objection I have to these associations, because they borrow many life insurance features. If you take a policy payable in ten years, and at the end of three years find yourself unable to keep up your payments, they will give you a paid up policy for as many tenths of the amount as you have paid years. That is the main objection I find; they are too much like insurance principles applied to loan associations, which makes them insurance companies instead of building and loan associations.

MR. TOBIN [Reads]: "Any time after one year, if a member is sick, or for any reason finds that he is unable to continue his payments on his stock, he may return his certificate and receive a new one, of the same date as the old, for a less number of shares. The money paid on the old certificate in monthly payments would be applied on the new ones as far as it would go. Thus, a member who has carried ten shares one year can get a new certificate for five shares which will be paid up for two years, or a new certificate for two shares paid up five years." But where is the provision for the man who has paid for ten or eleven months?

MR. DENNERY: That is what I say; a man who has paid for eleven months forfeits just the same as in a life insurance company.

MR. SBARBORO: Mr. Tobin, this principle of selling is another thing—this principle of selling the stock—to parties in this State, where it is three thousand miles away, it means that the association has a right to buy it in for what he chooses. They simply lose that stock and it becomes a lapse to the association for the full amount paid in.

MR. TOBIN: You, gentlemen, have had dealings with the stock business, as I have. There are few people in any part of the United States who have had more experience in what is meant by "auctioneering off shares," or more familiar with the operation. You go into a stockbroker's, or any mining office upon the day of sale, and you just find how many are gathered together. Where are the people who own the stock? Of course we will say, that is their business; that is so, but it is a fact they do not attend.

MR. DENNERY: And they do not attend because they haven't a cent of money to pay for it; if they had the money to pay their assessments they wouldn't allow the shares to be advertised for sale. Another great point that sticks in my craw is the far famed "Expense Fund." Now, I find that in this State, according to Mr. Myers' statement, they have sold fifteen thousand shares since the first of January. At the lowest estimate they have received \$15,000 of entrance fees, because there is no place where they pay less than \$1 a share. They have received \$15,000 for the Expense Fund. Then Mr. Myers tells us they have paid about two installments on those fifteen thousand shares—\$9,000 they have paid. What I was coming at is, that they have paid two months' installments on fifteen thousand shares; for the Expense Fund, 20 cents a share, or \$3,000; and \$15,000 entrance fees; so that the people of this State have contributed \$18,000 to the Expense Fund, and so far as we know, they have done no business in this State except to sell shares.

Q. That is, they have made no loans? A. They have made no loans so far as we know.

MR. TOBIN: Mr. Myers said yesterday in his testimony that he knew of no loans advanced in this State, so far.

MR. MYERS: I am not the loan agent.

MR. DENNERY: As far as we know there have been no loans made in this State. The

plan is—at least so it works in this State—the loan agent is located in Pomona, the head solicitor is located in Oakland, and no telephonic communication between them.

MR. DENNERY: I find that, last year, we received in the Union Loan Association \$140,000, which went out again. The expenses have been \$2,487, and last year the expenses were higher, on account of some litigation which arose in the association; we had about \$150 legal expenses. Thus, you will see, we had \$2,487 expenses. According to my figures, that makes 1½ per cent expense of running the machine on the amount of money actually received and the amount of business actually done.

MR. TOBIN: That is the amount received from all sources? A. The amount received from all sources.

Q. One and three quarters per cent is the full amount for running expenses? A. Yes, sir. Here is a tabulated statement that will answer a great many questions you have been asking.

MR. TOBIN: In any of your associations do you put by a certain amount of money paid in for expenses? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of any association that does? A. No, sir. The expense account is a regular account the same as any other account, and the same portion of the book shows where every cent of that expense has gone to in detail. My journal shows that a check has been drawn for one hundred and so many dollars, and each and every item is given. For instance, the journal shows "75 cents for postals; \$2 for printing."

Q. Do you have any other salaried officers in any of your associations outside of the Secretary? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who are they? A. In the associations of which I am Secretary, the Directors get a "presence fee," so much for being present at each meeting; they get \$2 50 for being present at each meeting—monthly meeting.

Q. Do any get regular salaries? A. In some of them the President gets a small salary.

Q. About how much? A. From \$50 to \$75 a month. The Secretary is the only one that is paid a regular salary, and the salary, compared with the business done, is not what would be considered a bank clerk's salary.

MR. THOMPSON: As the institution begins the salary is small, and as the business grows, the salary grows? A. Yes, sir; when the Union was started I received \$50 a month salary, and the salary has been from time to time increased.

MR. TOBIN: I would ask you, then, on what percentage of real property do you loan money? A. It depends, as Mr. Clark said, a great deal on what we call the moral risk; I call the moral risk the ability of the borrower to meet his obligation; that is, his financial ability, and his reputation for being good pay; but the average is from 75 up to as high as 90 per cent, according to the man's standing, and the location of the property, valued by our Security Committee.

Q. In all your associations, do you advance, if required, the amount represented by these shares at maturity? A. Yes, sir; in all of them.

Q. The full amount? A. The full amount less the premium, and as Mr. Clark said, the new plan, what he called the "net premium," and which I call the "installment premium plan," because people understand that better than the "net premium plan," is gaining favor daily. In the new one which I am starting on that plan now, it is the preference of the people to borrow on that; their payments are a little larger, but they get more money, and they pay the interest annually, and they get 97 per cent of the amount they pay interest on.

Q. Do you publish notices in your office for your stockholders by which they can see at a glance the amount of money they would be entitled to per share in case of withdrawal? A. Yes, sir; we publish them every year; but when a man wants to withdraw he comes around and asks.

Q. Has he to give any notice? A. Five days.

Q. Can he withdraw at any time? A. At any time.

Q. Can he withdraw in three months after entering, or two months? A. The next day; and the practice in my office is when a man comes and says "I want to withdraw," we tell him, "Give us your certificate, properly indorsed, and here is your check." We have never protected ourselves or taken advantage of the five days' limit.

Q. Are members' shares forfeitable for any reason in any of these associations? A. No, sir; not in the way I understand the word forfeitable. I call it "forfeitable" when he gets nothing for them.

Q. Have you ever forfeited any shares? A. No, sir.

Q. Have you ever, in any statements, credited up any shares as forfeited? A. We could not, because there was no such thing done.

Q. Have any shares ever been bought in by your association—I mean free shares? A. Well, when shares are surrendered they are bought in by the association.

Q. Auctioned off, I mean? A. No, sir; because any man who wanted to withdraw, if the shares were not too old, could always dispose of them. No man has ever surrendered any shares, as he can always sell his shares for more than he has paid at any time.

Q. Did you ever know of any member withdrawing and receiving less than the amount he actually paid in? A. No, sir.

Q. That could occur in the case of losses? A. No, sir; that cannot happen.

Q. You have never known an instance of it? A. No, sir; the by-laws provide, in all societies I am acquainted with, that a man wishing to withdraw is entitled to the amount of the installments he has paid in, and a certain percentage, which is sometimes fixed by the by-laws, and sometimes left to the decision of the Board of Directors.

Q. When members bid for loans, do they do it in open meeting? A. We have a fixed

premium; we have adopted the rule of having a fixed premium, to do justice to all shareholders. Under the old plan, a man might pay 20 per cent, and another man only 2 per cent. The fixed premium is getting to be adopted in all associations.

Q. What is the premium? A. In my associations the premium is from 12 to 15 per cent—12 in the Union and 15 in the others.

Q. Would you consider 50 per cent out of the way? A. I never could understand how it would pay a man to pay 50 per cent for a loan.

MR. THOMPSON: How much would you consider it dangerous for a man to pay—how high a premium? Would you consider that 12 or 15 per cent is pretty large? A. No, sir; on what we call the gross plan, I consider 12 to 15 per cent a fair premium; but in the country the premium is higher. Now, on the net plan—the installment premium plan—the premium that has been established by most societies is 30 to 50 cents a share; when it is 30 it is divided into one hundred and twenty installments, twelve of which are paid down, and then one every month.

Q. Would you just take a look at that [showing list of loans made by the American National Association]? Would you consider those premiums exorbitant? A. Well, I don't think we could get any such premiums in this State. I don't think it would pay any man; but, as Mr. Myers remarked, a thing is worth what a man will pay for it. If those people think it pays them to receive what he calls 50 per cent of the amount that they pay back, I can't figure it that way; I figure that a man don't get more than 40 per cent of the face of his loan.

Q. I suppose in the same way a man in Alaska would pay \$1 for a dish of strawberries that you would get for 10 cents in San Francisco? A. Yes. I tried last night to figure it and I couldn't come to any satisfactory results.

MR. DENNERY: I understood that if a man borrows \$500 he gives a mortgage for \$1,000; is that right, Mr. Myers?

MR. MYERS: Yes, sir.

MR. DENNERY: He gives a mortgage of \$1,000; now, I don't see how you can make that 50 per cent. It is 50 per cent, it is true, on the face of the mortgage, but it is 100 per cent on the amount loaned; that \$500 is the premium. I understand if you give a mortgage of \$1,000 you receive \$500, and you have got to pay back \$1,000. My impression is this: that a man borrows \$500, he gets \$500 from the American Building and Loan Association; he gives his note and mortgage for \$1,000, and he pays back to the association, to get clear, at least the face of the note, plus the interest.

MR. TOBIN: In order to get \$500 he must borrow on ten shares.

MR. DENNERY: These ten shares would mature—he pays 60 cents a share on ten shares; that is \$6 a month; if he had five shares, which are worth \$500, he would only pay five times 60 cents, which would be \$3. After paying \$6 on his ten shares, he pays interest on those ten shares—he pays interest on \$1,000.

MR. TOBIN: No, sir; he pays interest on \$500. He pays the dues upon ten shares every month; that is \$6 a month; he pays interest on \$500 at 6 per cent, which would be \$2 50; that is \$8 50 he would pay a month, precisely. By paying the \$8 50 a month, when the shares mature, say in seven years, he will be entitled to get \$1,000. Now, he has forfeited half of that. He has agreed, in order to get the loan, to forfeit the 50 per cent he offered as premium; he forfeits that \$500; therefore, he is just able to pay the \$500 he borrowed.

MR. THOMPSON: Suppose I am a subscriber and not a borrower; the man sitting beside me is a borrower; we take the same amount of stock; we pay alike, and our stock will, of course, be worth a like sum; my stock is worth at maturity \$1,000; I get \$1,000. The borrower, in the mean time, has borrowed \$500; what will be the ultimate result on his stock? Will it simply pay his loan, or will he get the same excess of that amount that I would get?

MR. TOBIN: He gets no excess; it is just released; that is all.

MR. MYERS: You want to know his position at maturity with the same number of shares, as a borrower and as a free shareholder?

MR. TOBIN: Yes; at 50 per cent per annum. Mr. Myers will give you the information in a moment. Mr. Thompson, the association does not guarantee any precise time, but it states that it would be about seven years, provided they can maintain the present rate of premium at 50 per cent.

MR. THOMPSON: How much would he pay in on the stock to pay his loan?

MR. MYERS: He would pay in on that stock, at the rate we are going, maturing in six or seven years, he would pay in about \$500 on that stock.

MR. TOBIN: According to the book itself it is \$511.

MR. THOMPSON: Then that cancels the note.

MR. MYERS: And he pays interest on the \$500. In the meantime, if he hadn't borrowed, he would receive \$1,000.

MR. L. DENNERY: Has your institution, in the two years of its existence, ever issued any reports? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Any on this coast? A. I have had some on this coast.

MR. MYERS: I don't come here to be tricked, or anything of that kind.

MR. TOBIN: You are constantly making these insinuations, and I would say now: Can you state facts? These men want facts, and if you wish to ask questions, ask them; but these recriminations and insinuations must be stopped. If any injustice is done here, I shall certainly rectify it if I possibly can, but I must right now, put my foot down upon the bandying of these epithets.

MR. DENNERY: Mr. Tobin, you asked, a little while ago, if I wouldn't make you some figures on a loan of \$500 in the American Association. A loan of that amount, if they can

pay it up in seven years, would figure as follows: A man who borrowed \$500 would pay \$6 a month for dues and \$2.00 a month for interest; that would be \$8.50 per month; if he paid that eighty-four months, he has paid at the end of seven years, \$714. Now, if he goes to one of the loan associations as they are carried on in this State—a close premium association—he borrows \$600 at 15 per cent premium, so that he gets \$510, which is \$10 more than he gets from the American. He pays the association \$3 dues for three shares; he pays the association 6 per cent per annum interest, amounting to \$3 per month, making a total of \$6 per month. He pays that for one hundred and eight months, which is nine years. At the end of nine years he has paid the association, as they are conducted here, \$648, as against \$714 paid on the American plan in seven years.

MR. CLARK: In the American you must give a mortgage for \$1,000, and for \$600 in our associations.

MR. MYERS: I would like to ask some questions, if we are here for that purpose.

MR. TOBIN: If you please, ask your questions.

MR. MYERS: The only constitution and by-laws that I have got here, or had a chance to read, is my friend Mr. Clark's, and while I don't wish to single out any one man, it is the only one I have, the Home Security.

MR. CLARK: It is one of the old ones.

MR. MYERS: I understood Mr. Clark to say that you had no such thing as profit lapses?

MR. SARBORO: No, sir.

MR. MYERS: I see that in this association here, the by-laws speak of fines; what do you mean by fines, then?

MR. SARBORO: I mean that if a member does not pay his dues we charge him with them.

Q. Where does it go? A. It goes to profit, but not to lapse.

Q. There is where you misconstrue the matter. I call that lapse; it is reckoned in as profits.

MR. THOMPSON: The question is, the lapses that occur in addition to that.

MR. SARBORO: The lapse which has been represented here as being earned in proportion to gains was so enormous that they could not possibly be fines.

MR. MYERS: Most all are fines.

MR. TOBIN: The lapses given in the report, he said they went to the account of profits; the proportion was six twentieths; so that if it were merely fines, it would not amount to such a proportion of the profits as that.

MR. MYERS: I understand that most of them are fines. We are a national concern, and there will be more fines in a national concern than in a local. Now, in your speaking of the amount of the security—the value of the security—I see here you have 20 per cent, and I see that is about what you generally charge, or agree upon—that is 20 per cent more than the amount of the loan plus the premium, isn't it? Twenty per cent above the amount of the mortgage? With us, when we ask for 40 per cent, we only refer to the amount of the actual money loaned. So, you see, that there, again, is an unequal comparison, unless you bring that in again.

MR. DENNERY: If you want to establish a parallel—now, we say that our premium is 15 per cent on the amount of the loan; of course, if you loaned a man 15 per cent less, and 20 per cent, which you want for mortgages, that makes 35 per cent; so that, even putting your construction on it, the man gets 65 per cent of the value of the property, against 40 per cent in your association.

MR. MYERS: I will admit that you will loan a man a greater sum than I would, but there isn't that difference.

MR. DENNERY: That settles that point.

MR. MYERS: Here I see that in Section 17, page 7, "Loans may be returned to the association at any time on such terms as the Board of Directors may determine." Isn't that placing it in a one-man power almost? This is the Home Security, page 7, Section 17.

MR. DENNERY: No; because the Board of Directors is composed of nine men who are shareholders—not privileged shareholders—who are shareholders the same as the others, and, in most cases, borrowers themselves, and the practice has been, where the by-laws read that way, to allow a man the full par value of his shares when he surrenders. That is a recognized principle of all associations.

MR. MYERS: Ours is an equitable rebate.

MR. TOBIN [Reads]: "Provided, however, that settlements shall always be in accordance with the contract contained in the certificate of stock held by the member." But these by-laws do not say what the nature of that is.

MR. MYERS: An equitable rebate.

MR. DENNERY: An equitable rebate of what the Directors may allow. The language, at least, is as plain in our association as the words "equitable rebate." Who is to judge of that? That same one-man power that you talk about?

MR. MYERS: The law would say what equitable means. It means justice, and justice can be nothing more nor less than the proportionate time of the matured time of the stock. The law would decide that. It seems this would allow the Directors to say: "Here, you can't pay that loan back unless we get so much money; this money has come in; we don't know whether we can loan it out again or not; you must pay up the assessments for the time till we loan it out." If I had a contract with a corporation I would rather depend upon something more definite.

MR. DENNERY: Is yours any more definite?

MR. MYERS: I think it is. I think this is very indefinite, and if we are looking for reformation in our building associations, I think it could be improved very much.

MR. SEABORO: In case of a borrower borrowing \$500 and giving a mortgage for \$1,000, it should never be left to the by-laws—

MR. CLARK: That place can be sold in this State, and the mortgage of \$1,000 be collected by the laws of this State.

MR. SEABORO: It seems to me that we are losing a great deal of unnecessary time on this point, that is of no importance whatever, for this reason: that every Secretary of a loan association here knows that in this State it would be impossible for the foreign loan associations to make any loans whatever, taking 40 per cent for it, and having them go away out of the State in order to make their loans. Therefore, I don't think it is hardly worth the time given to it.

MR. THOMPSON: The idea is this: Mr. Myers' association holds a mortgage, we will suppose, for \$1,000, when as a matter of fact, the mortgagor only owes the institution \$500. In foreclosure, you do not understand, do you, that if he should be unfortunate, that this institution would foreclose on \$1,000?

MR. DENNERY: Yes, sir.

MR. THOMPSON: Suppose it did take the full benefit of its limit condition, we don't understand they would demand \$1,000?

MR. DENNERY: Yes, sir; they would demand \$1,000.

MR. THOMPSON: I am not assuming that there are any shares active. I am assuming that he gets the \$500. He pays one month, \$10; two months, \$20. He practically owes \$480, or \$490, we will say; or suppose that is added to dues, and he owes, we will say, \$500 still; now, if he goes to that society and says, "I have sold the property and I want to pay my indebtedness," and assuming that this equitable arrangement has justified the company in receiving from him the amount that he paid in—and a certain fee—if you wish to call it so, for putting them to all the trouble and interrupting their contingent profits—we will say, as a matter of justice, it may be \$50 or \$100, it would not justify them in collecting \$1,000.

MR. DENNERY: That is my construction.

MR. SEABORO: I think I can explain that. The premium which is charged, \$500, is certainly credited on the books as so much profit earned; on the books of the association, and are afterward reported as earnings.

MR. MYERS: I don't assume that at all. The premium isn't earned. I don't think, until he gets the whole debt paid. If it has run one year, according to the way our stock is running now, one seventh of that premium would be earned; two years, two sevenths.

MR. THOMPSON: Suppose I go to your institution and borrow \$500, and go and tender the actual \$500 that you have given me, and they refuse to take it, and I come back to you with the \$500, you don't consider that I owe you \$1,000, do you, because I have given you a mortgage and note for \$1,000?

MR. MYERS: I would charge up on your stock one seventh, and return you \$500, less one seventh.

MR. SEABORO: You can't show the rule in your by-laws by which you are compelled to do that.

MR. MYERS: Can you show a rule in yours that you are compelled to do the same?

MR. L. DENNERY: Mr. Myers' question was, provided that he released the stock at the end of a year. I have a loan of \$500 upon which I have given you a mortgage of \$1,000; at the end of a year I have paid twelve installments; now, I want to pay up my loan; how much will I have to pay you in actual money?

MR. MYERS: You will turn in your stock at its then value.

MR. L. DENNERY: Deducting that from the \$1,000?

MR. MYERS: No, sir; deducting that from the amount of \$500.

MR. L. DENNERY: Where do you get that?

MR. MYERS: From equity.

MR. L. DENNERY: Where do you account for the 50 per cent premium? What are your profits, then?

MR. MYERS: One seventh of the \$500.

MR. THOMPSON: These gentlemen have the idea that, because a loan exists against my property of \$1,000—legally it is there in the paper, and I don't owe \$1,000—that I would be compelled to pay on \$1,000.

MR. TOBIN: Section 7, Article V, of the by-laws of the American Building and Loan Association, says [Reads]: "Loans on real estate may be repaid at any time on thirty days' notice. If a borrower thereon neglects to pay any interest, dues, or monthly payments for a period of six months from the time the same shall be due, or if he neglects to pay his insurance, taxes, or assessment on the day that they fall due, then the whole principal mentioned in the mortgage and note or bond, shall at once become due and payable without notice, and proceedings may be commenced forthwith to foreclose such mortgage or to collect said bond or note in such manner as the Board of Directors may deem best."

MR. THOMPSON: I am not speaking of a delinquent; I am speaking of a man who is not a delinquent. My idea is this: That I am a solvent person so far as my connection with the institution is concerned; you have no fault to find with me; I want to pay my loan. Now, the fact stares us in the face that the loan, practically, is a certain amount, and the mortgage and promissory note are double that amount, but, in order to pay my due, am I obliged to pay double the amount? I am going to you at once; I don't ask you to take a series of years; we propose to come and pay our note right off; have we got to pay the premium also, or can we pay the amount that we borrowed?

MR. TOBIN: Mr. Dennery, in the by-laws or regulations of the associations that you

represent, do you specify how a loan can be repaid in advance of the maturity for which that loan is taken out?

MR. DENNERY: No, sir. We specify that the loan may be repaid on such conditions as the Board of Directors may prescribe.

MR. TOBIN [To Mr. Myers]: How is it in yours?

MR. MYERS: An equitable rebate shall be made.

MR. DENNERY: The practice of all associations in this State—and we can speak of practice, because we have been in business long enough to establish a practice—has been to allow a person the full value of the shares at the time that they pay off their mortgage. In other words, you take, as we have been figuring, ten shares; you take a loan on three shares; at the end of seven and one half years those shares are worth \$90 a share; the profits have generally been an average of \$25; that makes those shares worth \$115. Now, if at the end of seven years you want to pay your mortgage, you would have to pay the association the difference between it and the value of those ten shares, which, according to my statement, now is \$345 and the six months' interest.

MR. TOBIN: What has been the practice in Minneapolis, of your associations there [addressing Mr. Myers]? A. The practice there is only to have him pay for the earned premium at the time.

Q. Has it ever been brought into practice? A. Certainly. The man who comes in and pays his \$500, and he would get his shares back in toto, except the rebate; one year would be one seventh less than \$500. He can go on to maturity, or he can take them out and take the surrender value of the shares—either way.

Q. Have any loans been withdrawn? A. Oh, yes, sir.

MR. SBARBORO: We have assumed all this time that these shares are going to mature in seven years. Now, there is 50 cents of each share in the Loan Fund; \$6 each year for seven years will be \$42 paid in; \$42 at 6 per cent interest makes 21 cents a month, which would give us an average interest for seven years of \$8 82. Then our shares, at the expiration of seven years, will be worth \$50 82; that is, from the installments paid, and the interest too. I say we pay in \$42, and the interest, averaged, would be \$8 82; so that from those two sources we have \$50 82 on each share. Where does the balance come in, unless it comes that this 50 per cent has entered into the profits, or unless it comes from that large amount of lapses?

MR. MYERS: I have a table here showing \$1 loaned out at 50 per cent premium; in six years it would amount to \$105 78.

MR. DENNERY: That table confirms Mr. Sbarboro's position.

MR. THOMPSON: If you will just indulge me, if you please, for two or three minutes. I will refute that other point. I know of a case here in San Francisco, where an incorporation mortgaged its property to a bank for \$35,000, and when we were there, that note for \$35,000 was shown us; it was a very old note; and they stated that that note had been reduced to \$4,000, but on the back of it not a single indorsement appeared. The borrowing corporation had preferred, and asked as a privilege, that when they were ready to come in, those indorsements should be made in their presence. Here is a case where the note is \$1,000 and your actual indebtedness \$500. Unless certain conditions entered into are carried out—and I tried to get at the idea where that withdrawing man would be whilst the infant association fell through—and I think this question of equitable adjustment would justify that institution in taking a great discount off of the \$1,000.

MR. MYERS: I have been instructed to say that a man is entitled to receive a rebate just as I have explained, one seventh of the premium as earned for one year; two years, two sevenths. I am the State Agent of agents.

MR. TOBIN: You have been connected with this association before you came to this State? A. Yes, sir.

MR. DENNERY: How much experience can there be in a corporation that has been doing business two years?

MR. MYERS: The experience is upon the profits we have already made. Now, there is another question I would like to ask. It has been spoken of here, and I am a little anxious, and, it may be, curious, and not any of my business: I see that a number of you gentlemen are Secretaries of a number of associations: now, do you receive salaries from all of these associations? My next question would be: who fixes your salaries?

MR. SBARBORO: The Board of Directors.

MR. MYERS: Is there anything to prevent the Board of Directors fixing the salary any amount they wish? A. Yes, sir; common sense.

MR. MYERS: You have no line of demarkation.

MR. L. DENNERY: Our societies only do business in San Francisco and Oakland.

MR. CLARK: Does your corporation, or do you, recommend a law requiring a deposit by all building and loan associations of \$100,000 with the State?

MR. MYERS: Yes, sir.

MR. CLARK: Where would the money come from? A. Put up in mortgage securities.

MR. CLARK: Where would it come from? Who would pay it? A. Let each association doing business here put up those securities.

MR. CLARK: Of money? A. No; of mortgages; right here. We don't want idle money.

MR. DENNERY: Before you get your mortgages, when you start your business, where do you get your deposit? A. I don't know but what we have got them; suppose we didn't have them, we should take them from other States.

Q. A mortgage from another State does not hold good here. We could not foreclose them here. They would be no security here? A. Certainly.

MR. DENNERY: The question I want to ask is: When you start you ain't got a dollar.

How are you going to make a deposit when you haven't got a dollar? A. Then you ought not to do business.

MR. DENNERY: That puts an end to all genuine building and loan associations, if we have to make a deposit at the time we start business. A. It puts an end to all wild-catisms.

MR. GOLDBERG: You have a fidelity and casualty company here; we have another in New York. It is giving a bond. You could get the Fidelity to insure the stockholders for \$100,000; that would be all right.

MR. TOBIN: What equivalent would you give for that purpose? A. You would have to pay the Fidelity a certain rate per annum for it.

MR. CLARK: I have a statement here showing that you have taken in \$15,000 already, for membership fees. The deposits, fifteen thousand shares monthly, are \$7,500 for the Loan Fund, and \$1,500. The members are told they have paid in 60 cents a share. The company has sold fifteen thousand shares, membership fee, \$15,000. A member pays in, and you tell your members they pay in, 60 cents a month. In another place they are told that if they withdraw, the credit to them is 50 cents and not 60 cents. They are told they must pay 60 cents a month; the 10 cents a month does not go to their credit; it goes to another fund. In another place he is told the sum of money he has paid in; then says, only 50 cents is credited to the Loan Fund. It is only at the expiration that they can see into that; the general public does not. He imagines he pays 60 cents on the stock. It is perfectly plain what he gets back; he gets back what he paid into the Loan Fund. The man who withdraws doesn't get any of that surplus. I take your printed circular for it—"the money paid by him into the Loan Fund."

MR. DENNERY: That is all the objection I have to this statement. The statement is that your institution is similar to these local organizations. I don't care how much money you make, or take out of the State, but I do care when you make a statement that is not true, and I shall try and show the difference between your institution and ours.

MR. CLARK: You have taken out \$9,000. Here is the statement: The company has sold fifteen thousand shares; deposits by fifteen thousand shares monthly, Loan Fund, \$7,500; Expense Fund, \$1,500; total, \$9,000. Allow deposits to continue (if the Commissioner lets these concerns alone) for eighteen months and no increase estimated—eighteen months at \$9,000, \$162,000; membership fee at start, \$15,000; total, \$177,000; loans made in eighteen months, \$162,000; mortgages taken (being double), \$324,000.

Result.—In eighteen months the eyes of the public are opened to the "joker." There will be lapses of all except borrowers' stock, three thousand shares pledged in say \$300,000 of loans representing cash payments on stock of \$32,400 in eighteen months. California now owes Minneapolis in mortgages, \$324,000; less share payments, \$32,000; total, \$292,000, plus money taken out for membership fee, \$15,000. Settlement at the end of eighteen months: Minneapolis says: "We will generously compromise all mortgages for \$192,000; less \$32,000—\$160,000." All free shares have "lapsed;" therefore, Minneapolis clears from the State in eighteen months \$160,000. Goes to the Legislature in 1891 and pays \$25,000 to have a bill passed to compel all associations to deposit \$100,000 with the State. One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars deducted from \$160,000 leaves \$35,000 for the Minneapolis office.

MR. TOBIN: Mr. Clark assumes that the American Association will burst up in eighteen months.

MR. CLARK: I give them eighteen months to get out of the State.

MR. L. DENNERY: Mr. Myers, in your opinion, would it be better to be a non-borrower or a borrower in one of your institutions?

MR. MYERS: A non-borrower, in any building and loan association. In any building and loan association, a man, in order to be a borrower, bids away a portion of his profits, and when a non-borrower in our institution surrenders stock he loses the same proportion that a man bids on the loan. You are liable to run risks in the money market that we are not.

MR. DENNERY: In all this talk he hasn't given us one figure, nor one fact. He has made a beautiful speech, but we have received no definite information, in the way of figures and facts.

The investigation was then adjourned *sine die*.

CHAPTER IV.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ON NATIONAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Since the publication of the foregoing report events have occurred which fully confirmed my strictures on the unsound methods of the nationals, and my predictions regarding their inability to fulfill the promises laid down in their illustrations, or expressly pledged in their contracts.

The National Building, Loan, and Protective Union of Minneapolis

was the first to put on war paint, and boldly entered the field against me by instituting suit in the United States Circuit Court for libel, with damages set at \$50,000. It never allowed the case to come to trial, but instead withdrew its agencies from California. Before entering suit the association's attorney wrote me a letter asking that I should retract the opinion I had published regarding the methods of the National. To this communication I returned the following answer:

STATE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, }
August 15, 1889. }

DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of the thirteenth instant, threatening me with a law suit, I have the honor to inform you that my report of an investigation into the purposes and practices of so called national building and loan associations—a synopsis of which appeared in the press—will be ready for distribution in a few days. The reasons for the conclusions I have reached, as well as all the facts in the premises, will be clearly set forth in this report. It is my desire to give them all the publicity possible, in order to protect our citizens from being imposed upon by agents of some wild-cat schemes of the rankest kind. The particular institution of which you are the attorney is only passingly referred to in the report, because its volume of business in this State was too insignificant to bring it into notice. A rival and far more formidable concern, the "American," called for special attention, as its agents were plying their vocations with much success all over the State.

All that I have said is general in character—some of my conclusions applying to one, some to other of the national schemes, but mainly pointed to the one referred to, which was under immediate investigation. However, if you have reason to feel that the cap fits—that is, that the depreciatory comments apply with especial force to your client—bring on your suit by all means.

If you desire it I can furnish you with a special opinion regarding the merits of your corporation, which will give you a few additional points in your projected suit. Such an action against me will be the means of creating a wholesome thirst for the information contained in my report, and of enlightening thousands who otherwise might be gulled into taking shares in schemes which have no sound financial basis.

Rest assured that I am fully prepared to substantiate and justify before any tribunal all the allegations and deductions which appear in said report. I shall also be afforded an opportunity to repel the slanderous insinuations that I have been actuated, directly or indirectly, by self-interested motives in the public investigation and exposure of the character and methods of these newly imported schemes.

If, however, it can be shown that I have stated anything untrue or improper, I shall be ready and willing to make the "amende honorable."

Respectfully yours,

J. J. TOBIN,
State Commissioner of Labor.

The Secretary of the National Building, Loan, and Protective Union, Mr. O. C. Kneale, who is credited with being the founder and originator of the national scheme of building and loan associations, has since stepped down and out. This association, as was pointed out in the previous report, actually entered into a contract with its shareholders that their stock would mature in five years from date of issue, which, as I demonstrated, is equivalent to guaranteeing them 70 per cent per annum upon their investment. What has been the result?

The fourth annual report of the National Building, Loan, and Protective Union came out early this year. The first shares of stock were issued to the number of seven hundred and sixty-one, in July, 1886, and, consequently, the period of maturity is rapidly approaching. Now comes the Directors of said association making an appeal to their stockholders for an extension of the period of maturity, from five to six and one half years.

Comment is unnecessary. Surely my prediction, so harrowing to the souls of the agents of this institution, that they must seek consolation to the tune of \$50,000, has been verified in this case. Said prediction was to this effect: "The methods of some (nationals) are unsound, and their promises delusive, and *collapse* will be the inevitable result."

The association, however, which overtopped all other nationals in the extent of its business and the pretensions of its managers, was the American Building and Loan Association of Minneapolis. The plans and practices of this association were those chiefly under investigation, as its importance deserved. The agent of the American for this State evaded giving replies to many questions put to him during the investigation by referring me to the home office. The President of the association, when written to, also declined to answer the questions contained in the letter published in my previous report. Some time afterwards I, fortunately, got hold of a report made by this association for the year ending June 30, 1889, and submitted to the Public Examiner of the State of Minnesota, in compliance with law.

After a careful examination of this report, I deemed it my duty to forward the following letter to Hon. M. D. Kenyon, Public Examiner of Minnesota :

STATE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, }
SAN FRANCISCO, September 13, 1889. }

Hon. M. D. KENYON, *Public Examiner State of Minnesota:*

DEAR SIR: In the interest, and on behalf of a large number of shareholders of the American Building and Loan Association of Minneapolis, residents and citizens of California, I write to you for information in connection with the report made to you by said association for the year ending June 30, 1889.

The receipts of the association, as I understand, go into two separate and distinct funds, called, respectively, the Loan and the Expense.

Admission, transfer, and withdrawal fees, and one sixth of the monthly installments on shares, are placed to the credit of the Expense Fund. Five sixths of the monthly installments, fines, premiums, interest, and profits from withdrawal or lapses of shares, go to the Loan Fund. Consequently, the report should show the receipts and disbursements of these two distinct departments of funds. The two cannot be mixed in one report and be intelligible. The shareholders are entitled to an accounting for the receipts and disbursements of each fund separately.

Under the head of Receipts, in the report made to you, no figures are given for admission fees. Why the omission? According to the report the American issued two hundred and thirty-seven thousand two hundred and forty-one shares during the year, which means a minimum of admission fees of \$237,241. Surely this is not too insignificant a sum to be left unaccounted for.

Under the head of disbursements, the total amount paid out for expenses, salaries, rent, etc., is \$80,659 05. Considerably more than half this total, or \$49,527 10, is classed as "other expenses." Is this proper or customary? If the management is permitted to report in such a style, they may, in next report, have detailed items amounting to \$1,000, and "other expenses" \$79,000.

I wish to know if the exhibit of receipts and disbursements actually shows (*as it should*) the cash received and disbursed?

Have \$375,153 39 been received in cash for premiums, and \$743,857 09 been disbursed as loans on real estate? How could the officers of the American have loaned such an amount, when the entire amount of cash received for dues, interest, paid up stock, etc., did not come near said amount?

What amount in cash actually loaned does this first item under the head of "Disbursements" mean? The sum of \$743,857 09 represents, as far as I can understand, the face value of the bonds and mortgages which borrowers gave to the association. It means, therefore, from about 40 to 55 or 60 per cent more than the cash received by said borrowers. As it is a matter of great importance to the shareholders to understand clearly what the expenses are, as compared with the profits, I desire to submit the following figures for your consideration, and request your opinion as to their correctness:

The actual expenses, as detailed in the report submitted to you, amount to \$80,659 05. To this must be added the \$1 per share admission fees, which are unaccounted for in the report, amounting to \$237,241, making a total of expenses of \$317,900 05.

Under the head of liabilities in the report we can calculate the profits, as follows:

Interest received.....	\$5,361 98	
Interest owing.....	4,317 64	
		\$9,679 62
Premiums earned.....		19,661 89
Fines.....		1,778 75
Forfeited stock.....		8,688 00

Total profit since date of organization \$39,808 26

The expenses for the one year ending June 30, 1889, as shown above, amount to \$317,900 05, and the total profits since the date of organization, or more than two years, to

\$39,808 26. If I am correct, therefore, the expenses for one year amount to more than eight times the entire profits from the beginning. In my humble opinion, this report is not only unsatisfactory, but is also misleading. On behalf of the shareholders in California, I therefore respectfully request that you exercise your authority so as to exact an accounting from the officers of the American Building and Loan Association of Minneapolis, of the cash actually received and disbursed *in full detail*, giving the Loan Fund and the Expense Fund in separate exhibits.

I shall publish the results of this correspondence, and endeavor to place it in the hands of all parties interested in this State.

Very respectfully,

JOHN J. TOBIN,
Commissioner of Labor.

After the lapse of some weeks, I received the following reply:

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC EXAMINER, }
St. Paul, November 5, 1889. }

Hon. J. J. TOBIN, Commissioner of Labor, San Francisco, Cal.:

DEAR SIR: I have mailed you to-day details as to the items in statement of American Building and Loan Association, and must beg your pardon for not acknowledging receipt of your favors of the thirteenth and fourteenth of September, ultimo.

I expected to answer yours of the thirteenth within a few days of its receipt, and delayed, naturally, until I could send you the information desired, or a part of it, and did not finally get all the information needed until October eighteenth, and then, being absorbed in another matter which took me out of the city for several days, the first delay extended itself beyond any reasonable limit. I have no doubt your reasons for opposing the operations of the American are good ones from your view of their affairs, and that it is in no sense a personal one.

Public discussion of methods and practices of such associations will tend to their improvement; and if they realize that all their affairs will be discussed and commented upon by the public generally, as well as their shareholders, a more conservative and careful management will be the result. The business is in its infancy—if there is any field for such institutions in the financial system—and, no doubt, many changes in methods, both general and in detail, will be made in all of them, as experience and familiarity with their workings will furnish the basis for needed improvement. At present there is no standard of experience by which such institutions can be gauged, except the so called local societies. It will become a question of the “survival of the fittest,” and there will, no doubt, be abundant competition and restrictive legislation that will oblige successful institutions, or those that hope to succeed, to employ, or induce to become interested, the ablest and best managers that can be had. In the meantime, I think the legislation in this State, while it is, in some parts, crude and not restrictive enough, is in the right direction. As to amplifying the reports, the blanks were made to cover the points named in the law, and after having such matters itemized as seem to be necessary, while I might arbitrarily demand more detail as to shares, etc., the necessity for such detail in an annual report having not been recognized in the law, I shall have to content myself with what the law requires.

Thanking you for your kind personal letter in regard to these matters, I am,

Very respectfully,

M. D. KENYON,
Public Examiner, Minnesota.

Public Examiner Kenyon at once proceeded upon an investigation into the affairs of the American, and submitted his report to the Governor December 12, 1889.

From this it appears that the net profits of the American from the date of organization, May, 1888, to December 7, 1889, amounted to \$75,196 35, and the amount contributed to the Expense Fund \$460,-550 75, so that the expenses were more than six times the profits. He also discovered that the association, through the instrumentality of its President, F. P. Rundell, had invested \$200,000 of its funds in the stock of an insurance company of which Mr. Rundell was the Vice-President. Before the publication of this report, Mr. Rundell, with an instinctive dread of the approaching storm, wisely resigned from the Presidency of the American on October 22, 1889, and was succeeded by his Fidus Achates, the Secretary of the association, James H. Bishop.

In the discharge of his duty as a public officer, Mr. Kenyon deemed

it his duty to lay all the facts in the case before the Attorney-General of the State, as he considered it "unsafe or inexpedient for said corporation to continue to transact business."

Unfortunately, or fortunately as the case may be, the Attorney-General could not see his way clearly to close up the concern by process of law. The Directors and officers of the American have trumpeted this decision of the Attorney-General as a vindication of themselves, and an indorsement of the financial soundness of the association; but the language of the legal gentleman does not bear them out. Says the Attorney-General:

There may be an apparent incongruity in the law, if so, it is the fault of the law. It must be conceded, either that your conclusion in a matter of this character is final, and of itself affords a ground of proceedings, and no one seriously contends that it does, or such conclusion is the subject of review by the Courts, and if subject to review, then facts must be alleged, and it must appear that the acts complained of are in law a sufficient ground for legal proceedings. I am of the opinion that no proceedings could be successfully instituted based upon the facts set forth in the report before me.

The Minneapolis "Tribune," one of the great daily newspapers of the United States, in an editorial headed "Cornered at Last," said in publishing the report of Public Examiner Kenyon:

The "Tribune" entered upon its deliberate and systematic exposure of the iniquitous methods of the association, because the good name of Minneapolis and Minnesota was at stake. We gave it every opportunity to refute charges which necessarily reflected upon the business honor of this city. But we found the company unable to answer; and a little investigation upon our own part soon convinced us of the unbusinesslike and essentially fraudulent character of the concern. It was doing business all over the United States, and fleeing the unwary in towns and villages from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Its nominal capital was scores of millions of dollars, and its field of business was the continent; yet it had not a single business man of first rate qualifications connected with its active management. The public examiners of California had investigated it, found it rotten, and banished it from the State with an inevitable stigma upon the name of Minnesota. Its career has been one of law breaking, of dishonesty, of perjury, of bribery, and of almost unprecedented bluffing and lying. It is to be regretted that the concern was not wound up several months ago; but at least nothing can now be gained by any further delay.

Since the publication of the previous report, which has been reprinted in other States, numerous similar investigations by State officers and parties interested have followed.

A special Commission, appointed to investigate the affairs of the "Granite State Provident Association" (one of the genus national), sent in a report to the Governor of New Hampshire, in which they severely scored the concern. The following excerpts will give some idea of the scope of this report:

This gives a fair idea of the favor with which these local building associations are regarded where they have been longest in operation. Within a short time, however, a new class of building and loan associations have sprung into existence, viz.: national building and loan associations, as distinguished from the local societies that have flourished in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maine, and other States. A type of this class, though differing in accountability, its privileges, and its purposes from all others, is the Granite State Provident Association. In this, as in all national building associations, the investor and the borrower have no intimate connection with the management of the association. The mutuality of interest contemplated in the organization of local building and loan societies does not exist, and the investor and borrower rely solely upon the integrity and business capacity of the officers of the association, in whose election they can have practically no voice. The shareholders of a national building association are residents of all parts of the country, and it is impossible for them to attend annual meetings of the corporation, or have any knowledge of its internal affairs.

Having no acquaintance with one another, being, in the main, people of limited means, and scattered over the several States of the Union, they are powerless to investigate the affairs of the association, or to remedy any defect in its management. As investors, they have only their faith and the representation of agents to act upon, and as borrowers they

are dependent for terms and accommodation upon a distant Supervisory Board, from whose decision appeals are expensive and oftentimes unsatisfactory.

It should be constantly borne in mind that the class of people sought out by these associations are the wage earners, mechanics, operatives in mills, clerks in stores, and all those whose savings are small, the loss of which is attended with hardships, suffering, and want. Some States, recognizing that impositions may be practiced upon a class of people who can ill afford to lose their accumulations, have incorporated into that charter granted to the national building association certain limitations and restrictions as to the holding of and forfeiture of shares, or have hedged them about in their operations by general legislation.

The Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, in his report to the Legislature, thus refers to the national building and loan associations:

It should be borne in mind that these institutions were not originally intended to be accumulators of wealth, nor schemes in which money was to be invested for speculative purposes; but their main object was to provide for utilizing small savings through coöperation, with the worthy purpose of making their members home owners; and that so soon as such associations begin to employ agents and solicitors to increase their membership, and to establish branch agencies in places distant from their home office, they are to a degree abandoning the underlying principles of the movement, and embarking upon a speculative enterprise likely to be unsafe and dangerous for the wage earner and the man of small savings to engage in.

Several schemes on the national building and loan association plan have been set afloat in California since the advent of the Minnesota concerns, whose plans and practices have been exposed in this report. They are all birds of a feather, and it is unnecessary to refer to them in detail, as it would be only going over the ground already covered in speaking of the American, the National, and others previously described. What we want in California is a law to protect shareholders who take stock in these associations. Many persons are induced to take shares in them under the impression that they are conducted on the same lines as the old genuine building and loan associations so deservedly popular. But how can the uninitiated discriminate between the "Citizens' Building and Loan Association," conducted on the national plan, with its battalion of agents and extensive advertising, and the "Citizens' Building and Loan Association," conducted on the old local system?

The Legislatures of several States have lately enacted laws to shut out the nationals. The following section from the law passed in Missouri shows that they are required to deposit \$100,000 with the State Treasurer as a guarantee fund before being allowed to transact business in the State. Legislation on similar lines has lately gone into effect in New York and New Jersey:

SEC. 2808. Any ten or more persons in any city or county of this State, who shall have associated themselves by articles of agreement in writing, as provided by law, for the purpose of forming a mutual saving fund, loan, or building association, may be incorporated under any name or title designating such business; *provided*, that no mutual saving fund, loan, and building association or company, association, or corporation, organized under the laws of any other State or Territory to carry on a business of a like character to that authorized by this article, shall be allowed to do business or to sell their stock in this State without first having deposited with the State Treasurer the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, as a guarantee fund, for the protection and indemnity of the citizens of the State of Missouri with whom such companies, associations, or corporations shall do business; the fund so deposited to be paid by the Treasurer to the citizens of Missouri, only, and not then until upon proof filed with the Treasurer, he shall be satisfied that the claimant has sustained some loss by reason of his having done business with such foreign company, association, or corporation. Any person or persons who shall be found in this State as agent, or in any other capacity representing any such foreign company, association, or corporation which has not complied with the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding twelve months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

PART V.

INVESTIGATIONS.

At the request of the Council of Federated Trades, or of certain Trades Unions, or of other interested parties, I have entered upon investigations and published the results. Where these results have been printed already in pamphlet form, I do not think it necessary to republish them in this report, because they affected only some particular interests. Such, for instance, is the case with the harnessmakers' investigation. Where, however, they are general in their application and are of interest generally, I deem it proper to insert them in this report, as in the case of the national building and loan associations and the endowment associations.

The following investigations have not been printed fully heretofore, although the press has given the substance:

CHAPTER I.

SAN FRANCISCO AND OAKLAND LAUNDRIES.

STATE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, }
SAN FRANCISCO, June 17, 1889. }

To the Representative Council of the Federated Trades and Labor Organizations of the Pacific Coast:

GENTLEMEN: On June 8, 1889, I received the following communication from your organization:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 6, 1889.

J. J. TOBIN, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: In accordance with instructions of the Council I forward you the following resolution passed at its last meeting, and ask that you take such action as you may decide proper:

"WHEREAS, We have been reliably informed that the laundry workers of San Francisco and Oakland, male and female, have, and are, being held in such absolute submission as to render them helpless against any and all impositions of tyrannical bosses, who are accumulating fortunes through the long working hours and poor and insufficient food furnished their employés; and whereas, their sleeping accommodations are in such a crowded condition as to be detrimental to the occupants and in direct violation of all sanitary laws.

Resolved, That we, the Council of Federated Trades and Labor Organizations, express our just indignation at such a condition of affairs, and request Commissioner Tobin to make an official investigation."

Trusting to hear from you soon, I remain truly yours,

M. McGLYNN,
Recording Secretary.

In response to this communication, an investigation was immediately commenced, and the results are herewith submitted.

As no member or members of your Council or other body called in

person to make any specific charges or lay before me any allegations regarding improper treatment by the managers or proprietors of certain laundries, I determined to examine the condition of affairs in the four great laundries which almost monopolize the business. These, or some of them, I have learned were the ones complained of.

Information was readily furnished, and every facility afforded by the managers to my deputy, Mr. John G. Leibert, Jr., when he visited these establishments. The first laundry visited was the

SAN FRANCISCO LAUNDRY.

The San Francisco Laundry occupies almost a whole square at the corner of Eddy and Filmore Streets. It is undoubtedly one of the most creditable institutions of the four. The dining-rooms and kitchen are on the lower floor of a long two-story frame building, situated at the rear of the main building and facing on Turk Street. The upper portion of this is used as sleeping accommodations for the women; each room is ten by eighteen, and contains two beds. Where the rooms are smaller one bed is used. Each room is hard finished, and kept in an orderly condition by the occupants. A change of clean bed clothing is given once a week.

The sleeping rooms for the men are in a separate two-story building of hard-finished rooms, but the order of neatness seen in the women's departments is not seen here. Some are in a disorderly and dirty condition. The dining-rooms are kept in a good condition. The morning meal consists of oatmeal mush, tea or coffee, corn bread, hot cakes, beef-steak, chops, and fish. The noon meal, roast beef, veal, mutton, green peas, corn, and best of fruits. As a token of appreciation, the employés of this laundry presented the head cook with a gold watch and chain only a short time ago, which fact goes to show that the hands must be satisfied with their treatment in the line of cooking. Over two hundred are employed in the entire establishment. In the marking department eleven men are at work. Hours of labor are as follows: Monday and Tuesday they work from 7 A. M. to 8:30 P. M.; the other days the hours are shorter. The wages average \$40 and found.

Wash Room: Twenty men. Hours, 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.; on Saturdays work ceases at 9 A. M. Wages range from \$20 to \$60; average, \$35 and found.

Mangling Room: Six women and four men. Hours, 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. Average wages, \$20 and found.

Starch Room: Four women and six men. Hours of labor about the same as other departments. Wages average \$25 and found.

Ironing Room: One hundred and twenty hands, ninety of whom are women. The hours of labor are most peculiar, and run thus: Mondays, 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Tuesdays, 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Wednesdays, 7 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.; Thursdays, 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Fridays, 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Saturdays, 7 A. M. to 11 A. M., the afternoon being free. Work is done by the piece and time. Wages of women, \$15 to \$45; piece workers average \$45, time workers, \$25.

It is claimed in this laundry that the women stand on a level with the men as to the quantity of a day's work, and receive exactly the same pay. Piece work is principally on shirts, skirts, nightgowns, chemise, drawers, coats (such as are used by butchers and bartenders), and

jackets. The highest wage that has been earned by a piece worker is \$75 and found.

Distributing Department: Employ fourteen men. The hours of labor vary. Mondays and Tuesdays, commence work at 12:30 P. M., and work until the day's "lot" is finished; Wednesdays, commence one hour sooner; Thursdays, commence at 10 A. M. and work until 12 P. M., or 1 o'clock Friday morning; Fridays, from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.; Saturdays, 9:30 A. M. to 2 P. M. Wages run thus: \$20, \$25, \$30, \$40, and \$50 and found; average, \$35 per month.

Separate closets are provided all through the building for females.

UNITED STATES LAUNDRY.

The United States Laundry is situated on Sixteenth Street, near Valencia Street. The main building of this laundry is a four-story brick structure. The sleeping-rooms, office, dining-halls, and kitchen are adjoining this. The boarding is let out by contract at \$6 per head. The bill of fare is good. The morning meal consists of beefsteak, mutton chops, mush and milk, hot cakes, tea and coffee. As an offset to this routine, veal cutlets are served on certain days. Dinner: roasts of beef, veal, and mutton. Supper: cold meat, stew, tea and coffee, with cold ham and bacon for a change; desserts and fruits are served in the season.

Butter is placed on the table at every meal. Chairs are used instead of benches for seats. The sleeping accommodations are the worst feature of this place, although the proprietors claim it is entirely optional with the hands to board or lodge here. A private dwelling house adjoining the laundry, and facing on Albion Street, has been converted into the lodging quarters. The rooms have been subdivided into smaller ones. Three bunks are in each room, and the neglect of the employés to keep their rooms clean, gives to the place anything but an inviting appearance. Many of the apartments are closed all day, and the vitiated atmosphere is most noticeable upon entering. This state of affairs in all the laundries should, at least, prompt the employers to hire some one for the purpose of arranging the rooms during the daytime. This is the more reasonable, when it is considered that the hours of labor are so irregular, and on some days almost endless.

About two hundred people are employed in this laundry.

In the marking-room fourteen men are employed. Hours of labor average about the same as other laundries. Wages run from \$20 to \$45 per month; average, \$30.

Wash House: Fifteen men, including one elevator man, one engineer, two hostlers, one assistant, one carpenter, one assistant engineer, one lamp cleaner, and one soap maker. Hours of labor, from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. Wages run from \$15 to \$40; average, \$30, including board and lodging.

Mangling Room: Five women on mangling machines, eight starching shirts; thirty-four men are in the same department. Wages run from \$15 to \$30; average, \$25.

Collar Rubbers and Collar Polishers: Twenty-three men and five women. Wages, \$12 to \$22 50; average, \$15.

Ironing Room: Forty-five women and twenty men, working by piece and time. Wages run from \$15 to \$40; average, \$22 for the time work-

ers. Wages for the men, \$15 to \$40; average, \$25. Piece workers average \$50. Wages range from \$45 to \$60.

Distributing Department: Fourteen men. Wages, \$15 to \$40; average, \$26.

Seamstresses: Four girls employed exclusively in mending clothes.

Two girls are employed in folding shirts, and three ironing collars and cuffs. Wages average \$20 per month.

LE GRANDE LAUNDRY.

Situated at the corner of Thirteenth and Folsom Streets. The buildings are a long network of frame structures. All the departments, except the drying and collar-ironing rooms, are on the basement floors. This laundry can be classed fourth in the order of the four large ones. The sleeping accommodations for the females are fair. Double beds are in each room where two girls sleep. The rooms are ten by twelve, and partitioned off with wainscoting, instead of hard finished. The men are housed in long, low, wooden sheds; the cracks are battened up to keep out the wind, and the neglected appearance of each room, with its rough boarded and barren walls, gives to them anything but an inviting appearance.

This laundry, I have been reliably informed, makes it compulsory for the employés to board on the premises or suffer the loss just the same; no deduction being made for those who do not. The dining-room is very large, holding twelve long tables, which can seat two hundred and fifty people. The food is of a fairly good quality, except the butter, which I found of an inferior grade to what is used in the other laundries.

The morning meal consists of mush and milk three times a week, beefsteak every morning, alternating with mutton chops and sausage two times a week.

The regular bill of fare for dinner is the following: Mondays: soup, roasts of mutton and beef; Tuesdays: mutton stew, pork and beans, and pie; Wednesdays: corned beef and cabbage and bread pudding; Thursdays: same as Mondays, with corn bread added; Fridays: roast beef, fish, and pie; Sundays: roast of mutton, beef, and rice pudding.

Supper: Cold meats and hash every day.

Tea and coffee are served morning and night. Meal hours—breakfast, from 6:30 to 7 A. M.; dinner, from 12 M. to 12:30 P. M.; supper, from 6 to 6:30 P. M.

This laundry has two hundred and fifty hands employed.

The marking-room employs thirteen men at work from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.; closing down on Saturdays. Wages, \$15 to \$40; average, \$35 per month and found.

Wash Room: Eighteen men. Hours of labor, on Mondays and Tuesdays, 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Wednesdays, work is finished earlier; Thursdays, 7 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.; Fridays, 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Saturdays, work is through at noon. Wages, from \$15 to \$40; average, \$35.

Dry House: Nine men. Wages, \$15 to \$22 50; average, \$20.

Mangling Room: Eleven women and two men. Hours, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.; one night in the week work until 8 o'clock. Wages, \$10 to \$22 50; average, \$16.

Collar Room (ironing): Seven women and two men. Hours, from 7 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. Wages, \$15 to \$22 50; average, \$20.

Ironing Room: Eighty-five women and twenty men. The men are ironing shirt bosoms and the women are finishing the body of the shirt. Wages of the men run from \$10 to \$50; women, \$10 to \$22 50; piece workers average \$25.

Seamstresses: Six women. Wages, \$20 and found.

Starch Room: Ten men. Wages, \$25 for starchers and \$15 for rubbers; average, \$30.

CONTRA COSTA LAUNDRY.

This institution is situated at the corner of Fourteenth and Kirkham Streets, Oakland. Three hundred and twenty-five hands are employed, one hundred and fifty of whom are females. With one exception, the buildings, for the accommodation of the employés, are good. Every room is hard finished. The accommodations for the women are equal, if not superior to the San Francisco Laundry. The class of female help seems to be superior to that met elsewhere. The activity and apparent interest they take in their work gives to the place an air of contentment not often met with in large establishments. Large double beds are supplied to each room, and every room was kept tidy and clean. No Chinese work here, and, in fact, a Chinamen never worked in the laundry. No children under the age allowed by law are employed. One girl was found to be nearly eleven years old, but she was working side by side with her mother.

In the marking-room sixteen men are employed. Hours of labor, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. Wages, \$15 to \$40; average, \$30.

Wash House: Twelve men are employed. Hours, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. Wages, from \$20 to \$40; average, \$30.

Dry House: Fourteen men are employed. Hours, from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., with the exception of Fridays, when the men work longer hours. Wages, from \$15 to \$35; average, \$27 50. Saturday afternoon is a holiday for all.

Mangling Room: Three girls and nine men. Hours, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. Wages, from \$15 to \$30; average, \$22 50.

Collars and Cuffs: Two girls and six men. Hours, from 7 A. M. to 7:30 P. M. Wages, \$15.

Starch Room: Ten men are employed. Hours, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. Wages, from \$20 to \$40; average, \$25.

Shirt Machine: Nine men. Hours, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. Wages, \$25 and board.

Ironing Room: Forty men and women are employed, all piece work; women get same prices per piece, but do not earn what the men do. Hours, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. Average wages, \$30 and found.

Ironing Shirt Room: Thirty-four women, all piece work. Hours, 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. Wages average \$30.

Steam Mangling Room: Twenty girls. Hours, same as ironers. Wages average \$15; runs from \$8 to \$12 for young girls.

The bill of fare for this place is very good. For breakfast—Mondays: beefsteak, tea, and coffee; Tuesdays: mutton chops, tea, and coffee; Wednesdays: beefsteak, tea, and coffee; Thursday: mutton chops, tea, and coffee; Fridays: beefsteak, fish, tea, and coffee; Saturdays: beefsteak, tea, and coffee; Sundays: beefsteak, fried potatoes, corn bread, and ginger bread.

Dinner—Mondays: roast beef and vegetables; Tuesdays: roast mut-

ton, pork and beans; Wednesdays: roast beef, corned beef and cabbage; Thursdays: roast mutton, pork and beans; Fridays: roast beef and fish; Saturdays: roast lamb and stewed tomatoes; Sundays: roast lamb, stewed tomatoes, and vegetables.

Supper—Mondays: cold meats and hash; Tuesdays: boiled beef; Wednesdays: cold corned beef; Thursdays: beefsteak and mutton chops; Fridays: fish and fruits; Saturdays: cold meats; Sundays: cold meats.

On Sundays not over twenty-five employés are here for dinner and supper. As in all other laundries, the cleanliness of the sleeping rooms is left to the employés, and with the exception of the women, are not taken proper care of.

SUMMARY.

Summarizing the foregoing facts and taking a general view of the laundry business, it must be granted that many evils and injustices are suffered by the employés. One point in particular, which should meet with more than passing notice, is the long, tiresome, and almost ceaseless hours of toil. It is most true that the work is intermittent, but of such intermissions that the leisure time affords but little comforts or rest. Even suppose that the employés work but nine hours a day, on an average, as it is claimed he does, he must be at work at seven o'clock every morning, stand at his post of action ready to start on a moment's notice. The intermission he has is not therefore a rest. When the time does come for rest his unkept and lonesome room has no charms for such a man. Instead of retiring to his room as he should do, he seeks the neighboring grog shop to drown the memories of his miseries in the oblivion of hard drink. This dissipation is kept up night after night, and so his sleeping apartments continue to accumulate dust and dirt. This state of affairs reflects but very little credit on the proprietors of such institutions. If the nature of the business necessitates this long working time, the additional work imposed upon men and women of attending to their rooms is unjust and unfair. One additional man and woman to take charge of the dormitories, and keep them in a clean, orderly condition, would not be much of an additional expense.

There is plenty of room for improvement also in other respects as regards the sleeping accommodations. Long, narrow sheds, with rough boarded partitions, supplied with roughly constructed bunks, should give place to more decent and civilized dwellings. With regard to the want of cleanliness in many of the men's sleeping apartments, the blame to a great extent rests upon themselves. They are supplied with clean bed clothes once a week, and in some laundries as often as is needed. All that is required is attention and a little additional work on their part to make their rooms tidy and clean.

The women's rooms are remarkably neat, because they devote a few minutes to them every day. One of the laundries makes it compulsory on the part of the hands to board and sleep on the premises, and in case they do not, no allowance is made for them. The other laundries leave it optional with their employés, but supply the necessary accommodations of board and lodging for those who wish to avail themselves of them.

The United States Laundry has no women lodging on the premises.

The other laundries accommodate both men and women. As far as I was able to ascertain by personal inspection, the food supplied is fair in quality and quantity. Men, women, boys, and girls were questioned in this connection, and all concurred in finding no fault with their food, but they do complain of the manner in which it is cooked and served out. It is natural to expect that when the boarding of employes is let out at contract prices, that frequently an inferior article is supplied, but as far as I could ascertain, butter was the only article deserving of condemnation. A man who has had long experience in laundry work complained to me that the beef on the table is of an inferior quality, and of the toughest description. I shall pay further visits during meal time to test the quality of the meat furnished. There are two evils in connection with this laundry business about which there can be no question:

First—Excessive hours of labor.

Second—Want of proper sleeping accommodations.

To remedy these evils, much depends upon the concerted action of the employes concerned. They have taken the first step in calling the public attention to their treatment, and if the parties responsible will not take immediate steps to remedy the evil, the force of public opinion will compel them to treat their employes as American citizens have the right to be treated.

Very respectfully,

J. J. TOBIN,
Commissioner of Labor.

CHAPTER II.

CHINESE CIGAR FACTORIES.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 15, 1889.

To the Cigarmakers Union:

Complying with your request for an investigation into the industrial and sanitary condition of the Chinese cigar manufactories in San Francisco, I submit the following report:

In conjunction with the valuable services of the committee appointed by the Cigarmakers Union, this bureau instituted the investigation on the twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, and thirtieth of October, 1889. But to satisfy myself more thoroughly I subsequently visited several other places, which were found in a condition somewhat similar to those visited during the trip with Messrs. George W. Van Guelpen and C. J. Boyle. The first factory visited was located at 618 Dupont Street. More than twenty Chinese cigarmakers were here employed. On the ground floor could be seen the strippers, and an opium layout was in the rear. On the second floor were the cigarmakers. The whole room was filled with filaments which carried an odor peculiar only to Chinese quarters. A close investigation revealed an opium layout also on this floor. Up another story, by means of delapidated and rickety steps, and a room was reached where the victims would be seen under the influence of the noxious drug. The darkness of the room, the stupefying influence of the atmosphere, and the smell of drying tobacco leaves strung along the ceiling, mingled with the stench of sewer and cesspool, was nauseating

in the extreme. The whole establishment from the cellar to the garret was impregnated with the vilest odors.

The men are paid at the rate of 60 cents per hundred, and can make from one hundred and fifty to two hundred cigars per day. The cigars are sold to the trade for \$16 for the cheapest quality. The superior brands bring from \$50 to \$60 per thousand. At present, however, they are selling, through the services of a white man as agent, cigars for \$13 a thousand.

A similar state of affairs revealed itself at 733 Jackson and 828 Washington Streets. These establishments are in underground, dark, damp cellars. The Chinese are making cigars by the light of one or two flickering lamps, which could barely be seen amid the thickness of opium fumes. These two last named places almost defy description. Contagion is lurking in every hole and crevice of the establishment. The emaciated features and long drawn out fingers of the workmen are evidences strong of the death-dealing character of the surroundings.

The visitor does not fully realize the evil effects of the fetid atmosphere until he again reaches the beneficent air.

Tobacco is strung along the ceiling to dry and cure. If, by chance or otherwise, it falls to the ground, it is picked up from the dirty floor, placed on the line, and the natural heat of the room dries it again.

If lovers of the fragrant weed would visit these places, and witness for themselves the handling of tobacco, and watch the progress from the raw material to a finished cigar, they would "swear off" forever.

On the other hand, a visit to some of the establishments (as shown further on) where white people only are employed, would show that all the surroundings are clean and neat, and scrupulous care is taken to use nothing deleterious in the process of manufacture. Young women, in neat attire, are employed in stripping the tobacco, and in one or two other departments. The transition from a Chinese to a white cigar factory is like that from darkness to light, from a pesthouse to a palace.

But to resume. In the same room of the Chinese establishment referred to are bunks for sleeping, and the usual accommodations for Chinese living. A close inspection into these bunks showed fully twelve more Chinese, some smoking and others sleeping. The bunks are like those on board of emigrant ships, one placed above the other, but grimy and black with dirt.

These same Chinese were the ones who, a half an hour later, could be seen sitting at workbenches filling and rolling cigars, while the others would retire for a time. Much has been said and written from time to time on the Chinese, but nothing has ever come under the observation of the bureau that was more sickening than a visit to these places. The cesspools and privies were within five feet of the workbenches.

In these rooms there is scarcely a glimmer of daylight, or a breath of fresh air. The atmosphere is fetid with floating filaments of tobacco. The smell of Chinese cookery in the rear, mixed with the poisonous gases generated by the filthy condition of the water-closet adjacent, are sufficient to nauseate and overpower the senses of any person other than a Mongolian. If to all this is added the fumes of opium smoking, the stench of coal oil constantly in use, and the grimy, repulsive, ghastly appearance of the Chinese workmen themselves, some conception may be formed of some of the places where cigars are manufactured in the year 1889, in the great city of San Francisco. And yet thousands of

white American citizens smoke daily the cigars manufactured in these vile dens. A great many men, who would not venture to approach these places for fear of contamination, will put cigars in their mouths which may have been salivated by the Chinese maker. There is reason to believe that cigars are used that have passed through Mongolian leprous hands. Persons may read and believe what is said of the sights and scenes of "Chinatown," yet the indescribable feeling which takes possession of one when he sees it himself must be experienced to fully appreciate the situation. To those who have been eye, and nose, witnesses, it is altogether unnecessary to make an appeal that they should smoke only white-made cigars.

The very thought of placing in their mouths, or inhaling the smoke of a Chinese-made cigar, would produce a revulsion of the stomach.

The full force of public opinion should be brought to bear to put an end to this condition of affairs. The Board of Health, it is proper to say, have entered upon a crusade against these hotbeds of disease. Their notices to quit can be seen in many places.

At No. 24 Waverly Place is an establishment owned by Hop Him. The work-room is an elevated platform over the office and only four feet from the ceiling. This department is divided into sleeping quarters also. The ascent is made by means of a ladder. Upon arriving at the top, you are obliged to creep on all fours, to the workbenches, where the workmen have barely room enough to sit at the worktable without the head almost touching the ceiling. The sleeping quarters are in a similar condition of filth and squalor. The wages, cost of board, etc., are similar to other factories. The following is a list of the places visited, many of which are totally unfit for factory purposes, and even for human habitation:

Eureka Company, 826 Clay Street; fifteen men employed. Manufactures two thousand cigars per day. Pays from 50 to 60 cents per hundred. Makes all kinds of cigars, including *imported*.

636 Pacific Street, employs two men, where formerly work was given to twenty-five men. Men are paid 70 cents per hundred for the best quality cigars. In this establishment men eat three times a day. The first meal at 9 o'clock A. M., the second at 4 o'clock P. M., and the final between the hours of 10 and 11 P. M. Intermissions are quite frequent for a "hit at the pipe." Men make from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty cigars per day, when working full time, but at present they are working only quarter time.

The factory at 826 Clay Street, owned by the Eureka Company, has fifteen men employed. They manufacture two thousand cigars per day, and are paying the men 50 cents per hundred. In flush times the men receive 60 cents. They are working only half time at present. Cigars are given to the firm of Kohlberg & Co., in exchange for tobacco. Good wrapper leaf is worth \$2 per pound; filler, 25 cents per pound (poor filler can be purchased for 7 cents); cuttings, 9 cents per pound; binder, 25 cents per pound.

The Racine Company, at 1106 Dupont Street, employs eleven men, and pays 50 cents to 75 cents per hundred for machine-made cigars, and \$1 for hand-made. The men pay \$2 a week for board, which rate is regulated by the Union. A cigarmaker can average one hundred and seventy-five cigars a day. This place has been condemned by the Board of Health, and a notice to that effect is posted conspicuously on the outer

walls. They must vacate within ten days, as the place is unfit for habitation.

J. L. South, alias John Long, has headquarters at 1111 Dupont Street, and has fifteen men employed. He pays his men from \$5 to \$6 per thousand, which sell for \$14. Mr. South says business is only "so-so," but is sanguine of a bright future. He manufactures about two thousand five hundred cigars daily. The men pay \$2 per week for board.

The Key West Cigar Company, Quong Lee & Co., proprietors, employ twenty men, who are paid by time, and make about \$30 per month. Cigars sell for \$12 for the poorer quality, and as high as \$60 for a superior article. The tobacco leaves in this factory are hung up to dry in the water-closet. All kinds of cigars are manufactured—Havana, Habana, and Key West included.

Sam Marcos & Co., at 1110 Stockton Street, have ten Chinese employed, and charges them \$1 75 a week for board. He pays \$1 15 per hundred for Havana cigars, five and three quarters inches long, while the average cigar is four and one quarter inches. This firm is in constant hot water with Chinese Union men, and as may be imagined, is open in denunciation of their methods. Three strikes have taken place in this establishment within a year. The first for a reduction of board from \$2 to \$1 75 a week; the second, a demand for an increase in wages from 45 cents to 60 cents per hundred; and the third, for weekly payment of wages, where formerly the men were settled with fortnightly. The formidable Hong Tuck Tong, or Cigarmakers Union, was successful in each issue.

Young Tong and Young Sun, of 716 Pacific Street, have eighteen men employed. They pay from 50 to 60 cents per hundred, and charge \$1 75 for board. They sell cigars for \$15 to \$16 per thousand. Goods are exchanged with Kohlberg & Co. for tobacco.

The Washington Factory, 743 Pacific Street, employs thirteen men, pays 50 cents a hundred, and sells cigars for from \$12 to \$45 per thousand, according to brand and quality. The Chinese workmen eat twice a day, and pay \$1 75 per week. Most of the men were members of the defunct Cigar-packers Union, or Gong Wo Tong.

Fook, Kee & Co., 836 Sacramento Street, have white agents drumming for trade. Six men are employed at present, receiving 40, 45, 50, and 55 cents per hundred for cigars, which sell for from \$18 to \$20 per thousand. Board, \$1 50 per week. This firm employed, a short while ago, two hundred and fifty men, who have, in consequence of want of work, gone into the country.

The factory at 730 Jackson Street is owned by A. Partagos & Co.; has sixteen men employed; pays 50 cents for common cigars; on good cigars men average 60, 65, and 70 cents. The 70-cent cigars are five inches long. Bad cigars are sold for \$13, while medium or common bring \$15 per thousand.

The Hong Tuck Tong, or Chinese Cigarmakers Union Association (a once strong and formidable body), is on its last legs. Four years ago it had a membership of eight thousand; to-day there are not two thousand members in active standing—a loss at the rate of one thousand five hundred members a year. The stringent rules and exorbitant initiation fee, besides dullness of trade, have driven the cigarmakers to other occupations. Previously, many inducements were held out to non-members to join, such as a light entrance fee of \$10 and dues for the

first three months 15 cents, the next three 20 cents, and the following six months 25 cents, making a total of 60 cents a year. To-day the initiation fee is \$30, which amount added to assessments levied whenever in the opinion of the "boss" it was necessary, drove thousands to other trades and callings. Formerly a death benefit of \$50 and a sick benefit of \$20 were paid; latterly nothing is paid.

The stagnant condition of trade at present, with no immediate prospect of an improvement, is also driving many to other and more lucrative employments. A man now has to work on quarter time and at low wages, hardly sufficient to supply opium, is not likely to stick. I have been reliably informed by an intelligent and highly educated Chinese merchant, who speaks German, French, and English, that the persistency of the white Cigarmakers Union in battling with Chinese competition, has of late told fearfully on the trade. Frequent exposures of the condition of their work-rooms by the newspapers, have aided greatly in injuring the sale of their product. A visit to their work-rooms affords evidence of this fact. Where twenty to forty cigarmakers were formerly at work, in many establishments the number has been reduced to five or six, and in many places as few as two are employed. This condition must surely show a radical change in the cigar industry. Either people are becoming temperate in the use of the weed, or else the effect of the agitation of the white Cigarmakers Union is being deeply felt throughout the Pacific States.

A great many white firms who formerly employed Chinese cigarmakers, have realized that it is to their interest not to do so, and accordingly dispensed with Chinese help. The factories of the white manufacturers were also visited.

J. W. Shaffer, at 634 Sacramento Street, employs thirty cigarmakers, thirteen strippers, and two bookers. The stripping and selecting the leaf is done by women, who receive from \$4 50 to \$7 per week. Those that select the leaf must be experienced hands and quick to discern the difference in colors. Each color is used for a special brand of cigars. The packers and assorters receive \$1 to \$1 50 per thousand, and can pack from two thousand five hundred to three thousand cigars a day. Cigarmaker's wages run from \$8 to \$15 per thousand, depending entirely on the quality and make of the cigar. A workman makes from two hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty cigars a day. The firm turns out eight thousand to nine thousand cigars daily. The cheapest brand sells for \$25 per thousand, and the superior for \$80. For this last brand it costs \$15 per thousand for the wages alone.

The establishment occupies two floors. The first floor contains the office, the large store-rooms, and a commodious drying department. An open ventilator, twelve feet by twelve feet in size, connects the store-room with the factory on the third floor. A large skylight directly over this gives light and heat to the work-room. In the rear of the factory is a separate department, called the "casing-room," where tobacco is prepared and put into proper shape for the strippers.

The whole establishment from the cellar to the garret is in a good sanitary condition. Separate closets are provided for the females; toilet facilities are provided for both males and females. The cleanliness of the place asserts itself most forcibly, and prompts a suggestion that other industries should emulate the example.

H. Plageman & Co., corner of Halleck and Sansome Streets, occupy

the building lately vacated by Wells, Fargo & Co. The whole place has been renovated, and made especially adapted to cigar manufacture. The separate departments are arranged systematically. The sweating-room, the packing, boxing, assorting, and shipping departments are well ventilated, well lighted, and commodious. The work-room is artistically arranged, large, well lighted, and remarkably clean. The women are kept separate from the men, having quarters by themselves on an elevated platform in the rear. No boisterous or unruly conduct is permitted by the proprietors. Thirty-three men are employed as cigarmakers, and eight women and three men as strippers. The women receive from \$6 to \$7 per week, while the men are paid from \$8 to \$12. This difference in wages is accounted for by the fact that men do quicker work than the women; although the proprietor acknowledges that on Havana brands women are superior to men. Cigarmakers average \$12 per thousand, and can make from two hundred and fifty to three hundred and twenty-five per day. Separate closets are provided for the sexes.

The establishment of Hoffman & Berry was also visited. Twenty-three men are employed as cigarmakers; two packers and five women strippers. The factory is in the rear of the store, and is large, well lighted, and well ventilated. Separate closets are provided for the sexes. Wages of the men run from \$14 to \$19 per week; average, \$16. They are paid at the rate of \$8 to \$14 per thousand, and can make from two hundred and fifty to three hundred cigars per day. Strippers receive from \$4 to \$6 per week; average, \$5.

The firm of Eissenberg & Bros. is located at 413 Battery Street. The work-rooms are healthy, well lighted, and roomy. Sixteen men and one woman are employed making cigars, three women strippers and graders. The wages of the men do not differ from the prices paid in other establishments. The woman cigarmaker learned her trade in Sweden, and can make on an average three hundred cigars a day, and receives 90 cents per hundred. Separate closets are provided for the sexes.

There is no question but that the cigar industry in San Francisco has depreciated about 50 per cent since 1882, as the following figures from the books of the United States Collector of Internal Revenue show. Total amount of cigars sold for years ending:

December 31, 1881.....	\$890,186 46
December 31, 1882.....	988,606 86
December 31, 1883.....	632,186 92
December 31, 1884.....	510,544 37
December 31, 1885.....	456,234 98
December 31, 1886.....	443,658 36
December 31, 1887.....	457,174 39
December 31, 1888.....	443,485 41
June 30, 1889 (six months).....	198,167 18

J. J. TOBIN,
Commissioner of Labor.

CHAPTER III.

NAPA WOOLEN MILL.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1, 1889.

In consequence of correspondence from this office, relating to a compliance with the law, providing that minors under eighteen years of age shall not be employed longer than ten hours per day, the Superintendent of the Napa Woolen Mills reduced the hours of said minors accordingly, but determined to discharge them gradually and supply their places with adults. There are thirty-five hands employed in the mill, ten of whom are minors—seven boys and three girls.

The men and women employed in the mill joined in a memorial to the manager, requesting that the working hours for all adults, as well as minors, should be reduced to ten hours a day, or sixty hours per week. The hours of work were from 6:30 A. M. to 6:30 P. M.—one hour for dinner—making eleven hours per day, except Saturday, when they worked only ten hours, thus making sixty-five hours for the week. The hours at present are from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. (fifty minutes for lunch), Saturday to 5 P. M., or sixty hours per week.

The Superintendent, Mr. Holden, agreed to reduce the hours of labor to sixty hours per week, but at the same time cut down the wages of nearly all the employés.

This action on the part of the management was, of course, wholly unexpected by them. They had reason to believe that the wages paid them for their very arduous labor of eleven hours per day was miserably small. The mill was on a good paying basis. Although no dividends had been declared, a large amount of debt had been lifted off and expensive machinery had been bought. I had it from good authority, that no mill on the coast, with the same resources and means, turned out so much material as this. Figures were given to substantiate the assertion, and the manager himself will most likely concur. Under these circumstances it was reasonable for the employés to expect that the management would agree to their request of a reduction of the hours without nullifying its benefit by a reduction in wages.

Such a reduction in wages, if corresponding to or proportionate with the reduction in the hours of labor, would be hard enough, but the employés complained that the reduction in wages exceeded the proper proportion. In consequence, many of them refused to work at the reduced wages, and left the mill. A few days after I paid a visit to the mill, and after careful inquiries found the facts to be as follows regarding the wages:

As the reduction in hours of labor from sixty-five to sixty hours per week, or five hours off of sixty-five—one-thirteenth, or $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent—the reduction of the wages should correspond in order to be just. According to the statement of the Superintendent, the engineer and the fireman were reduced from \$80 to \$70 per month, or $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; the boss carder, from \$3 to \$2 75 per day, or $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; the boss weaver, from \$2 75 to \$2 50, or $9\frac{1}{11}$ per cent; the boss spinner from \$2 25 to \$2, or $11\frac{1}{3}$ per cent; men receiving \$2 per day were reduced to \$1 75, or $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; boys and girls who earned \$1 per day were reduced to 90 cents, or 10 per cent, and those who were paid 75 cents

were cut down to 70 cents, or 7 per cent. From personal interviews with the employés I learned that the women engaged in weaving, who some time ago received \$1 45 for weaving a "cut," or fifty yards, now get only \$1 15, a reduction of over 20 per cent. Formerly they were able to earn from \$35 to \$40 per month; now they can earn only from \$28 to \$32.

They complain, also, that while the "cut" is presumed to contain only fifty yards, and they are paid for that amount, in reality it contains from two to three yards more.

Two scourers at \$1 50 a day and two seamstresses were not reduced. The wages of the boss dyer and one or two others were not interfered with for special reasons.

From the foregoing results, it will be seen that the employés who petitioned for a redress of grievances have been reduced to a worse plight than before. They asked for bread and received but a stone. While the reduction in the hours of labor has been only $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, the reduction in wages ranges from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, except in the case of boys, who have been cut down from 75 cents to 70 cents a day. These boys are worked like so many machines for ten hours per day, and to reduce their wages in the insignificant sum of 5 cents per day looks very small indeed.

The manager defends his course by contending that the woolen mills in California can only be sustained by the most rigid economy and by paying the lowest possible prices for labor, in consequence of eastern competition. To prove this he says it is only necessary to point to the many failures that have taken place among the woolen industries in California, the latest being the Pioneer Woolen Mills of San Francisco, by far the largest of all. There is much reason in this, but it will not justify his course in making such an unfair reduction in the wages of his employés.

Even should he restore them to former figures they will not come up to the standard paid to white workers in some other mills. Factory hands are about the worst paid class of wage earners on the Pacific Coast, and the work they have to perform is of the hardest.

From all that I have heard during my visit, many of those employed in the mill are compelled to accept the situation only by dire necessity. They bitterly complain, because they feel that a grinding, selfish policy has been pursued toward them. Any one can see there is a palpable absence of that reciprocity of good will between the manager and his subordinates which generally prevails in the industrial establishments of California.

J. J. TOBIN,
Commissioner of Labor.

CHAPTER IV.

STONECUTTERS' STRIKE.

SACRAMENTO, November 5, 1889.

Hon. R. W. WATERMAN, Governor of California:

SIR: In accordance with your instructions of the fourth instant, I proceeded to investigate the causes that led to the suspension of work by

the stonecutters employed on the Capitol grounds, and found them to be as follows:

It appears that the Corresponding Secretary of the Stonecutters' Union of San Francisco lodged a complaint at the headquarters of the Stonecutters' National Union at Barre, Vermont, stating that the cutters in Sacramento were cutting convict labor-quarried stone.

In making such a complaint, the Secretary acted entirely on his own responsibility, as he was not instructed to do so by his Union.

The Sacramento Union thereupon received instructions from headquarters that it was in violation of the law of the National Union to cut such stone, and in obedience to said laws, which they had pledged themselves to obey, the stonecutters employed on the Capitol grounds suspended work. Immediately afterwards they forwarded a remonstrance to headquarters, to the effect that they did not consider that they were violating the laws of the Union, because the stone furnished by the State Prison at Folsom was not quarried under the contract system.

The State itself furnished the rough material, and under the law under which the improvements on the grounds were authorized, it was expressly provided that the material to be used was that quarried at the Folsom Prison. The men who had suspended work appointed a committee to go to San Francisco and confer with the branch in that city, in order that objections to their resuming work might be withdrawn. The Superintendent of the work, J. Carroll, accompanied the committee, who were successful in their mission.

The Unions at San Francisco and Rocklin sustained the Sacramento Union in the position it had taken, of its right to resume work consistently with the laws of the National Union, and the result was that a telegram was received from the officers of said Union, authorizing the men who had suspended to resume work. Accordingly, the stonecutters resumed work at the usual hour this morning, Tuesday, November fifth.

From a report of the fact submitted to me on the part of the Sacramento Union, duly signed by its President and Secretary, and from careful inquiry among those cognizant of all the facts in the premises, I feel convinced that the men who suspended work did so reluctantly and from a high sense of duty to the officers, and obligation to the laws of their National Union. They lost no time in placing the exact condition of affairs in a proper light before the high authorities in the Union, and when they gained their point of contention resumed work promptly. In my intercourse with the men I was treated with due courtesy and consideration.

Respectfully submitted.

J. J. TOBIN,
Commissioner of Labor.

PART VI.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, AND INSPECTION OF WORKSHOPS.

As soon as the labor laws passed by the last Legislature, relating to the sanitary condition of workshops and factories, providing seats for saleswomen, and regulating the hours of labor and employment of minors, were printed and ready for distribution among the Courts of the State, I caused the following circulars to be printed, and widely distributed:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, }
220 SUTTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. }

The attention of all concerned is respectfully called to the provisions of the following Act, which became the law of the State February 8, 1889:

CHAPTER V.—STATUTES OF 1889.

An Act to provide for the proper sanitary condition of factories and workshops, and the preservation of the health of the employés.

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Every factory, workshop, mercantile, or other establishment, in which five or more persons are employed, shall be kept in a cleanly state and free from the effluvia arising from drain, privy, or other nuisance, and shall be provided, within reasonable access, with a sufficient number of water-closets or privies for the use of the persons employed therein. Whenever the persons employed, as aforesaid, are of different sexes, a sufficient number of separate and distinct water-closets or privies shall be provided for the use of each sex, which shall be plainly so designated, and no person shall be allowed to use any water-closet or privy assigned to persons of the other sex.

SEC. 2. Every factory or workshop in which five or more persons are employed shall be so ventilated while work is carried on therein that the air shall not become so exhausted as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein, and shall be so ventilated as to render harmless, as far as practicable, all the gases, vapors, dust, or other impurities generated in the course of the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein, that may be injurious to health.

SEC. 3. No basement, cellar, underground apartment, or other place which the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics shall condemn as unhealthy and unsuitable, shall be used as a workshop, factory, or place of business in which any person or persons shall be employed.

SEC. 4. If in any factory or workshop any process or work is carried on by which dust, filaments, or injurious gases are generated or produced that are liable to be inhaled by the persons employed therein, and it appears to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics that such inhalation could, to a great extent, be prevented by the use of some mechanical contrivance, he shall direct that such contrivance shall be provided, and, within a reasonable time, it shall be so provided and used.

SEC. 5. Every person, firm, or corporation employing females in any manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile establishment, shall provide suitable seats for the use of females so employed, and shall permit the use of such seats by them when they are not necessarily engaged in the active duties for which they are employed.

SEC. 6. Any person or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to enforce the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 8. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Very respectfully,

JOHN J. TOBIN,
Commissioner Bureau of Labor Statistics.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, }
220 SUTTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. }

The attention of all concerned is respectfully called to the provisions of the following Act, which became the law of the State February 8, 1889:

CHAPTER VII.—STATUTES OF 1889.

An Act to regulate the hours of labor and the employment of minors.

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. No minor under the age of eighteen shall be employed in laboring in any manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile establishment, or other place of labor, more than ten hours in one day, except when it is necessary to make repairs to prevent the interruption of the ordinary running of the machinery, or when a different apportionment of the hours of labor is made for the sole purpose of making a shorter day's work for one day of the week; and in no case shall the hours of labor exceed sixty hours in a week.

SEC. 2. No child under ten years of age shall be employed in any factory, workshop, or mercantile establishment; and every minor under sixteen years of age when so employed shall be recorded by name in a book kept for that purpose, and a certificate (duly verified by his or her parent or guardian, or if the minor shall have no parent or guardian, then by such minor, stating age and place of birth of such minor) shall be kept on file by the employer, which book and which certificate shall be produced by him or by his agent at the requirement of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

SEC. 3. Every person or corporation employing minors under sixteen years of age in any manufacturing establishment, shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place in every room where such help is employed, a printed notice stating the number of hours per day for each day of the week required of such persons, and in every room where minors under sixteen years of age are employed, a list of their names, with their ages.

SEC. 4. Any person or corporation that knowingly violates or omits to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of this Act, or who knowingly employs, or suffers, or permits any minor to be employed, in violation thereof, shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars for each and every offense.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to enforce the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Very respectfully,

JOHN J. TOBIN,
Commissioner Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Following this, all the establishments affected by this law in San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento, Los Angeles, and San José were visited by the officers or agents of the bureau.

The proprietors in most instances highly approved of the law requiring seats to be provided for their saleswomen. Some few did not think it business-like for the employés to be seated during business hours, but when threatened with proceedings under the law complied with its requirements, deeming it better to do so than have their conduct ventilated in the Police Courts. In the establishments of the cities of the State outside of San Francisco, saleswomen had always been treated with proper consideration, and they were not required to stand all day during business hours behind the counters. The hot weather during the summer months would not permit the enforcement of the standing rule. Some underground workshops in San Francisco were condemned and the proprietors obliged to procure other places, or make necessary changes. At the request of the Bakers' Union visits were paid to the bakery workshops in San Francisco, and a report was submitted of their condition. Those violating the law were compelled to put their workshops in a sanitary condition.

As was pointed out in the introduction to this report, such inspections and investigations should be constantly kept up, for after an inspection on the part of this bureau, the parties violating the law are liable to resume their offenses. If, however, they knew that they were liable to be pounced upon at any moment, without warning, they would take care

to keep within the lines of the law. For example, when I visited the Sacramento Fruit Cannery, more than two years ago, I found that the place was not in a good sanitary condition, and the employés not treated in a proper manner. The Sacramento "Record-Union" published my views at the time, but unfortunately I have been unable to revisit the cannery to discover if the law is now complied with.

These sanitary and minor labor laws will remain a dead letter, unless provision is made for the appointment of a Factory Inspector to enforce them.

WAGES, HOURS OF LABOR, AND INSPECTION OF WORKSHOPS.

ESTABLISHMENT.	EMPLOYÉS.			WEEKLY WAGES.			Hours of Labor.....	GENERAL CONDITIONS.		
	Men.....	Women.....	Boys.....	Men.....	Women.....	Boys.....		Sanitary of Work-room..	Separate Closets.....	Seats Pro-vided.....
Hardware.....	195	5	50	\$18 00	\$8 00	\$5 00	10	Good	No	No.
Bookbinders.....		12		20 00	8 00	3 00	9½	Poor	Yes	No.
Boot and shoe factories.....	150	30	15	15 00	8 00	5 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Boot and shoe factories.....	151	81	20	18 00	12 00	4 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Boot and shoe factories.....	140	40	10	15 00	8 00	4 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Boot and shoe factories.....	60	16	9	18 00	9 00	5 00	10½	Good	Yes	Yes.
Boot and shoe factories.....	150	85	20	18 00	10 00	4 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Boot and shoe factories.....	3	8		18 00	8 00		10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Boot and shoe factories.....		2			15 00		12	Good	Yes	Yes.
Boot and shoe factories.....	10	2	4	18 00	9 00	4 00	10	Good	No	Yes.
Boot and shoe factories.....	6	2	1	18 00	8 00	4 50	10	Poor	No	Yes.
Boot and shoe factories.....	50	10	5	18 00	8 00	4 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Boot and shoe factories.....	3			17 50	10 00		9½	Poor	No	Yes.
Boot and shoe factories.....	7	2	1	15 00	8 00	3 25	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Boot and shoe factories.....	11	4	5	16 00	8 00	5 00	9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Boot and shoe factories.....	18	2	4	18 00	11 00	5 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Boot and shoe factories.....	21	3	2	18 00	8 00	4 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Boot and shoe factories.....	13	8	5	18 00	8 00	4 00	10	Poor	Yes	Yes.
Boot and shoe factories.....		12	4	18 00	6 00	5 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Candy factory.....	100	6	10	18 00	6 00	4 00	10½	Good	Yes	Yes.
Candy factory.....		1	3	18 00	6 00	4 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Candy factory.....	13	12	12	18 00	5 00	5 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Candy factory.....		5	6	18 00	5 00	4 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Candy factory.....		9			6 00		10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Candy factory.....		8			7 00		10	Good	Yes	No.
Candy factory.....	28	21		15 00	5 00	5 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Candy factory.....	6	2		18 00	5 50	5 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Candy factory.....	8	4	2	18 00	5 00	3 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Candy factory.....	14	19	4	18 00	5 50	4 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Candy factory.....	16	23	6	18 00	6 00	5 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Candy factory.....	3	1		16 00	4 50	2 50	10	Fair	No	Yes.

Cloak and dressmakers	45	---	6 00	9	Poor	Yes	Yes.
Cloak and dressmakers	4	---	5 00	9	Poor	Yes	Yes.
Cloak and dressmakers	28	---	8 00	9	Poor	No	Yes.
Cloak and dressmakers	12	---	6 00	9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Cloak and dressmakers	6	---	5 00	9	Poor	Yes	Yes.
Cloak and dressmakers	50	---	6 00	10	Poor	Yes	Yes.
Cloak and dressmakers	25	---	8 00	9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Cloak and dressmakers	14	---	7 00	9	Poor	No	Yes.
Cloak and dressmakers	14	---	8 00	9	Good	No	Yes.
Cloak and dressmakers	9	---	6 00	9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Cloak and dressmakers	10	---	8 00	9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Cloak and dressmakers	16	---	8 00	9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Cloak and dressmakers	13	---	5 00	9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Cloak and dressmakers	40	---	6 50	9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Cloak and dressmakers	9	---	6 00	9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Cloak and dressmakers	12	---	6 00	9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Cloak and dressmakers	3	---	7 00	10	Bad	Yes	Yes.
Cloak and dressmakers	8	---	5 00	9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Cloak and dressmakers	10	---	5 50	9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Cloak and dressmakers	7	---	6 00	9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Cloak and dressmakers	4	---	4 00	10	Fair	Yes	Yes.
Cloak and dressmakers	2	---	6 00	9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Cloak and dressmakers	15	---	5 00	9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Cloak and dressmakers	6	---	6 00	9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Cloak and dressmakers	7	---	6 00	10	Good	Yes	No.
Cotton mills	57	8	10 00	9½	Poor	Yes	No.
Fruit canneries	100	3	9 00	10	Poor	Yes	No.
Fruit canneries	100	---	10 00	10½	Poor	Yes	No.
Fruit canneries	350	---	10 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Fruit canneries	25	---	12 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Fruit canneries	40	---	10 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Fruit canneries	35	---	12 00	9½	Poor	Yes	No.
Fruit canneries	200	---	6 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Fruit canneries	220	20	10 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Fruit canneries	20	10	12 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Fruit canneries	250	---	8 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Fruit canneries	70	10	10 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Fruit canneries	160	50	9 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Fruit canneries	20	30	4 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Fruit canneries	25	---	7 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Fruit canneries	5	---	4 00	9½	Good	Yes	Yes.
Fruit canneries	25	25	10 00	10	Poor	Yes	Yes.
Fruit canneries	8	20	10 00	9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Fruit canneries	20	10	10 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Fruit canneries	50	20	10 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Fruit canneries	25	10	10 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Fruit canneries	25	4	3 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Cord makers	10	4	5 00	10	Good	Yes	No.
Cord makers	35	---	6 00	9	Good	Yes	Yes.

WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

ESTABLISHMENT.	EMPLOYÉS.			WEEKLY WAGES.			Hours of Labor		GENERAL CONDITIONS.		
	Men	Women	Boys	Men	Women	Boys			Sanitary of Work-room	Separate Closets	Seats Pro-vided
Fur goods	100	80	1	\$12 00	\$6 00		9		Good	Yes	Yes.
Fur goods	3	12		12 00	7 00	\$5 00	9		Good	Yes	Yes.
Fur goods		2			6 00		9		Poor	Yes	Yes.
Fur goods	12	9		12 00	6 00		9		Good	Yes	Yes.
Fur goods	7	20	2	12 00	6 00	4 50	9		Good	No	Yes.
Fur goods	14	18		14 00	7 00		9		Good	Yes	Yes.
Fur goods	6	10		12 00	6 00		9		Good	Yes	Yes.
Glove factories		24			7 00		7		Good	Yes	Yes.
Glove factories		40	3		6 00		9		Good	No	No.
Glove factories		15	2		8 00	5 00	9		Poor	No	No.
Glove factories		15			8 00	6 00	9		Good	Yes	Yes.
Glove factories	15	40		17 00	7 50		9½		Good	Yes	No.
Glove factories	22	60	1	18 00	10 00	5 00	9		Good	Yes	Yes.
Glove factories		3			6 00		9		Good	No	No.
Glove factories	2	2		12 00	8 00		10		Good	No	Yes.
Glove factories	25	65		15 00	9 00	4 50	9½		Good	Yes	Yes.
Glove factories		18		18 00	7 00		9		Good	Yes	Yes.
Glove factories	14	22		18 00	8 00		10		Good	Yes	Yes.
Glove factories	3	5		16 00	6 00		9½		Good	Yes	Yes.
Glove factories	18	33		18 00	8 00		9		Good	Yes	Yes.
Glove factories	2	5		18 00	9 00		9		Good	No	Yes.
Glove factories	4	9		18 00	6 00		10		Good	Yes	Yes.
Hosiery factory	14	83	11	18 00	8 00	6 00	11		Good	Yes	No.
Harness making	14	10	3	18 00	8 00	4 00	10		Good	Yes	Yes.
Harness making	12	20	2	15 00	7 50	3 00	10		Good	Yes	Yes.
Harness making	10	8	1	18 00	6 00	4 00	10		Good	Yes	Yes.
Harness making	20	12	5	18 00	5 50	5 00	10		Good	Yes	Yes.
Harness making	15	9	8	16 00	8 00	4 00	10		Good	Yes	Yes.
Harness making	8	4	2	16 00	6 00	3 00	10		Good	No	Yes.
Harness making	4	6	1	16 50	5 00	4 00	10		Good	No	Yes.
Harness making	16	18	7	18 00	6 00	5 00	10		Good	Yes	Yes.
Harness making	9	3	1	18 00	6 00	4 00	10		Good	No	Yes.
Dry goods	4	3	1	18 00	10 00	5 00	10		Good	Yes	No.

	6	3	1	30 00	10 00	4 00	9	Good	Yes	No.
Dry goods	6	3	1	30 00	10 00	4 00	9	Good	Yes	No.
Dry goods	12	7	2	18 00	12 00	6 00	9	Good	Yes	No.
Dry goods	4	7	1	17 00	10 00	4 00	9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Dry goods	18	22	6	20 00	9 00	5 00	9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Dry goods	30	16	7	15 00	10 00	5 00	9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Dry goods	8	6	1	18 00	12 00	4 00	9	Good	Yes	No.
Dry goods	2	5	1	20 00	9 00	4 00	9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Dry goods	3		1	18 00	9 00	4 50	9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Dry goods	9		2	20 00	10 00	6 00	9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Dry goods	10		1	18 00	10 00	5 00	9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Dry goods	25	4	6	17 00	9 00	5 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Dry goods	16	7	4	20 00	10 00	5 00	9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Dry goods	14	5	3	18 00	8 00	4 50	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Dry goods	7	2	1	17 00	9 00	4 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Dry goods	5	3	1	18 00	8 00	4 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Dry goods	40	6	12	25 00	10 00	6 00	9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Fancy goods	4	6	1	20 00	8 00	5 00	9	Good	Yes	No.
Fancy goods	5	10	2	18 00	10 00	6 00	9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Fancy goods	1	2	1	20 00	7 00	5 00	12	Good	No	Yes.
Fancy goods	10	15	4	22 00	7 00	5 00	11	Good	Yes	Yes.
Fancy goods	8	4	1	17 00	8 00	5 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Fancy goods	3	6	1	18 00	9 00	5 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Fancy goods	2	7		18 00	7 00	4 50	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Fancy goods	1	4			8 00		9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Fancy goods		5			8 00		9	Good	Yes	No.
Hairdressers		7			9 00		9	Good	Yes	No.
Hairdressers		15			10 00		9	Good	Yes	No.
Hairdressers		4			12 00		9	Good	Yes	No.
Hairdressers		4			8 00		9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Hairdressers		2			10 00		9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Hairdressers		8			10 00		9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Hairdressers		9			9 00		9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Hairdressers		4			8 00		9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Hairdressers		3			8 00		9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Hairdressers		6			7 00		10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Japanning and tin work		84	65	12 00	7 00	4 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Jute mills	70	75	2	10 00	6 00	4 00	9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Ladies' underwear	12	20			7 00		9	Poor	Yes	Yes.
Ladies' underwear		18			7 00		9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Ladies' underwear	9	45	1	12 00	7 00	3 00	9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Ladies' underwear	8	33	3	10 00	5 50	4 00	9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Lace goods		10			6 00		9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Lace goods		8			6 00		9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Match factory		24			8 00		9	Good	Yes	No.
Millinery		6			8 00		9	Good	Yes	No.
Millinery		1			15 00		7	Good	Yes	Yes.

WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

ESTABLISHMENT.	EMPLOYEES.			WEEKLY WAGES.			Hours of Labor.		GENERAL CONDITIONS.		
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Men.	Women.	Boys.			Sanitary of Work-room.	Separate Closets.	Seats Provided.
Millinery		25			\$7 00		11		Good.	Yes.	No.
Millinery		8			15 00		9		Good.	Yes.	Yes.
Millinery		15			6 00		12		Good.	Yes.	Yes.
Millinery		9			7 00		11		Good.	Yes.	No.
Millinery		2			7 00		10		Good.	Yes.	No.
Millinery		8			7 00		10		Good.	Yes.	Yes.
Millinery		3			7 00		10		Good.	Yes.	Yes.
Millinery		6			8 00		10		Good.	Yes.	Yes.
Millinery		9			7 00		10		Good.	Yes.	Yes.
Millinery		4			8 00		10		Good.	Yes.	Yes.
Millinery		8			7 00		10		Good.	Yes.	Yes.
Millinery		5			7 00		10		Good.	Yes.	Yes.
Neckties and suspenders.		40			7 00		9 $\frac{1}{2}$		Good.	Yes.	Yes.
Paper box factories		22	4		6 00	\$5 00	9 $\frac{1}{2}$		Good.	Yes.	No.
Paper box factories		45	8		8 00	6 00	9 $\frac{1}{2}$		Good.	Yes.	Yes.
Paper box factories	4	25	1	\$12 00	4 00		9		Good.	No.	Yes.
Paper box factories	6	16	2	14 00	5 00		9		Good.	Yes.	Yes.
Paper box factories	8	19	1	12 00	6 00		9		Good.	No.	Yes.
Printing houses *		14			+		9 $\frac{1}{2}$		Poor.	No.	No.
Printing houses	3	7		18 00	+		9		Good.	Yes.	No.
Printing houses	5	9		18 00	+		10		Poor.	No.	No.
Printing houses	2	6		20 00	+		9		Good.	Yes.	No.
Printing houses	1	4		18 00	+		9 $\frac{1}{2}$		Good.	Yes.	No.
Printing houses	12	20		20 00	+		9		Poor.	Yes.	No.
Printing houses	2	5	4	18 00	8		9		Good.	Yes.	No.
Printing houses	2	6		18 00	+		10		Poor.	No.	No.
Printing houses	1	2		18 00	+		9		Good.	Yes.	No.
Printing houses	10	3		18 00			9 $\frac{1}{2}$		Good.	Yes.	No.
Soap factories	8	2		16 00	5 00		9		Bad.	No.	Yes.
Soap factories	16	4		18 00	6 00		9		Bad.	No.	No.
Soap factories	9	1		16 00	6 50		9		Bad.	No.	Yes.
Soap factories	14	6		18 00	6 00		9		Bad.	No.	Yes.

	9	4	1	15 00	6 00	3 00	9½	Good--	Yes	Yes.
Salt works	10	2	3	14 00	5 00	4 00	9½	Bad	No.	No.
Salt works	8		1	14 00		4 00	9½	Bad	No.	No.
Salt works	7		1	12 00		5 00	9½	Bad	No.	No.
Straw hat factories	5	10		18 00	6 00		8½	Good	Yes	Yes.
Straw hat factories	3	7		18 00	6 00		9	Good	No.	Yes.
Straw hat factories	2	6		18 00	6 00		9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Shirt factories	30	200		20 00	6 00		10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Shirt factories	8	15		18 00	8 00		10	Good	No.	Yes.
Shirt factories	1	3		20 00	6 00		10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Shirt factories	5	34		20 00	10 00	5 00	9½	Good	Yes	Yes.
Shirt factories	42	150		22 00	5 00		9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Shirt factories	12	20		18 00	6 00		9½	Good	Yes	Yes.
Shirt factories	8	12		18 00	7 00		10	Good	No.	Yes.
Shirt factories	9	18		20 00	6 00		9½	Good	Yes	Yes.
Shirt factories	14	32		20 00	8 00		9½	Good	Yes	Yes.
Shirt factories	6	12		18 00	5 00		9	Poor	No.	Yes.
Shirt factories	3	9		20 00	6 00		9½	Good	No.	Yes.
Silk factories	6	57	5	15 00	5 50	4 00	10	Good	Yes	No.
Silk factories	3	10		12 00	4 00		10	Poor	Yes	No.
Silk fancy articles	2	14		16 00	6 00		9½	Good	Yes	No.
Printers' supplies factories	30	45	10	15 00	7 00	8 00	10	Good	Yes	No.
Type foundries	10	3	3	21 00	9 00	6 00	10	Good	Yes	No.
Type foundries	8	30	4	20 00	8 00	5 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Type foundries	6	8	2	24 00	9 00	6 00	9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Tobacco and cigar factories	20	50		16 00	6 00	8 00	9	Good	Yes	No.
Tobacco and cigar factories	2	4		15 00	2 00	6 00	8½	Poor	No.	No.
Tobacco and cigar factories	5	6		42 00	5 00		10	Good	Yes	No.
Tobacco and cigar factories	16	35		18 00	5 00		9½	Poor	Yes	No.
Tobacco and cigar factories	40	12	2	15 00	7 00	5 00	9½	Good	Yes	No.
Tobacco and cigar factories	9	20	5	16 00	7 00	6 00	9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Tobacco and cigar factories	77	17	6	18 00	7 00	8 00	8	Good	Yes	Yes.
Tobacco and cigar factories	15	3		15 00	6 00		8	Good	Yes	No.
Tobacco and cigar factories	22	40		16 00	6 00		10	Good	No.	No.
Tobacco and cigar factories	70	8		10 00	5 00		10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Tobacco and cigar factories	3	6		16 00	6 00		10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Tobacco and cigar factories	8	19	4	18 00	5 50	5 00	9	Fair	Yes	Yes.
Tobacco and cigar factories	6	12	1	16 00	6 00	4 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Tobacco and cigar factories	5	8	1	16 50	7 00	4 00	10	Poor	No.	Yes.
Tobacco and cigar factories	20	60	7	16 00	5 50	5 00	9½	Good	Yes	Yes.
Tobacco and cigar factories	5	12	2	16 00	6 00	4 50	9	Fair	No.	Yes.
Tobacco and cigar factories	9	20	1	17 00	6 00	4 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Tobacco and cigar factories	11	16	3	15 00	7 00	5 00	9	Good	Yes	Yes.

* Typesetters (men) are paid so much per 1,000 ems. † 30 cents per 1,000 ems; ‡ 35 cents; § 25 cents.

WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

ESTABLISHMENT.	EMPLOYÉS.			WEEKLY WAGES.			Hours of Labor.		GENERAL CONDITIONS.		
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Men.	Women.	Boys.			Sanitary of Work-room.	Separate Closets.	Seats provided.
Tobacco and cigar factories	3	8	1	\$16 00	\$5 00	\$4 00	10		Bad	No	Yes.
Tobacco and cigar factories	2	10	1	16 00	6 00	4 00	9		Bad	Yes	Yes.
Tanneries	20			16 00			9		Bad	No	No.
Tanneries	60		7	18 00		7 00	9		Bad	No	No.
Tanneries	8			15 00			9		Bad	No	No.
Tanneries	4			16 00			9		Bad	No	No.
Tanneries	16		3	18 00		4 00	9		Bad	No	No.
Tanneries	3		1	16 00		5 00	9		Bad	No	No.
Tanneries	9		2	15 00		6 00	9		Bad	No	No.
Underwear factories		75			7 00		9		Good	No	Yes.
Underwear factories		3			4 00		9½		Poor	No	Yes.
Underwear factories		4			5 00		10		Poor	Yes	Yes.
Underwear factories		7			4 00		9		Poor	No	Yes.
Underwear factories		8			7 00		9		Fair	Yes	No.
Underwear factories		7			6 00		9		Good	Yes	No.
Underwear factories		16			5 00		9		Good	Yes	No.
Underwear factories		19			5 00		9		Good	Yes	No.
Underwear factories		3			6 50		9½		Good	Yes	No.
Underwear factories		7			6 00		10		Bad	Yes	No.
Underwear factories		5			5 00		9		Good	Yes	No.
Underwear factories		10			4 00		9½		Bad	Yes	No.
Underwear factories		20			6 00		9		Good	Yes	No.
Box factories	40	20	30	18 00	7 00	5 00	10		Good	Yes	No.
Box factories	30	6	15	12 00	4 00	6 00	10½		Good	Yes	No.
Box factories		9	1		5 00		10		Good	No	Yes.
Box factories	5	18	5	12 00		5 00	10		Good	Yes	Yes.
Box factories		9	4		6 00		10		Good	No	Yes.
Box factories	6	20	8	14 00	6 00	5 00	10		Good	Yes	Yes.
Box factories		40	10		5 00		9		Good	No	Yes.
Woolen factories	300	100	15	12 00	6 00	5 00	11		Good	Yes	No.
Woolen factories	54	59		14 00	6 00		10		Good	Yes	No.

Woolen factories.....	40	40	10	12 00	5 00	4 50	10	Good	Yes	No.
Woolen factories.....	12	12	10	14 00	6 00	4 50	10	Good	Yes	No.
Woolen factories.....	9	8	4	15 00	6 00	6 00	11	Good	Yes	No.
Woolen factories.....	50	50		12 00	7 00	6 00	11	Poor	Yes	No.
Waiters (restaurant)	4	10		14 00	6 00		12	Good	Yes	No.
Waiters (restaurant)	2	2		14 00	6 50		11	Good	Yes	No.
Waiters (restaurant)	1	3		10 00	6 00		11	Good	Yes	No.
Waiters (restaurant)	6	12		12 00	7 00		11	Good	Yes	No.
Waiters (restaurant)	1	3		10 00	6 00		10	Good	Yes	No.
Waiters (restaurant)	5	9		13 00	6 00		12	Good	Yes	No.
Waiters (restaurant)	10	10			5 00		14	Good	Yes	No.
Waiters (restaurant)	5	5		12 00	6 00		12	Good	Yes	No.
Waiters (restaurant)	2	8			6 00		11	Good	Yes	No.
Waiters (restaurant)		5			5 00		10	Good	Yes	No.
Waiters (restaurant)		7			7 00		12	Good	Yes	No.
Waiters (restaurant)		9			6 00		13	Good	Yes	No.
Waiters (restaurant)		4			5 00		10	Good	Yes	No.
Waiters (restaurant)		3			7 00		14	Good	Yes	No.
Waiters (restaurant)		1		12	6 00		10	Good	Yes	No.
Waiters (restaurant)	8	1					9	Good	Yes	No.
Waiters (restaurant)	3	14		10	6 00		13	Good	Yes	No.
Ladies' and children's underwear.	4	2	1	18 00	5 00	3 00	9	Good	Yes	No.
Ladies' and children's underwear.	5	8	1	20 00	7 00	4 00	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Good	Yes	No.
Ladies' and children's underwear.	2	6	1	18 00	8 00	3 00	10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Ladies' and children's underwear.	1	4	1	18 00	7 00	4 00	9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Ladies' and children's underwear.	4	7	1	15 00	7 00	3 00	9	Good	Yes	No.
Toys and trinkets.....	4	16	2	14 00	8 00	4 00	9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Toys and trinkets.....	8	16	2	14 00	8 00	4 00	9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Toys and trinkets.....	9	4	1	15 00	7 00	5 00	9	Good	Yes	Yes.
Toys and trinkets.....	2	11	1	12 00	8 00	3 00	12	Good	Yes	No.
Flowers and feathers.	4	9	1	10 00	8 00	4 00	10	Good	Yes	No.
Flowers and feathers.	2	5	1	14 00	7 00	5 00	9	Good	Yes	No.
Flowers and feathers.	1	6	1	12 00	9 00	4 00	10	Good	Yes	No.
Flowers and feathers.	3	4	1	14 00	8 00	5 00	9	Good	Yes	No.
Gloves and parasols.	1	6	1	15 00	9 00	6 00	9	Good	Yes	No.
Gloves and parasols.	6	13	2	18 00	8 00	5 00	9	Good	Yes	No.
Gloves and parasols.	1	5	1	16 00	9 00	4 00	9	Good	Yes	No.
Corsets.....		25			8 00		10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Corsets.....		16			9 00		10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Corsets.....		12			8 00		10	Good	Yes	Yes.
Corsets.....		4			6 00		12	Good	Yes	Yes.
Books.....		2		16 00			12	Good	No	No.
Bakeries.....		4		14 00			12	Good	No	No.
Bakeries.....		3		16 00			11	Fair	No	Yes.
Bakeries.....		2		15 00			10	Good	No	No.
Bakeries.....		4		16 00			12	Good	No	Yes.

WAGES, ETC.—Continued.

ESTABLISHMENT.	EMPLOYEES.			WEEKLY WAGES.			GENERAL CONDITIONS.		
	Men.	Women	Boys	Men	Women	Boys	Sanitary of Work-room.	Separate Closets	Seats provided
Bakeries	3			\$17 00			Good	No	Yes.
Bakeries	5			16 00			Bad	No	Yes.
Bakeries	4			16 00			Bad	No	Yes.
Bakeries	2			15 00			Pair	No	Yes.
Bakeries	2			16 00			Good	No	Yes.
Hats and caps.	4	4		15 00	\$5 00		Good	Yes	No.
Hats and caps.	3	3		15 00	6 00		Pair	Yes	Yes.
Hats and caps.	5	2		15 00	7 00		Good	Yes	Yes.
Macaroni	5			12 00			Good	Yes	Yes.
Coffee and spices.	18	2		15 00	6 00	\$8 00	Good	Yes	Yes.

Hours of Labor.....

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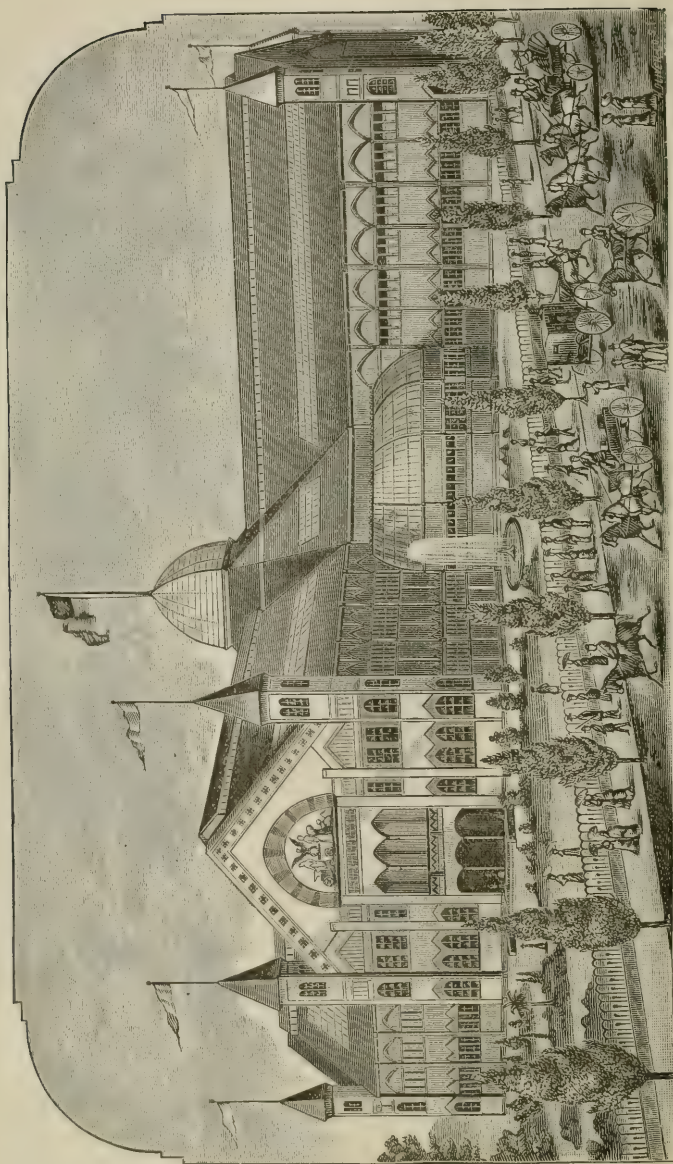
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STATE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION BUILDING.
Sacramento, California.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

CALIFORNIA

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

DURING THE YEAR 1889.



SACRAMENTO:

STATE OFFICE : : : J. D. YOUNG, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.

1890.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1889.

DIRECTORS.

G. W. HANCOCK	Sacramento.
FREDERICK COX	Sacramento.
C. F. SWAN	Los Alamos, Santa Barbara County.
P. A. FINIGAN	San Francisco.
E. C. SINGLETARY	San José.
L. U. SHIPPEE	Stockton.
JOHN BOGGS	Princeton, Colusa County.
C. M. CHASE	San Francisco.
H. M. LA RUE	Sacramento.
CHRISTOPHER GREEN	Sacramento.
JESSE D. CARR	Salinas, Monterey County.
F. C. DeLONG	Novato, Marin County.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

	PRESIDENT,	
CHRISTOPHER GREEN		Sacramento.
	SECRETARY,	
EDWIN F. SMITH		Sacramento.
	TREASURER,	
L. A. UPSON		Sacramento.
	SUPERINTENDENT OF PARK,	
G. W. HANCOCK		Sacramento.
	SUPERINTENDENT OF PAVILION,	
H. M. LA RUE		Sacramento.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY BY THE STATE.

[Approved April 15, 1880.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The State Agricultural Society is hereby declared a State institution.

SEC. 2. Within ten days after the passage of this Act, the Governor shall appoint twelve resident citizens of the State, who shall, when organized, constitute a State Board of Agriculture, who shall, except as hereinafter provided, hold office for the term of four years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. Vacancies occurring from any cause in the Board shall be filled by appointment of the Governor for the unexpired term of the office vacated.

SEC. 3. Within ten days after their appointment, the persons so appointed shall qualify, as required by the Constitution, and shall meet at the office of the State Agricultural Society, and organize by the election of one of their number as President of the Board and said society, who shall hold said office of President for the term of one year, and until his successor is elected and qualified. The Board shall also elect a Secretary and Treasurer, not of their number, who shall each hold office at the discretion of the Board.

SEC. 4. At the same meeting the members of the Board shall, by lot or otherwise, classify themselves into four classes of three members each. The term of office of the first class shall expire at the end of the first fiscal year; of the second class, of the second year; of the third class, of the third year; of the fourth class, at the end of the full term of four years. The fiscal year shall be from the first of February to the first of February.

SEC. 5. The State Board of Agriculture shall be charged with the exclusive management and control of the State Agricultural Society as a State institution; shall have possession and care of its property, and be intrusted with the direction of its entire business and financial affairs. They shall define the duties of the Secretary and Treasurer, fix their bonds and compensation, and shall have power to make all necessary changes in the Constitution and rules of the society, to adapt the same to the provisions of this Act, and to the management of the society, its meetings and exhibitions. They shall provide for an annual Fair or exhibition by the society of all the industries and industrial products of the State, at the City of Sacramento; *provided*, that in no event shall the State be liable for any premium awarded or debt created by said Board of Agriculture.

SEC. 6. The Board shall have power to appoint all necessary Marshals and police to keep order and preserve peace at the annual Fairs of the society; and the officers so appointed shall be vested with the same authority for the preservation of order and peace, on the grounds and in the buildings of the society, that executive peace officers are vested with by law.

SEC. 7. Said Board shall use all suitable means to collect and disseminate all kinds of information calculated to educate and benefit the industrial classes, develop the resources, and advance the material interests of the State, and shall, on or before the first day of February of each year, report to the Governor a full and detailed account of their transactions, statistics, and information gained, and also a full financial statement of all funds received and disbursed. They shall also make such suggestions and recommendations as experience and good policy may dictate to the improvement and advancement of the agricultural and kindred industries.

SEC. 8. The Superintendent of State Printing shall, each year, print and bind in cloth four thousand volumes of said transactions, and deliver the same to said Board of Agriculture for distribution and exchange. He shall also do such job printing as said Board may require to carry out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 9. The Directors or Board of Managers of each county and district agricultural society or association, and of county, district, or State horticultural and stock breeding association or society, organized and acting under the laws of this State, shall report annually, on or before the first day of April, to the State Board of Agriculture, the name

and Post Office address of each officer of such society or association; and, on or before the first day of December, shall report to the Board of Agriculture the transactions of said society, including the premiums offered, the list of stock and articles exhibited, and the premiums paid; the amount of receipts and expenditures for the year, the new industries inaugurated, and any and all facts and statistics showing the development and extent of the industries, products, and resources of the country or district embraced within the management of such society or association; *provided*, that the provisions of this Act shall not apply to any Board of Commissioners or other body organized under the laws of this State, the object of which is to promote vinicultural industries, unless such Board or body shall voluntarily request the privilege of making such reports as are called for by this Act, in which case this Board or body shall enjoy equal privileges as are accorded to other institutions devoted to agriculture.

SEC. 10. To facilitate such reports, the State Board of Agriculture shall have prepared, and shall furnish such societies with necessary schedules and blanks for such reports, and such State Board shall include such reports from societies and associations, or so much thereof as they may deem advisable, in their report to the Governor.

SEC. 11. When said State Board of Agriculture shall have been organized and classified as provided herein, the Secretary of the Board shall report such organization and classification to the Governor. He shall also report any vacancy that may occur in said Board at any time.

SEC. 12. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 13. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

[Revised and adopted by the State Board of Agriculture, April 20, 1886.]

NAME.

SECTION 1. This society shall be called "The California State Agricultural Society."

OBJECT.

SEC. 2. It shall be the object of this society to encourage the cultivation of the soil, and the general development of all the agricultural resources of this State.

SEC. 3. To foster every branch of mechanical and household arts calculated to increase the comforts of home life.

SEC. 4. To extend and facilitate the various branches of mining and mining interest.

MEMBERSHIP.

SEC. 5. *Annual Members.*—Any person who shall pay into the funds of this society the sum of five dollars, may become a member of the same; such membership to expire at the end of the current fiscal year.

SEC. 6. *Life Members.*—Any person may become a member for life by the payment of fifty dollars; or, if already a member, by the payment of forty-five dollars, or by serving a full term as a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and shall thereafter be exempt from all dues and assessments.

SEC. 7. *Honorary and Corresponding Members.*—Any person whom the Board shall propose may be elected an honorary or corresponding member, and shall enjoy, free of charge, all the privileges of the society, except voting and holding office.

SEC. 8. *Privileges of Members.*—Any citizen of this State, being a life member of this society, shall be furnished with a personal badge for his separate use, which shall entitle him to admission to all the exhibitions of the society, the quarter-stretch, the Grand Stand at Park, during his lifetime, and a separate ticket for the use of his wife and minor children only, which will entitle them to admissions to all the exhibitions of the society, each day, as follows: a coupon for the Park (morning), a coupon for the Park (afternoon), a coupon for Pavilion (afternoon and evening), and shall be permitted to compete for premiums in any and all departments.

Annual members will be furnished with a ticket that will entitle him, accompanied by a lady, and one child under fifteen years of age, or, if purchased in the name of a lady, will admit the owner and lady, and one child under fifteen years of age, twice daily at Park and Pavilion, and permission to compete for premiums in any and all departments.

SEC. 9. *Expulsion of Members.*—Any member who shall present for exhibition any article or animal which he is not entitled by the rules of the society to exhibit, or who shall attempt to deceive, or be guilty of a breach of good faith toward the society, may be expelled by a vote of two thirds of the members present at any meeting of the Board; *provided*, always, that no member shall be expelled unless written notice of the alleged offense shall have been served on him, or left at his usual place of residence at least twenty days previous to the action.

OFFICERS.

SEC. 10. The officers of this society shall consist of twelve Directors, to be appointed by the Governor, who shall constitute a State Board of Agriculture, seven of whom shall constitute a quorum. The Board shall be charged with the exclusive management and control of the State Agricultural Society as a State institution; shall have possession and care of its property, and be intrusted with the direction of its entire business and financial affairs; shall have power to make all necessary changes in the Constitution and rules of the society; shall provide for an annual Fair or exhibition by the society of all the industries and industrial products of the State, at the City of Sacramento, and such other exhibition as they may deem important. They shall elect one of their members as President of the Board and society, and a Treasurer and Secretary, not members of the Board. They may also appoint, annually, as officers of the Board, a chemist, a botanist, a mineralogist, a geologist, a metallurgist, an ornithologist, and an entomologist, and define the

duties of each. They may appoint such committees on the various departments of agriculture, mining, and manufactures, either generally or for specific purposes, as they may deem important for the best interests of the State, and require such committees to report the results of their investigations to the Board at such times as may be named by them.

Sec. 11. *Duties of President.*—The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board and of the society; shall have power to call special meetings of the Board when necessary, and at the written request of ten members may call extra meetings of the society; shall appoint all meetings not otherwise provided for; and shall sign all financial and official documents emanating from the society, and not otherwise provided for. In the absence of the President from any meeting of the Board or society, any Director may be called to the chair, and, during such meeting, and for the completion of any business transacted, or ordered at the same, shall have the same powers as the President.

Sec. 12. *Duties of Secretary.*—The Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Board or society, keeping copies of all important letters written in the name or on behalf of the Board or society, holding the same free to the inspection of any member of the Board or society, at any regular meeting of the same. He shall also receive and file all letters addressed to the Board or society, holding the same subject to the Board of Directors. He shall attend all meetings of the society and the Board, keeping a full record of the proceedings of each in a book for that purpose. He shall prepare and publish all notices of meetings, shall keep a roll of standing committees, and call the same (noticing absences) whenever desired to do so by the Chair; shall sign all certificates for honorary and corresponding and life memberships, and forward the same to those entitled to receive them. He shall keep, in a book prepared for that purpose, the name and address of every member; shall prepare and sign all gratuitous or complimentary cards or tickets of admission; shall countersign all diplomas, certificates of merit, etc., awarded by the Board, and forward the same to their respective claimants. He shall be ex officio Librarian; shall keep the seal and all the plates, dies, engravings, etc., belonging to the society, and shall cause to be struck therefrom such medals and impressions as may, from time to time, be required. He shall have charge of all specimens, models, plants, seeds, books, etc., and arrange, prepare, or distribute the same under the direction of the Board. He shall prepare all reports to be made by the Board to the society, and to the State. He shall receive all moneys due or payable to the society, and pay the same to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor; shall hold all bonds filed by officers of the society, for the faithful performance of their duty, and all vouchers for every class of expenditure. He shall countersign all drafts ordered by the Board, and all certificates of annual and life membership, and keep an account of the same in a book as they are issued, and shall, in December of each year, prepare a tabular statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Board according to the law organizing the same.

Sec. 13. *Duties of the Treasurer.*—The Treasurer shall receipt for all funds at the hands of the Secretary, and shall disburse the same only on the order of the Board, attested by the President and the Secretary. He shall also hold in trust all certificates of stock, and shall transfer, invest, or dispose of the same only by direction of the Board. He shall file with the Secretary a bond for the faithful performance of his duties, said bond to be approved by the Board, and shall, at the annual meeting, make to the society a detailed report of all his transactions.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Sec. 14. *Committee of Finance.*—The Committee of Finance shall consist of five members of the Board, the President being one, whose duty it shall be to audit the Secretary's and Treasurer's accounts, to examine and approve all bills before they are paid, to have general supervision of the finances of the society, and to report their transactions and financial condition of the society in full to the Board whenever called on so to do.

Sec. 15. *Library Committee.*—The Library Committee shall consist of four members of the Board, and the Secretary, whose duty it shall be to have the general supervision of the library and cabinet, and make all necessary rules and regulations for the government of the same (said rules and regulations being subject to the approval of the Board), to suggest such means for the safe-keeping and enlargement of both the library and cabinet as they may deem expedient, and to make a full report of their transactions, together with the state of the department under their charge, at each annual meeting.

Sec. 16. *Visiting Committee.*—The Visiting Committee, to be appointed by the Board, from their own number, shall visit and examine all farms, orchards, vineyards, nurseries, field crops, irrigating works, agricultural machine works, agricultural machinery in operation, etc., which may be entered for competition, and which require examination at other times and places than the annual Fair; to award premiums for the same according to the schedule, and recommend such gratuities as they may deem proper, and make a full report to the Board at least one day previous to the annual Fair.

Sec. 17. *Printing and Publication Committee.*—The Committee on Printing and Publication shall consist of five (the President and Secretary being two), whose duty it shall be to contract for and superintend, under the direction of the Board, all printing and publishing necessary for the society.

OFFICE AND ROOMS.

Sec. 18. The office, rooms, library, and cabinet of the Board and society shall be permanently located at the Capital of the State.

LAWS RELATING TO DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS.

AN ACT

TO FORM AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS, TO PROVIDE FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS THEREIN, AND FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF THE SAME BY THE STATE.

[Approved April 15, 1880.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, and San Francisco shall constitute Agricultural District No. 1.

SEC. 2. The Counties of San Joaquin, Calaveras, Fresno, Kern, Merced, Mariposa, Stanislaus, Tulare, and Tuolumne shall constitute Agricultural District No. 2.

SEC. 3. The Counties of Sutter, Yuba, Butte, Colusa, Tehama, Yolo, and Sacramento shall constitute Agricultural District No. 3.

SEC. 4. The Counties of Sonoma, Marin, Solano, Napa, and Lake shall constitute Agricultural District No. 4.

SEC. 5. The Counties of Santa Clara and San Mateo shall constitute Agricultural District No. 5.

SEC. 6. The Counties of Los Angeles, San Diego, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Inyo shall constitute Agricultural District No. 6.

SEC. 7. The Counties of Monterey, Santa Cruz, San Luis Obispo, and San Benito shall constitute Agricultural District No. 7.

SEC. 8. The Counties of Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Alpine, and Mono shall constitute Agricultural District No. 8.

SEC. 9. The Counties of Mendocino, Humboldt, and Del Norte shall constitute Agricultural District No. 9.

SEC. 10. The Counties of Siskiyou, Trinity, and Shasta shall constitute Agricultural District No. 10.

SEC. 11. The Counties of Plumas, Lassen, Modoc, and Sierra shall constitute Agricultural District No. 11.

SEC. 12. Any fifty or more persons representing a majority of the counties within any one of the districts above constituted, may form an association for the improvement of the material industries within such district, and when so formed the association shall be known and designated by the name of — Agricultural Association, and by such name and style shall have perpetual succession, and shall have power and authority to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued, to have and use a common seal, to purchase and hold and lease real estate, with such buildings and improvements as may be erected thereon, and may sell and lease and dispose of the same at pleasure. The said real estate shall be used by such association for the purpose of holding exhibitions of horses, cattle, and other stock, of the agricultural, horticultural, viticultural, mechanical, manufacturing, and domestic products of such district, with view to the improvement of all the industries in the same.

SEC. 13. The officers of such association shall consist of eight Directors, who shall constitute a District Board of Agriculture for District Number —, a President, who shall be one of their number, and a Secretary and Treasurer, not of their number.

SEC. 14. Within ten days after the formation of an agricultural association within any of the districts above constituted, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and notice of such formation to the Governor, the Governor shall appoint eight resident citizens of such district as members of a District Board of Agriculture for said district, whose term of office shall be four years, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 15. Within ten days after their appointment, the persons so appointed shall qualify, as required by the Constitution, and shall meet at a place within the district, and organize by the election of one of their number President of the Board and association, who shall hold said office of President one year, and until his successor is elected; they shall also elect a Secretary and Treasurer.

SEC. 16. At the same meeting the members of the Board shall, by lot or otherwise, classify themselves into four classes of two members each. The terms of office of the first class shall expire at the end of the first fiscal year; of the second class, of the second fiscal year; of the third class, of the third fiscal year; and of the fourth class, at the end of the full term of four years. The fiscal year shall be from December first to December first.

SEC. 17. Each association so formed and organized is hereby declared and shall be recognized a State institution, and the Board so appointed and qualified shall have the exclusive control and management of such institution for and in the name of the State, and shall have the possession and care of all the property of the association, and shall fix the terms of office, and the bonds of the Secretary and Treasurer, and determine their salaries and duties. They shall have power to make all necessary by-laws, rules, and regulations for the government of the association and the management of its prudential and financial affairs. They shall provide for an annual Fair or exhibition by the association of all the industries and industrial products in the district, at such time and place as they deem advisable; *provided*, that no District Fair shall be held in any of the districts at the same time of the State Fair; and *provided further*, that the State shall in no event be liable for any premium offered, or award, or for any debt contracted by any District Board of Agriculture or Agricultural Association.

SEC. 18. When any District Board of Agriculture shall have been classified and organized as herein provided, the Secretary of the Board shall report such classification and organization to the State Board of Agriculture; he shall also report the same to the Governor, and shall report any vacancy that may occur in the Board to the Governor, who shall fill the same by appointment for the unexpired term.

SEC. 19. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 20. This Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT

TO AMEND SECTIONS THREE, FOUR, NINE, AND ELEVEN OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO FORM AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS, TO PROVIDE FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS THEREIN, AND FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF THE SAME BY THE STATE," APPROVED APRIL 15, 1880, SO AS TO CREATE TWO ADDITIONAL DISTRICTS.

[Approved March 6, 1883.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section three of the Act of which this is amendatory, entitled an Act to form agricultural districts, to provide for the organization of agricultural associations therein, and for the management and control of the same by the State, approved April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, is amended to read as follows:

Section 3. The Counties of Butte, Colusa, and Tehama shall constitute Agricultural District Number Three.

SEC. 2. Section four of said Act is amended to read as follows:

Section 4. The Counties of Sonoma, Marin, Solano, and Napa shall constitute Agricultural District Number Four.

SEC. 3. Section nine of said Act is amended to read as follows:

Section 9. The Counties of Humboldt and Del Norte shall constitute Agricultural District Number Nine.

SEC. 4. Section eleven of said Act is amended so as to read as follows:

Section 11. The Counties of Plumas, Lassen, Modoc, and Sierra shall constitute Agricultural District Number Eleven. The Counties of Mendocino and Lake shall constitute Agricultural District Number Twelve; and the Counties of Sacramento, Yolo, Yuba, and Sutter shall constitute Agricultural District Number Thirteen.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect immediately.

AN ACT

TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO FORM AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS, TO PROVIDE FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS THEREIN, AND FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF THE SAME BY THE STATE," APPROVED APRIL 15, 1880.

[Approved March 9, 1885.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section eighteen of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 18. When any District Board of Agriculture shall have been classified and organized as herein provided, the Secretary of the Board shall report such classification and organization to the State Board of Agriculture. He shall also report the same to the Governor, and shall report any vacancy that may occur in the Board to the Governor, who shall fill the same by appointment for the unexpired term. The Governor shall have the power and authority to remove a Director at any time for good and sufficient cause, and to appoint a Director to fill the vacancy.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect immediately.

AN ACT

TO AMEND SECTION EIGHT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO FORM AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS, TO PROVIDE FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS THEREIN, AND FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF THE SAME BY THE STATE," APPROVED APRIL 15, 1880.

[Approved March 14, 1885.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section eight of the Act recited in the title hereto is amended so as to read as follows:

Section 8. The Counties of Nevada and Placer shall constitute Agricultural District Number Seventeen; and the Counties of Alpine, Amador, El Dorado, and Mono shall constitute Agricultural District Number Eight. And the sum of three thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the aid of District Agricultural Society Number Seventeen, to be audited and paid the same as appropriations for other district agricultural societies.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect immediately.

AN ACT

TO AMEND SECTIONS TWO, FOUR, SIX, SEVEN, AND EIGHT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO FORM AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS, TO PROVIDE FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS THEREIN, AND FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF THE SAME BY THE STATE," APPROVED APRIL 15, 1880, SO AS TO CREATE CERTAIN ADDITIONAL DISTRICTS.

[Approved March 9, 1887.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Sections two, four, six, seven, and eight of an Act entitled "An Act to form agricultural districts, to provide for the organization of agricultural associations therein, and for the management and control of the same by the State," approved April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. The Counties of San Joaquin, Merced, Stanislaus, and Tuolumne shall constitute Agricultural District Number Two; the Counties of Tulare and Kern shall constitute Agricultural District Number Fifteen; the Counties of Merced, Mariposa, and Fresno shall constitute Agricultural District Number Twenty-one.

Section 4. The Counties of Sonoma and Marin shall constitute Agricultural District Number Four; and the Counties of Solano and Napa shall constitute Agricultural District Number Twenty-five; the Counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Ventura shall constitute Agricultural District Number Six, and the County of Santa Barbara shall constitute Agricultural District Number Nineteen.

Section 7. The Counties of Monterey and San Benito shall constitute Agricultural District Number Seven; the County of Santa Cruz shall constitute Agricultural District Number Fourteen; the County of San Luis Obispo shall constitute Agricultural District Number Sixteen.

Section 8. The Counties of Nevada and Placer shall constitute Agricultural District Number Seventeen; and the County of El Dorado shall constitute Agricultural District Number Eight; the Counties of Alpine, Inyo, and Mono shall constitute Agricultural District Number Eighteen; the Counties of Amador and Calaveras shall constitute Agricultural District Number Twenty-six.

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect immediately.

Sec. 3. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

AN ACT

TO AMEND SECTION ONE, TO REPEAL SECTIONS TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT, NINE, TEN, AND ELEVEN, AND TO RENUMBER SECTIONS TWELVE, THIRTEEN, FOURTEEN, FIFTEEN, SIXTEEN, SEVENTEEN, EIGHTEEN, AND NINETEEN OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO FORM AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS, TO PROVIDE FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS THEREIN, AND FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF THE SAME," APPROVED APRIL 15, 1880, AMENDED MARCH 6, 1883, AMENDED MARCH 9, 1885, AMENDED MARCH 14, 1885, AMENDED MARCH 9, 1887, TO REPEAL ALL LAWS AMENDATORY THEREOF, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF EXISTING DISTRICTS AND THE FORMATION OF NEW DISTRICTS.

[Approved March 6, 1889.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section one of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. The several counties of this State divided and classified into agricultural districts and numbered as follows, to wit: The Counties of San Francisco and Alameda shall constitute Agricultural District No. 1. The Counties of San Joaquin and Stanislaus shall constitute Agricultural District No. 2. The Counties of Butte, Tehama, and Colusa shall constitute Agricultural District No. 3. The Counties of Sonoma and Marin shall constitute Agricultural District No. 4. The Counties of San Mateo and Santa Clara shall constitute Agricultural District No. 5. The Counties of Los Angeles and Ventura shall constitute Agricultural District No. 6. The Counties of Monterey and San Benito shall constitute Agricultural District No. 7. The County of El Dorado shall constitute Agricultural District No. 8. The Counties of Del Norte and Humboldt shall constitute Agricultural District No. 9. The Counties of Siskiyou and Trinity shall constitute Agricultural District No. 10. The Counties of Plumas, Sierra, Lassen, and Modoc shall constitute Agricultural District No. 11. The Counties of Lake and Mendocino shall constitute Agricultural District No. 12. The Counties of Sutter, Yolo, and Yuba shall constitute Agricultural District No. 13. The County of Santa Cruz, save and except that part thereof southeast of the line beginning at a point where the Aptos Creek empties into the Bay of Monterey and extending directly northeast to the boundary line of Santa Clara County, shall constitute Agricultural District No. 14. The Counties of Tulare and Kern shall constitute Agricultural District No. 15. The County of San Luis Obispo shall constitute Agricultural District No. 16. The County of Nevada shall constitute Agricultural District No. 17. The Counties of Alpine, Mono, and Inyo shall constitute Agricultural District No. 18. The County of Santa Barbara shall constitute Agricultural District No. 19. The County of Placer shall constitute Agricultural District No. 20. The Counties of Merced, Mariposa, and Fresno shall constitute Agricultural District No. 21. The County of San Diego shall constitute Agricultural District No. 22. The County of Contra Costa shall constitute Agricultural District No. 23. All that part of Santa Cruz County southeast of a line

beginning at a point where the Aptos Creek empties into the Bay of Monterey, and extending in a direct line northeast to the boundary line of Santa Clara County, shall constitute Agricultural District No. 24. The Counties of Solano and Napa shall constitute Agricultural District No. 25. The Counties of Sacramento and Amador shall constitute Agricultural District No. 26. The County of Shasta shall constitute Agricultural District No. 27. The County of San Bernardino shall constitute Agricultural District No. 28. The Counties of Calaveras and Tuolumne shall constitute Agricultural District No. 29.

SEC. 2. Sections two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven of said Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. Sections twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty are hereby renumbered as follows, respectively, to wit: Section twelve is hereby numbered two, section thirteen is hereby numbered three, section fourteen is hereby numbered four, section fifteen is hereby numbered five, section sixteen is hereby numbered six, section seventeen is hereby numbered seven, section eighteen is hereby numbered eight, section nineteen is hereby numbered nine, and section twenty is hereby numbered ten.

SEC. 4. All laws amendatory of "An Act to form agricultural districts, to provide for the organization of agricultural associations therein, and for the management and control of the same," approved April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, and all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this Act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS

ORGANIZED UNDER AN ACT APPROVED APRIL 15, 1880, AND AMENDED
MARCH 6, 1883; MARCH 14, 1885; MARCH 9, 1887; MARCH 6, 1889.

- No. 1. The Counties of San Francisco and Alameda shall constitute Agricultural District No. 1.
- No. 2. The Counties of San Joaquin and Stanislaus shall constitute Agricultural District No. 2.
- No. 3. The Counties of Butte, Tehama, and Colusa shall constitute Agricultural District No. 3.
- No. 4. The Counties of Sonoma and Marin shall constitute Agricultural District No. 4.
- No. 5. The Counties of San Mateo and Santa Clara shall constitute Agricultural District No. 5.
- No. 6. The Counties of Los Angeles and Ventura shall constitute Agricultural District No. 6.
- No. 7. The Counties of Monterey and San Benito shall constitute Agricultural District No. 7.
- No. 8. The County of El Dorado shall constitute Agricultural District No. 8.
- No. 9. The Counties of Del Norte and Humboldt shall constitute Agricultural District No. 9.
- No. 10. The Counties of Siskiyou and Trinity shall constitute Agricultural District No. 10.
- No. 11. The Counties of Plumas, Sierra, Lassen, and Modoc shall constitute Agricultural District No. 11.
- No. 12. The Counties of Lake and Mendocino shall constitute Agricultural District No. 12.
- No. 13. The Counties of Sutter, Yolo, and Yuba shall constitute Agricultural District No. 13.
- No. 14. The County of Santa Cruz, save and except that part thereof southeast of the line beginning at a point where the Aptos Creek empties into the Bay of Monterey, and extending directly northeast to the boundary line of Santa Clara County, shall constitute Agricultural District No. 14.
- No. 15. The Counties of Tulare and Kern shall constitute Agricultural District No. 15.
- No. 16. The County of San Luis Obispo shall constitute Agricultural District No. 16.
- No. 17. The County of Nevada shall constitute Agricultural District No. 17.
- No. 18. The Counties of Alpine, Mono, and Inyo shall constitute Agricultural District No. 18.
- No. 19. The County of Santa Barbara shall constitute Agricultural District No. 19.
- No. 20. The County of Placer shall constitute Agricultural District No. 20.
- No. 21. The Counties of Merced, Mariposa, and Fresno shall constitute Agricultural District No. 21.
- No. 22. The County of San Diego shall constitute Agricultural District No. 22.
- No. 23. The County of Contra Costa shall constitute Agricultural District No. 23.
- No. 24. All that part of Santa Cruz County southeast of a line beginning at a point where the Aptos Creek empties into the Bay of Monterey, and extending in a direct line northeast to the boundary line of Santa Clara County, shall constitute Agricultural District No. 24.
- No. 25. The Counties of Solano and Napa shall constitute Agricultural District No. 25.
- No. 26. The Counties of Sacramento and Amador shall constitute Agricultural District No. 26.
- No. 27. The County of Shasta shall constitute Agricultural District No. 27.
- No. 28. The County of San Bernardino shall constitute Agricultural District No. 28.
- No. 29. The Counties of Calaveras and Tuolumne shall constitute Agricultural District No. 29.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, }
SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1890. }

His Excellency R. W. WATERMAN, Governor of California:

SIR: The expiration of another fiscal year makes it incumbent upon us to render you a report of our transactions for that period. Herein contained we hand you a full history of our management of the State Agricultural Society for the year passed, showing in detail our receipts and disbursements, list of exhibitors, and awards made at our annual exhibition, and some valuable papers upon our productive interests, embracing as well a full meteorological report, covering such portions of the State where weather records are kept. It also embodies the report of the various agricultural districts, giving in most cases valuable information respecting their individual localities.

OUR ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

From the opening of the season of 1889, the indications for a most successful year were apparent.

When seasons open favorable to our agricultural interests and remain so throughout the maturing period of our crops, it is a true criterion of successful results for the year in all branches of trade. Thus it may well be said: "Agriculture is the basis of all prosperity," as the products of the soil are the true foundation of trade.

Our efforts have been to encourage agricultural industries to the extent that the bountiful soils of California shall make for her the leading State in this Union, in variety and quality of agricultural products.

The schedule of premiums offered by this Society will compare favorably with those of older States, in point of variety and value of awards.

Though but a comparatively young community, we do not hesitate to grasp progressive ideas, and encourage the qualities most fitted for the present age. Each year our premium list is revised, and the demands of progression are met, in many instances, when our finances will hardly warrant it; but as our duty impels us to go forward, we comply.

That the exhibition of 1889 was a success, we have but to point, and with some degree of pride, to the fact there were three hundred and forty individual exhibitors at the Pavilion, and our live stock exhibition, exclusive of racing stock, embraced individual animals in each department in number and extent as follows:

Horses, jacks, mules, and jennies	497 head.
Cattle	349 head.
Sheep	54 head.
Goats	40 head.
Swine	106 head.
Poultry	225 fowls.

In addition to which there were one hundred and twelve head of thoroughbred and trotting horses competing in races. The above table refers only to those duly entered for premiums. To say nothing of the additional numbers each exhibitor had on sale, in round numbers there were one thousand head of horses, jacks, mules, and cattle on exhibition at the Park during the State Fair of 1889.

We have labored for years to encourage the exhibition at the Pavilion, to the end that this portion of the Fair would equal in point of attraction and attendance the exhibit of live stock at the Park, that we might be able to disabuse the minds of some of our critics that all our exertions were expended upon any particular part of agricultural interests. We are, however, proud of the fact that through the early and continued exertions of this Society, by agitating our stock-breeding interests, California has attained the position she is entitled to, and is now the leading stock-raising State in the Union. Without concert of action and continual attention of a public institution of this character, this interest would have lagged and not reached the point of prominence it now holds for some time to come. But at the same time we have been equally as enthusiastic in the encouragement of her other industries, and the returns from our exhibition of the year just closed shows that the Pavilion receipts for admission exceeded those of the Park. The exhibition of farm products exhibited by counties at the Fair of 1889, showed a remarkable increase in point of variety, excellence, and magnitude, exceeding all efforts of the past.

The importance of these exhibits, as a stimulant to competition, is best judged by the increased number of counties that take part each season.

The wide-awake, progressive communities are fast realizing the benefits that accrue from these annual Fairs, and do not hesitate to put forth their best efforts in showing what California in her different localities is capable of doing. They recognize that what we most need is an increase of population, and that if but a few can accomplish such results, as they observe, a greater number can increase them proportionately.

While the desertion from the worn out soils of some of the New England States is now going on, California, with her rich alluvial lands, offers rare inducements, where the tiller of the soil can labor throughout the year, and reap benefits unequalled by any other commonwealth.

A complete report in detail of the exhibit made by counties at the Fair of 1889 form a part of this volume, to which we invite attention.

AGITATION.

Agitation of our capabilities is quite essential. Up to within a few years past, many of our now valuable resources were dormant. The easy going practices of our home people were contagious. We were too well contented and satisfied, as the saying went, "to let well enough alone." We did not grasp our opportunities for obvious reasons. Our necessities were easily supplied, and the many luxuries available, with but little effort, kept us interested only within our own borders. We never looked nor gave a thought beyond home market for our products. The surplus of our orchards and vineyards was peddled throughout the mining regions, and here ended the returns from this now important interest. It remained for others to grasp the situation, and by actual facts demonstrate our productive capacity. The infusion of new blood was new life, and we heartily commend the argonauts who made the experiment of increasing our market facilities a success.

That they were non-residents of California, we know; that they have prospered in the shipment of our fruits, we hope; and that if all projectors of like enterprises benefit the country in proportion, we are satisfied.

The result of agitation is better shown in the southern part than elsewhere in this State. We applaud the people of that section for what they have accomplished, and to say that there is not merit in the resources of that part of California is a reflection upon the intelligence of a people who have been successful in the attainment of their object. If other portions of the State would emulate their example, we would not only have an increased tax roll, but attractive surroundings, giving us additional prosperity as well as population. No one will deny that success is accompanied by merit, and we say there yet remains ample advantages in almost every county in this State, but some movement is required by the residents thereof to show their resources, and attract immigration thereto.

Competition should be great between localities in this respect. The state of things at this particular period, and from this time on, differs materially from times gone by, when the merchant merely opened his doors and awaited with independence the coming of the purchaser of his wares. In the present age he is required to do more. He must go out and find his customer, show him by actual observation what he has to sell, and give him such information as will encourage and retain his trade. The same rule of business will apply to the producer, that he may be better able to increase the results of his labors.

California is yet replete with uncovered resources. She is not only a food-producing commonwealth, but a laboratory as well. In the bosoms of her mountain chains lie hidden treasures of mineral wealth, which are as yet uncovered, notwithstanding that well beaten paths of the prospector have covered a great part of the surface. Not unlike the history of our rich forage-laden plains of the Sacramento Valley, that first attracted the eye of the emigrant, far back in the fifties, whose stock first sighted from the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Range, and straightway plunged into the waving fields of wild oats and bunch grass, trodding under foot the most succulent and reaching for that only within easy grasp.

The same spirit was characteristic of our early settlers. The beautiful country was a haven of rest for the tired and weary, long-tramped pioneers. The earth showed such superior qualities of natural growth that they naturally drifted into pursuits of easy returns. The vast extent of productive country gave them ample room for selections of large holdings from which to reap but a livelihood. It was this nature that became rooted among early Californians, and the climate greatly assisted its growth. Easy livelihood predominated in most pursuits. It remained for the newcomer to awaken us from our lethargy, and to observe and note the many advantages we possess for future improvement. The natural desire to excel still remains with us, and as our productive capacity is in keeping with such desires, but little energy and enterprise to still farther advance our interests is required. We are daily importing manufactured articles of every description, whereas we are able and have the capacity to create them ourselves. But the superabundance of resources enables us to live and pay our money out in other States for what we should ourselves produce; this fact alone will show the advantages for still further immigration to our State. We have room for the industrious. The inventor, the manufacturer, and mechanic will find here ample field for their labor, with satisfactory returns for the same.

The encouragement of immigration, by agitation and object lessons, will give to this State in a few years an increase of population that will develop

the many resources we are possessed of, and make for us an envied community. In no other country is life made more pleasant than here, where ocean breezes mingle with mountain zephyrs from January till December, and whose climatic changes are productive of health and happiness.

OUR UNTOUCHED RESOURCES.

We will not attempt to enumerate the many untouched resources of California, but will refer to a few in a general way.

In referring to the opportunity for manufacturing industries, we are met on all sides by the scarcity of fuel proposition. Why that should be the only drawback upon which capital deters investment, we are at a loss to know, when oceans of water power are running to waste each year. That, sir, is but a subterfuge; the lack of courage and necessity of this character of investment, are the real causes. The avenues of investment are great in other channels; hence, we say, there is still room for more capital when backed by steady and courageous hands, in manufacturing industries within our borders.

It was but recently a visitor from the great cotton mill districts of Connecticut, observed in passing through our State the natural advantages we possessed for manufacturing. He cited an instance in this respect, where a steam sawmill was in operation not one hundred yards distant from a hundred-foot fall of water from a flowing well. He attributed this paradox to lack of competition.

One of the many untouched resources is the manufacture of condensed milk. The advantages here offered for the successful carrying on of this great industry, makes it a matter of considerable surprise that its inauguration has not been heretofore accomplished.

Of all the most nutritious forage plants in existence, and the very best milk-producing feed known to science, California has an abundance; but like other resources she is rich in, it has only been utilized for home uses. We refer to alfalfa. This plant is adapted to California, and makes better yield than any like forage in any country, and with less outlay. On our bottom lands adjacent to navigable rivers, where transportation is at our very doors, this most valuable plant makes prodigious growth. From four to six crops per year can be cut, yielding from four to eight tons per acre each year, thereby giving green feed throughout the entire year, to say nothing of the prolific growth of cereals, grasses, etc., with which to make ensilage, and cheapness of our pumpkins, beets, carrots, and other milk-producing feed.

We would call the attention of our people to the fact that in the year just closed there has been five hundred carloads, which is over five thousand tons, and over ten million pounds, of condensed milk imported to California. This means a yield of five million gallons of milk, which means the product of twelve thousand five hundred cows. Where, we ask, is the natural advantages better for this character of business than right here in our own State? And, remember, that this vast import comes from States where feed is weighed in and milk weighed out, in a manner as systematic as the merchant checks his invoice and notes his sales; from States where per cent, decimals, pounds, and ounces are traced and accounted for not unlike the handling of gold dust. And this they can do, and sell their products in the great State of California, where more feed is wasted each year than would be required by any two of their largest dairies.

This state of affairs shows conclusively that we are in need of either new blood or more energy.

The advantages for the successful operation of a condensed milk factory are probably greater in either the Sacramento or San Joaquin Valleys than elsewhere.

With a location on either of the great waterways—the home of alfalfa—the milk of ten thousand cows could be used each year with profit, as the demand for pure and fresh milk, landed in San Francisco each morning, would be an avenue for all surplus, and the condensed article would there also find a ready market where ships have recourse for supplies, to say nothing of the immense demand for this needful commodity in the interior, in mining camps, and other isolated places throughout the northwest.

That this industry is a rich resource yet available, there is no doubt; that it has been allowed to slumber thus long, is a matter of great surprise.

THE CULTURE OF THE FIG.

The culture of the fig is another important resource that is just beginning to receive attention. Our raisin industry crept up slowly at first, but suddenly jumped into such importance as to run the imported article out of the great markets of the United States. Our prunes followed fast in the wake, until now we fear no land, nor court no favors, in the production of this great commodity.

We now propose to take up figs and make the supply so great, the quality so superior, as to rout the imported article from the markets of this Union.

The fig tree is one of the most prolific bearers known to tree culture, and one that is particularly adapted to California's climate and soils, making prodigious growth in nearly all sections of the State, and which, like many other valuable products, has been allowed to slumber, its use limited to shade and ornamental purposes, the fruit in many cases permitted to go to waste. But increase of population affected this as it does other dormant industries, and attracted the attention of the expert, who saw at a glance the value of this from a commercial standpoint, and engaged in the propagation of a superior article, that now, even at this time, outclasses the imported product. The demand is here; all we lack is supply. A more healthful fruit is not grown, and the demand for it in its dried state is nearly equal to craving by the human system.

Grown with but little effort, easily handled, and packed, commands ready sale; its consumption is only limited by its supply.

We have seen this fruit neatly packed and placed side by side with the imported article, where its merits excelled. This industry is now in its infancy. Our foothill lands are especially adapted to the growth of the fig, as experiments have shown, so that it is not a risk for any who have the desire to embark in this promising industry. The planting of all varieties of fruit-producing trees has received special encouragement from this Board. We aim to assist in the way of premiums each new industry, to the end that it shall receive merited attention from both press and public, and we hope to aid the production of this most worthy article of commerce with all the energy in our power, to the extent its importance demands.

COTTON CULTURE.

Years ago another important industry in California received its first breath of life through the agency of this Society. Upon recommendation of the State Agricultural Society, in the year 1863, the Legislature of California passed an Act entitled "An Act for the encouragement of agriculture,"

etc., approved April 25, 1863. Among the list of awards offered under this Act was the following: "For the first one hundred bales of cotton of three hundred pounds each, \$3,000; for the same quantity produced in the first, second, and third succeeding year, \$2,000, \$1,000, and \$500 respectively." In the year 1865 exhibits were made in competition for this award, and Mr. Matthew Keller, of Los Angeles County, received the bounty of \$3,000, having produced the best one hundred bales of cotton. In referring to this subject, the Board of Directors, in a subsequent report, said:

Experiments on a small scale had been made for a number of years in different sections, with gratifying success. Encouraged in part by these results, and in part by the very liberal bounty offered by the State for the first production in large quantities, several parties in the southern counties planted quite extensively in 1864.

They all labored under adverse circumstances. Their seed was in great proportion of those varieties not adapted to our climate, being of the large, late varieties, and of a poor quality, rendering replanting, to a great extent, necessary.

As the parties referred to were competitors for the State bounty, on a hundred acres, they strained every nerve, but more to secure the number of acres specified to be planted than to insure a proper cultivation of the crop after it was planted.

But, notwithstanding all these unfavorable circumstances, they all produced a more or less creditable crop, those portions of their fields which were planted with the Tennessee Upland and Pettel Gulf seed making excellent crops, both in respect to quantity and quality. One of the parties alluded to, in a letter to the Secretary of this Board, says:

"The sum of our experience may be considered to be:

"*First*—That the Pettel Gulf and the Tennessee may be considered the safest and most profitable, and should be planted as early as frost will allow.

"*Second*—That the low bottom and tule lands of the State are well adapted to the raising of cotton.

"*Third*—That, from the hardy nature of the plants, but little skill is required in irrigation, and that much less water is required than would be necessary in the successful cultivation of corn.

"*Fourth*—That the seasons in California are especially favorable to the production and harvesting of cotton."

Another one of the parties writes:

"California ought to raise enough cotton to manufacture, not alone for all her wants, but sufficient for the Pacific Slope; and the time may arrive when California will rank, as a single State, as the best cotton-growing region in America. I can't see any difficulty in the way; it certainly will pay better than cereals. The price of cotton ought to be a fraction higher in California than in the European markets.

"The cost of planting and cultivating cotton is about the same as corn, only that corn requires about twice as much irrigation, or rain, as cotton.

"I paid from 50 to 75 cents per pound for my seed, and much was damaged by being taken out of a heated pile, or because it sweated in the hold of the ship that brought it, and made me much expense by replanting."

So say we now, the cause of neglect in the cultivation of this necessary product has been, as with many others, overshadowed by resources of easier results. It has been shown by experts that it is not only practicable to grow cotton in this State, but that the product is of unusual excellence.

CITRUS CULTURE.

In the further encouragement of California's productive resources this Board induced the Legislature of 1889 to appropriate the sum of \$10,000, to be offered in premiums for citrus fruits grown during the present and coming fiscal year. The Board subsequently decided to hold two exhibitions each year for the display of this important winter production of semi-tropical fruit, and located the proposed exhibitions for 1890, at Oroville and Los Angeles, respectively, appropriating \$2,500 for each exhibit. The date of the former exhibition was set for January 7, and the latter for March 10, 1890.

That we are capable of showing an increased production of citrus fruits, and that their growth is not limited to any one locality, we present in this volume the report of the Citrus Fair just held at Oroville, which display embraced a most creditable exhibit of oranges, lemons, limes, and dried

deciduous fruits, from the districts in California lying between the second and fourth standard parallels north of Mount Diablo base line, and between the thirty-ninth and fortieth parallels of latitude, one hundred and twenty-one and one hundred and twenty-two west longitude. We most respectfully invite attention to the report made.

NATURAL GAS.

The discovery of natural gas in the City of Stockton opens up the fuel proposition, so long the only obstacle, it was claimed, in the way of establishing manufactories in California. This discovery will encourage the extension of many enterprises of which this State is in great need. We hail with delight the discovery of this most important agent of many resources that has been held in check by reason of the scarcity of available fuel at such prices that would warrant its use.

Now that the supply of natural gas in the vicinity of Stockton has been demonstrated to the extent that warrants investment of capital to further seek it, in hopes of obtaining a limitless flow, we expect to see the next twelve months an era of progression heretofore unequalled by any other epoch in our history.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

The improved inventions in agricultural machinery is certainly keeping abreast with the demands. The novelty of the combined harvester had hardly worn off, before we are shown a practical and powerful motive power for it.

Among the many new and practical inventions of the present age, that were on exhibition at the Fair of 1889, was found the traction engine, which has been perfected to a degree of usefulness not heretofore attained. The machine on exhibition was the invention of Daniel Best, and its use was demonstrated by a test before a committee selected by this Board, and the perfect ease with which it handled a gang of twelve plows, in dry soil, was noticeable. Its use in the large wheat-growing sections of this State will be a most acceptable adjunct, in both plowing and harvesting seasons.

STAGNATION OF WINE INTERESTS.

The exhibit of California wines made at the recent Paris Exposition received a goodly share of awards, and the character of wines shown were pronounced to be of unusual excellence.

The recent stagnation of our wine interest was occasioned by the fault of the wine makers themselves, whose eager desires to realize quickly, occasioned no doubt in many cases, by insufficient investment of capital, by foisting upon the market an inferior article, not only immatured, but defective in many ways. The decoctions sold for California wine were most abominable, and created a prejudice against our products that came near wrecking one of the principal resources of our State, and by which the maker of good wine became the greatest sufferer.

It is now thought the worst is past, and by coöperation, and free discussion by wine growers in general, conclusions can be arrived at that will not only cure defects of the past, but at the same time stop an "over-production," as it was called, but what really was marketing wines before matured.

The excellence of our table wines when properly handled is not doubted by the most fastidious experts, and if the growers will but take the subject

in hand and market their products in original packages, much of this so called "doctoring" will be obviated and the counterfeit article relegated to obscurity.

Now that an advance in price has taken place, whereby large lots that sold during the depression as low as 6 cents per gallon now bring 10 and 15 cents, with somewhat of a demand, we hope confidence is again restored.

POULTRY CULTURE.

The first duty of the agriculturists of California is to provide food for home consumption. If they cannot accomplish this, there is yet ample opportunities in this calling for additional numbers, providing all do not attempt to cultivate the same crop.

In the classified list of agricultural products of this nation, arranged according to values, meat stands first, corn second, poultry third, dairy products fourth, and wheat next, and in this connection we might say that the development of American dairying exhibits the greatest progress ever made in any branch of agriculture. Its rapid growth and remarkable improvement are a combination of merit difficult to equal.

The application of mechanical skill and inventive genius that accomplished this will, in a like manner, advance any industry in this country.

It is no doubt supposed by many that of the products of the soil California most certainly provides enough for the consumption of her people; but as a fact, of the great commodities named she only provides in sufficient quantity one, viz.: wheat.

The cause we attribute, as heretofore mentioned, to a superabundance of resources; that is to say, our resources greatly exceed the toilers. Take the culture of poultry in California: there is a great lack of interest in this important industry, and being one of such commercial importance as should attract the attention of producers, is it not a surprise that such a state of affairs exist? We select this subject as one of our principal delinquents, into which the newcomer with limited means can embark without fear of depression from competition. Here, where we have every advantage known for the successful culture of poultry, there is a marked difference between supply and demand, and we as yet fail to produce enough for home consumption.

It is a sad commentary upon the productive qualities of our State, and a sadder one on the energy of our people, when we are compelled through lack of interest, and this the whole cause, to import annually over one hundred and fifty carloads of dressed poultry, aggregating over three million pounds, which means a loss to our producers—at 15 cents per pound, a fair valuation—of \$450,000 annually. Then as to the supply of eggs, we do not produce—and this will no doubt be news to many—within fifteen million dozen of what is used. There has been imported into California during the year just closed over \$2,000,000, yes, nearly \$3,000,000 worth of eggs, and what is more surprising these large importations have made but little difference in price to the consumer, thereby showing the demand to be still greater than the supply.

If the poultry raisers of the Eastern and Middle States can pay freight and undersell us in this market, there must be a secret in the business which we should be endeavoring to discover; and if they do not undersell us, so much the worse, as our lack of energy is much more apparent.

The seeming insignificance of the business has no doubt created a prejudice among our agriculturists that causes this state of affairs, and which should be speedily overcome. If the newcomers would take up this indus-

try it might stimulate our own people, and cause them, as it has in other instances, to apply their renewed energy to this most important industry, and give it the commercial standing it merits. It is not like other industries where the consumer must be educated up to its uses; it is simply a question of extended consumption.

A few years since a compilation of values of the different agricultural products of the United States was made by a gentleman interested in poultry culture. His figures were taken from the United States Agricultural Reports of 1882, and are as follows:

Values of Total Products.

Corn	\$784,000,000
Poultry and eggs	560,000,000
Wheat	445,000,000
Hay	370,000,000
Dairy products	256,000,000
Cotton	254,000,000
Oats	182,000,000
Potatoes	95,500,000
Tobacco	43,000,000
Barley	31,000,000
Rye	18,500,000
Buckwheat	8,000,000

He also draws comparisons as follows:

The entire poultry product of the United States was as great as the assessed valuation of all property in California in 1880, and twice that of Texas, and four times the value of Arizona, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming combined. The entire mining products (precious and non-precious) in 1880 was \$218,500,000, or only two fifths the value of poultry.

Reliable statistics are startling, no doubt, but it is the only method by which further development of our resources can be brought about.

Of course there has been some changes in values since the above compilation was made. Dairy interests have very materially advanced, and the same with other products, but none so marked as the dairy.

The old fashioned method of lumping off our yield will not give us the information most required; a new system is necessary, and until the producer adopts one that will enable him to give intelligent reports of his products, we will continue stumbling along in the old guessing rut, not knowing whether or not our expenses exceed the profits.

At a recent convention of the dairymen of New York, the subject of exhaustive tests as to cost of production and yield formed the most important part of the debate.

The speakers urged the members to improve their herds, to make experiments in the feeding and fattening of their stock, to weed out the unprofitable, to select animals of different breeds and subject them to tests as to their relative value for production of milk, and to refrain from waste of time and money on non-producing animals. The "survival of the fittest" was the motto they urged all to follow.

We, of California, are not as yet required to weigh in our feed—the stimulating effect of our land does not yet require this—but let us maintain its vitality by not attempting too much tax upon it to maintain non-productive stock. Breed up, and retain only such animals that possess the desired qualities. We say maintain the quality of stock that makes profitable returns; in this manner you will retain the fertility of your soil for a much longer period.

Until systematic farm management is inaugurated throughout this State, and records kept of products, so long will the producer overlook what to

him seems the smaller, and which, in reality, is the clear profit. Why? Because the cost of production, when known, will be so small as to not be noticeable, and the returns would show an extraordinary amount from the small source, as is shown by the French, who value the poultry industry more than any other nation, and it is claimed that after the Franco-Prussian war this industry aided very materially in the relief of France from financial distress. There every villager and cottager is engaged in the culture of poultry, and there is a constant effort on the part of the public spirited citizen to encourage and increase the production of this important industry.

WHEAT CROP.

The season of 1889 will be remembered as one of the largest milling years the flouring industry has had, although this interest is not as prosperous as the mill owners could wish for. The mills throughout California during the season just closed, have manufactured, as nearly as can be estimated, two million two hundred and seventy-five thousand barrels of flour. This fact is an indication that our wheat yield has been large, as the amount of wheat on hand at commencement of year was not more than an average with other years, considering increase of acreage and yield.

The acreage for 1889 was the largest ever reported, and amounted to three million six hundred thousand acres, of which amount fully three million three hundred thousand acres were harvested.

The wheat crop for 1889 is estimated at about forty million bushels, showing an increase over 1888 of over ten million bushels.

The season of 1889 was very favorable to our wheat interest and a larger yield was looked for, but lack of rain in April set our late sown grain back, and a heavy downpour in May lodged a considerable amount of rank-growth summer fallowed, and other more forward grain. We were, however, not injured by the usual hot, dry north winds. So withal, the season, as far as yield was concerned, may be looked upon as one of our most prosperous.

It is a matter of some inquiry from many quarters, how it is that the farmers of California can afford to raise wheat at prevailing prices, located as we are, so far distant from the important grain markets of the world, and with the price of labor higher than with our great competitors.

To this we answer that our generous soils give such prolific yield, and our peculiar climate admits of the use of the improved harvester and other agricultural machinery, whereby we are enabled to reduce the cost of harvesting to a comparatively light figure. This is the offset to the cheap labor of foreign lands, and enables us to meet all competitors in the production of this mighty staple.

Farther on in this volume will be found, through the courtesy of Mr. T. C. Friedlander, of the San Francisco Produce Exchange, tables giving exports and fluctuations of the market during the past season, as well as other data concerning the wheat and barley crops.

FRUIT CULTURE.

The successful results of the auction plan of sales has caused a very noticeable advancement each year in shipments of our green deciduous fruits to the eastern market. The total number of cars sent during the season of 1889 was two thousand four hundred and thirty-two, an increase over 1888 of over five hundred carloads. Of this number about one thousand six hundred were shipped by the members of the California Fruit

Union, which, in itself, sent about twenty-eight special fruit trains beyond the Rockies during the season. We incorporate herein the annual report of this organization, to which we invite the attention of the reader. Therein will be found facts and figures that will convince the most cautious observer that California is not likely to become an over-producing State in fruit culture.

The increased yield of the older trees, as well as the increase of acreage coming into bearing, gives us an additional output that is distributed at new points by the thorough system of agencies under supervision of the Fruit Union.

The advantage of handling our fruit crop by a systematic organization is apparent, as the product in question is highly perishable, and it is quite necessary to have each day's shipments so regulated as to not cause a glut in any particular market of the same character of fruit, but distributed so as to realize quickly at a profitable figure. Over-production is not nearly as probable to injure this resource of our State as irregular shipping. The distribution of our immense fruit product from this time on is a question that needs attention from the growers themselves. Harmonious action is quite essential.

Because pears are worth a quarter of a cent more a pound on a certain day in New York than in Boston, furnishes no reason why our entire pear crop should be shipped to New York. The system should be so arranged as to not break the price in any particular market, but so regulate the supply that the demand may be kept up at profitable rates.

It is quite natural for the grower, upon picking up the morning paper, and noting sales of the preceding day, to become a little envious of the prices received by his neighbor from the last shipment, and to directly order his lot, that may be in transit, to a point where good prices prevailed during last sales. This, of course, has a tendency to glut that market and make returns unsatisfactory. But by a systematic plan of action, which we believe the Fruit Union desires to carry out, the fruit yield of this State can be handled in a satisfactory manner, that will make the business of fruit culture profitable for many years to come.

We have the world for a market, and the many who have not heretofore been able to partake of California fruit, will be accommodated by an increased yield.

As with raisins. At one time Spain, with a limited acreage in raisin vineyards, was supposed to supply the world. But did she?

How many children, up to the time California began the culture of raisins, saw one except in a confectioner's window? Now, with the immense acreage in bearing in the Counties of Fresno, Merced, Tulare, and Kern, and the thousands of acres susceptible to raisin culture in other portions of the State, giving us yearly an increased yield, the demand is not yet met, and the majority of children east of the Rockies yet look upon the raisin as a dainty luxury.

So we say that with our increased supply, the demand for years is no longer a question of doubt, and with a little judicious management the returns to the producer can each year be augmented.

The progression made in our raisin industry has been marked. The introduction of the Thompson seedless raisin promises to advance it much farther. This raisin is now attracting considerable attention from our growers. It equals in richness either the Muscatel or Sultana, and promises to supplant the Zante currant in our markets, as it is of unusual richness and excellence.

CROP STATISTICS.

We have for years past advocated the establishment of a bureau of crop statistics in connection with this Board, in order that monthly bulletins might issue, giving prospects, yield, and other data of value to the community at large from an authentic source. The subject has been referred to and recommended by the Executive Department of the State, in several messages to the Legislature, bills have been drawn and introduced with this end in view, but as yet no action by that body has resulted. It is useless to attempt without necessary funds the accomplishment of this object. The large area of territory to cover makes it more difficult and expensive than in most of the States. This Society is willing to undertake the management of such a bureau, if funds are available to pay the necessary expenses incidental to this character of work. It is not practicable to undertake this work with any degree of accuracy, unless correspondents are remunerated for their services, and unless such matter is accurate we are far better without it, as inaccurate returns are not only misleading, but dangerous to the community at interest. From our present resources this expense cannot be met by this Board, as all the aid now given us is returned to the people in premiums, thereby offering this much of encouragement to the various callings represented. But we would respectfully ask your Excellency to call the attention of the next Legislature to the importance of this subject and the necessity of action thereon.

INDEBTEDNESS.

The continued increase of exhibitors each year, with the decay of old structures upon the property under the management of this Board, makes our building and improvement account quite an item annually. This state of affairs causes us to use our resources in advance of their receipt, then so manage the business of the Society that it will render sufficient returns to meet our obligations, as it will be remembered no money for this character of work is appropriated by the State.

The State appropriates each year for our aid \$17,500. The premiums paid this year amount to \$17,056 19; the care of the State Exhibition Building for insurance and watchmen is \$2,500. Making a total of \$19,556 19, which necessitated the use of \$2,056 19 from the resources of the Society, that would have otherwise been applied to improvements. That we have been able to keep up the property and continue increasing awards shows that our funds have not been wasted to any extent.

On February 1, 1889, our indebtedness was	\$14,336 97
Expenses to September 1, 1889, exceeded receipts	3,281 16
Expended in building and improvements (net)	7,867 25
Making total indebtedness September 1, 1889	\$25,485 38

At this time, the end of our fiscal year, we find our assets and liabilities as follows:

<i>Liabilities.</i>	
D. O. Mills & Co., loan	\$6,140 86
Bills payable account.....	5,508 31
Stakes due, race accounts.....	4,010 00
Total	\$15,659 17

Assets.

Entrances due, account races	\$2,364 00
Bills receivable	401 66
Due from spring races	87 50
Cash on hand	177 98
	<hr/>
	\$3,031 14

Net indebtedness February 1, 1890	\$12,628 03
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Showing gain for the year to be as follows:

Indebtedness September 1, 1889	\$25,485 38
Indebtedness February 1, 1890	12,628 03
	<hr/>
Gain for 1889	\$12,857 35

RESUMÉ.

We have incorporated herein such subjects as we believe to be of interest to not only our own citizens, but non-residents as well, to whom at all times we are willing to extend such information in our power regarding California's resources.

We have no section to favor, and will give the true standing of any particular locality upon which inquiry may be made. Our interest is California as a whole. Our time and attention is gratuitously given for the encouragement and advancement of her resources located wherever they may be within the confines of her borders, and the successful results each season of the exhibition, in quantity as well as quality of exhibits, leads us to believe that our labors are appreciated.

A progressive spirit now prevails in all agricultural industries, and we but need additional numbers to take advantage of our untold resources. With an increase of population, California can and will attain the foremost place among the States of this Union in agricultural pursuits of all varieties. In the accomplishment of this, we desire to be an able adjunct.

We append our financial statement in detail, to which we invite careful inspection.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

Cash on hand at commencement of year	\$901 31
Total receipts from all sources	103,577 99
	<hr/>
	\$104,479 30
	<hr/>
Total disbursements	\$104,301 32
Cash on hand February 1, 1890	177 98
	<hr/>
	\$104,479 30

CHRISTOPHER GREEN,
President.

EDWIN F. SMITH,
Secretary.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

FEBRUARY 1, 1889, TO JANUARY 31, 1890.

SUMMARY.

RECEIPTS.

1889.		
Feb. 1—Cash balance.....		\$901 31
Rents.....	\$4,242 00	
Race entries, forfeits, etc.....	21,225 00	
Running stakes, 1890-91.....	435 00	
Occident Stake, 1890-91-92.....	1,655 00	
Park and Pavilion receipts during Fair.....	45,994 87	
Premiums and care of building—State warrant.....	17,500 00	
Expense account rebates.....	254 85	
Building and improvement accounts, sale of glass.....	96 10	
Bills payable.....	5,508 31	
Entrances due—collected.....	526 00	
D. O. Mills & Co., current account.....	6,140 86	
		<u>\$103,577 99</u>
		<u>\$104,479 30</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Advertising.....	\$2,212 55	
Building and improvements.....	7,963 35	
Expense account.....	20,571 38	
Premiums paid (exclusive of racing).....	17,056 19	
Race account—purses, added money, stakes, etc.....	30,860 00	
Salaries.....	5,090 00	
Bills payable, account 1888.....	8,028 26	
Insurance.....	1,667 55	
Interest.....	1,769 86	
Entrances due, account races 1889.....	730 00	
Occident Stake, 1889, account collections 1887-88.....	880 00	
California Breeders', account collections 1887-88.....	20 00	
California Derby, account collections 1887-88.....	60 00	
Park and Pavilion receipts, rebates.....	313 00	
Spring meeting, advertising.....	87 50	
D. O. Mills, account overdraft 1888.....	6,991 68	
1890.		
Feb. 1—Cash balance.....	177 98	
		<u>\$104,479 30</u>

RECEIPTS.

1889.		
Feb. 1—Cash balance.....		\$901 31

RENTS.

Park rent, ten months, at \$295.....	\$2,950 00	
Pavilion rent, Pastors' Union.....	200 00	
Pavilion rent, Gilmore's Band.....	100 00	
Park rent, new lease, December and January, at \$346....	692 00	
Pasture rent, August to December 1, 1889.....	200 00	
Pavilion rent, Riding Academy.....	100 00	
		<u>\$4,242 00</u>
Amount carried forward.....		<u>\$5,143 31</u>

Amount brought forward..... \$5,143 31

RACES, 1889.

Race No. 1—Entrances, stakes, and forfeits received.....	\$1,015 00	
2—Entrances, stakes, and forfeits received.....	960 00	
3—Entrances, stakes, and forfeits received.....	540 00	
4—Entrances, stakes, and forfeits received.....	465 00	
5—Entrances, stakes, and forfeits received.....	895 00	
6—Entrances, stakes, and forfeits received.....	795 00	
7—Entrances, stakes, and forfeits received.....	45 00	
8—Entrances, stakes, and forfeits received.....	375 00	
9—Entrances, stakes, and forfeits received.....	750 00	
11—Entrances, stakes, and forfeits received.....	1,600 00	
12—Entrances, stakes, and forfeits received.....	690 00	
13—Entrances, stakes, and forfeits received.....	540 00	
14—Entrances, stakes, and forfeits received.....	185 00	
15—Entrances, stakes, and forfeits received.....	725 00	
16—Entrances, stakes, and forfeits received.....	525 00	
17—Entrances, stakes, and forfeits received.....	840 00	
18—Entrances, stakes, and forfeits received.....	900 00	
19—Entrances, stakes, and forfeits received.....	765 00	
20—Entrances, stakes, and forfeits received.....	285 00	
21—Entrances, stakes, and forfeits received.....	350 00	
22—Entrances, stakes, and forfeits received.....	230 00	
23—Entrances, stakes, and forfeits received.....	30 00	
24—Entrances, stakes, and forfeits received.....	1,000 00	
25—Entrances, stakes, and forfeits received.....	625 00	
27—Entrances, stakes, and forfeits received.....	1,215 00	
28—Entrances, stakes, and forfeits received.....	1,035 00	
29—Entrances, stakes, and forfeits received.....	610 00	
30—Entrances, stakes, and forfeits received.....	660 00	
33—Entrances, stakes, and forfeits received.....	1,300 00	
34—Entrances, stakes, and forfeits received.....	640 00	
Special—Entrances, stakes, and forfeits received.....	75 00	
Special—Entrances, stakes, and forfeits received.....	360 00	
Special—Entrances, stakes, and forfeits received.....	200 00	
		\$21,225 00

RUNNING STAKES, 1890-91.

President's Stake, 1890, payments received.....	\$100 00	
California Breeders' Stake, 1890, declarations received.....	90 00	
California Autumn Stake, 1890, declarations received.....	40 00	
California Annual Stake, 1890, declarations received.....	40 00	
Sunny Slope Stake, 1890, declarations received.....	40 00	
President's Stake, 1891, payments received.....	115 00	
Sunset Stake, 1891, declarations received.....	10 00	
		\$435 00

OCCIDENT STAKES, 1890-1-2.

Payments made in 1889 on Occident for 1890.....	\$340 00	
Payments made in 1889 on Occident for 1891.....	575 00	
Payments made in 1889 on Occident for 1892.....	740 00	
		\$1,655 00

PREMIUMS.

Dec. 31—State warrant.....	\$17,500 00
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EXPENSE.

Sept. 19—Rent from lot opposite Pavilion.....	\$50 00	
21—Sale of straw by Superintendent Hancock.....	5 50	
21—Sale of hay by Williams.....	5 30	
21—Sale of hay by Stoval.....	165 35	
21—Sale of hay to F. H. Burke.....	14 50	
21—Sale of wood to Geo. Boyne.....	8 00	
21—Sale of hay to W. S. Jacobs.....	6 20	
		\$254 85

BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Sale of ribs and glass to B. Leonard.....	\$6 00	
Sale of sash to O. Meldrum.....	19 00	
Sale of glass, etc., to W. T. Luther.....	4 00	
Sale of ribs and glass to Reed & Van Gelder.....	67 10	
		\$96 10

Amount carried forward..... \$46,309 26

Amount brought forward..... \$46,309 26

PARK AND PAVILION RECEIPTS.

Aug. 31—	Life membership, J. E. Mills.....	\$50 00	
Sept. 6—	Life membership, R. P. Weiland.....	50 00	
	6—Life membership, J. W. Johnson.....	50 00	
	9—Life membership, H. A. Hornlein.....	50 00	
	9—Life membership, J. J. Shaver.....	50 00	
	10—Life membership, Jos. A. M. Martin.....	50 00	
	10—Life membership, Theo. G. Eilers.....	50 00	
	10—Life membership, M. A. Howard.....	50 00	
	11—Life membership, G. H. W. Lichthardt.....	50 00	
	11—Life membership, Fred. H. Eilers.....	50 00	
	12—Life membership, L. B. Clark.....	50 00	
	12—Life membership, Frank Hickman.....	50 00	
	12—Life membership, Wm. B. Miller.....	50 00	
	13—Life membership, W. E. Lovdal.....	50 00	
	13—Life membership, E. W. Hale.....	50 00	
Oct. 8—	Life membership, W. J. O'Brien.....	50 00	
			\$800 00
Sept. 9—	Double season tickets.....	\$1,315 00	
	10—Double season tickets.....	1,270 00	
	11—Double season tickets.....	1,465 00	
	12—Double season tickets.....	1,475 00	
	13—Double season tickets.....	635 00	
	14—Double season tickets.....	345 00	
	16—Double season tickets.....	525 00	
	17—Double season tickets.....	235 00	
	18—Double season tickets.....	140 00	
	19—Double season tickets.....	303 00	
	20—Double season tickets.....	39 00	
	21—Double season tickets (Entry Clerks).....	825 00	
			\$8,572 00
Sept. 9—	Single season tickets.....	\$120 00	
	10—Single season tickets.....	171 00	
	11—Single season tickets.....	165 00	
	12—Single season tickets.....	549 00	
	13—Single season tickets.....	174 00	
	14—Single season tickets.....	93 00	
	16—Single season tickets.....	201 00	
	17—Single season tickets.....	102 00	
	18—Single season tickets.....	27 00	
	19—Single season tickets.....	75 00	
	20—Single season tickets.....	7 50	
	21—Single season tickets.....	3 00	
			\$1,687 50
Sept. 9—	Children's tickets.....	\$1 00	
	10—Children's tickets.....	4 00	
	11—Children's tickets.....	6 00	
	12—Children's tickets.....	9 25	
	13—Children's tickets.....	22 25	
	14—Children's tickets.....	34 75	
	16—Children's tickets.....	19 00	
	17—Children's tickets.....	35 50	
	18—Children's tickets.....	36 00	
	19—Children's tickets.....	37 50	
	20—Children's tickets.....	35 50	
	21—Children's tickets.....	28 00	
			\$268 75
Sept. 9—	Single admission tickets.....	\$43 50	
	10—Single admission tickets.....	100 00	
	11—Single admission tickets.....	220 00	
	12—Single admission tickets.....	824 50	
	13—Single admission tickets.....	1,141 00	
	14—Single admission tickets.....	1,372 00	
	16—Single admission tickets.....	1,263 50	
	17—Single admission tickets.....	1,763 50	
	18—Single admission tickets.....	2,189 50	
	19—Single admission tickets.....	3,659 00	
	20—Single admission tickets.....	3,028 50	
	21—Single admission tickets.....	1,842 50	
			\$17,447 50
	Amount carried forward.....		\$75,085 01

Amount brought forward		\$75,085 01
Sept. 12—Grand stand receipts	\$127 00	
13—Grand stand receipts	154 50	
14—Grand stand receipts	195 00	
16—Grand stand receipts	173 50	
17—Grand stand receipts	265 50	
18—Grand stand receipts	264 50	
19—Grand stand receipts	505 00	
20—Grand stand receipts	358 50	
21—Grand stand receipts	219 00	
		<hr/>
		\$2,262 50
Sept. 12—Quarter-stretch badges	\$220 00	
13—Quarter-stretch badges	115 00	
14—Quarter-stretch badges	25 00	
16—Quarter-stretch badges	55 00	
17—Quarter-stretch badges	15 00	
19—Quarter-stretch badges	39 00	
20—Quarter-stretch badges	14 00	
21—Quarter-stretch badges	1 00	
		<hr/>
		\$484 00
Sept. 12—Special stand receipts	\$20 50	
13—Special stand receipts	18 50	
14—Special stand receipts	18 50	
16—Special stand receipts	14 00	
17—Special stand receipts	23 00	
18—Special stand receipts	14 00	
19—Special stand receipts	81 25	
20—Special stand receipts	73 25	
21—Special stand receipts	49 75	
(At office)	33 00	
		<hr/>
		\$345 75
Sept. 12—Carriage badges	\$3 00	
Aug. 16—Pool privileges	10,061 17	
Programme and Park privileges	2,761 50	
Art catalogues and Pavilion privileges	593 20	
Sweepstakes (premiums)	458 00	
Manure privilege	250 00	
		<hr/>
		\$14,126 87

BILLS PAYABLE.

Oct. 4—Richards & Knox, account lumber	\$1,116 65	
Capital Gas Company, account fuel and lights	1,568 30	
Friend & Terry Lumber Company, account lumber	1,202 26	
15—Sacramento Lumber Company, account lumber	878 78	
1890.		
Jan. 21—W. K. Vanderslice & Co., account medals	742 32	
		<hr/>
		\$5,508 31

ENTRANCES DUE.

Mar. 31—Entrance account, 1888, "Ontario"	\$60 00	
July 31—Entrance account, 1886, "Vengeance"	120 00	
Entrance account, 1887, "Travis"	66 00	
Aug. 31—Entrance account, 1888, B. P. Hill	120 00	
Entrance account, 1888, "Hello"	5 00	
Oct. 2—Entrance account, 1886, "Joe Chamberlain"	30 00	
Entrance account, 1886, "Fred Collier"	25 00	
8—Entrance account, 1886, "Jennie B"	100 00	
		<hr/>
		\$526 00

D. O. MILLS & Co.

Jan. 31—Overdraft balance	\$6,140 86	
		<hr/>
		\$6,140 86
		<hr/>
		\$104,479 30

DISBURSEMENTS.

ADVERTISING.

July 31—Placer Republican	\$7 00	
Sept. 20—Spirit of the Times	250 00	
Valley Review	5 00	
Record-Union	293 25	
Sacramento Bee	203 80	
Sacramento Leader	10 00	
		<hr/>
Amount carried forward		\$769 05

	Amount brought forward.....		\$769 05
Sept. 21—	Galt Gazette.....	\$6 00	
	Breeder and Sportsman.....	251 25	
	Pacific Rural Press.....	150 00	
	San Francisco Chronicle.....	138 90	
	San Francisco Call.....	111 60	
	San Francisco Examiner.....	108 00	
	San Francisco Bulletin.....	80 00	
	San Francisco Alta.....	65 00	
	San Francisco Evening Post.....	50 00	
	San Francisco Report.....	50 00	
	San Francisco Argonaut.....	30 00	
	San Francisco News Letter.....	25 00	
	San Francisco Hotel Gazette.....	15 00	
	Oakland Enquirer.....	21 00	
	Oakland Tribune.....	35 00	
	Nevada Transcript.....	15 00	
	Placerville Observer.....	6 00	
	Grass Valley Union.....	8 00	
	Woodland Democrat.....	12 00	
	Woodland Mail.....	12 00	
	Wheatland Four Corners.....	5 00	
	Sutter County Farmer.....	6 00	
	Marysville Appeal.....	14 00	
	Oroville Register.....	15 00	
	Colusa Sun.....	14 00	
	Red Bluff Sentinel.....	15 00	
	Stockton Mail.....	20 00	
	Stockton Independent.....	20 00	
	Merced Express.....	6 00	
	Fresno Expositor.....	10 00	
	Los Angeles Hotel Gazette.....	5 25	
	Vacaville Reporter.....	5 00	
	Santa Cruz Surf.....	7 50	
	Santa Rosa Republican.....	12 00	
	Sonoma Index-Tribune.....	6 00	
	Sonoma Democrat.....	20 00	
	Napa Register.....	15 00	
	Nevada Journal.....	10 00	
	Colusa Sun (account 1888).....	14 00	
	Oakland Times.....	28 00	
	Dixon Tribune.....	6 00	
			\$2,212 55

EXPENSE.

Feb. 1—	H. Hadrick, and team.....	\$80 00	
	2—Coyles Bros., hay.....	61 36	
	4—Estee & Co., legal services.....	250 00	
	11—One half telephone rent at Park.....	27 00	
	14—W. F. Cutler, veterinary.....	30 00	
	26—M. Toomey, straw.....	10 80	
	26—Taxes (new addition).....	42 89	
	28—Sundries in month.....	44 95	
March 4—	Wm. Curtis, plowing, etc., account pasture.....	380 50	
	16—S. D. Bruce, American Stud Book.....	11 00	
	16—C. Hitchcock, losing mount.....	10 00	
	16—Willis & Ray, merchandise.....	13 50	
	16—Mrs. Adams, account Ladies' Department, 1888.....	100 00	
	20—Smith & Muir.....	48 58	
	26—Testimonial.....	535 00	
	30—Whittier, Fuller & Co.....	82 80	
	30—Sundry bills.....	42 90	
April 4—	Telephone rent.....	4 80	
	8—E. P. Cole, legal services.....	250 00	
	30—Sundry bills.....	15 50	
May 4—	Telephone rent.....	4 30	
	18—J. H. Campbell, excavator.....	48 00	
	31—Sundry bills.....	17 00	
June 3—	Taxes.....	60 00	
	6—Telephone rent.....	5 30	
	17—M. Toomey, hay.....	20 60	
	30—Sundry bills.....	35 70	
	Amount carried forward.....	\$2,232 48	\$2,212 55

	Amount brought forward.....	\$2,232 48	\$2,212 55
July	3—Dues paid National Trotting Association.....	156 00	
	3—R. L. Hayes, repairs.....	15 00	
	10—Postage.....	20 90	
	22—O. P. Dodge.....	6 00	
	26—W. R. Strong & Co.....	24 00	
	27—Cleaning annex.....	58 50	
	31—Sundries for month.....	70 30	
	31—H. F. Pierson.....	60 00	
Aug.	8—B. Ruhl, binding books.....	20 00	
	16—Smith & Muir, plumbing.....	61 30	
	21—Labor, account Weinstock, Lubin & Co.....	35 00	
	22—Posting Fair posters.....	6 00	
	26—Water tap for Park.....	8 00	
	30—Elgin soap.....	12 00	
	31—Park payroll, repairs.....	205 50	
	31—Making badges.....	20 00	
	31—Sundry bills.....	42 45	
Sept.	9—H. Hadrick, team at Park.....	50 85	
	13—W. J. Parker, 50 tons and 1,110 pounds hay, at \$11.....	556 10	
	13—Dr. Latham, account report 1887.....	50 00	
	20—W. J. Walter, team at Park.....	104 00	
	21—Parker, hay.....	55 55	
	21—C. W. Aby, race starter.....	90 00	
	23—Mr. Fallis, rent of stalls.....	15 00	
	23—First Artillery Band, music.....	960 00	
	24—Mrs. Shaff, rent of stalls.....	7 50	
	25—B. A. Johnson, Directors' stand.....	456 55	
	24—Green and Hancock, account county exhibits.....	62 00	
	24—W. W. Spurgeon, account labor 1888.....	18 00	
	24—J. Toomey, account transportation ticket clerks.....	35 00	
	24—O. P. Dodge, repairing flags.....	4 00	
	24—W. C. Renfro, sundries.....	1 35	
	30—L. B. Clark, 88 tons and 1,758 pounds straw, at \$6 50.....	545 20	
	30—C. Green, allowance as President.....	200 00	
	30—Sundries, monthly bill.....	89 35	
Oct.	2—J. E. La Rue, 48 tons and 1,315 pounds hay, at \$11.....	529 50	
	4—R. J. Merkeley, 4,270 pounds alfalfa hay, at \$10 per ton.....	21 35	
	George Murray, repairs brickwork, at Park.....	14 00	
	A. M. Smith, plumbing.....	15 00	
	John Rooney, 13 tons and 771 pounds alfalfa hay, at \$10.....	137 70	
	8—Park payroll, repairs.....	397 50	
	10—Huntington-Hopkins Company, merchandise.....	327 38	
	C. H. Krebs, merchandise.....	60 80	
	Telegraph Mills, merchandise.....	8 68	
	W. J. O'Brien, lime and cement.....	57 25	
	Richards & Knox, lumber.....	95 82	
	Capital Gas Company, electric and gas lights, engineer and fireman.....	1,568 30	
	Friend & Terry Lumber Company, lumber.....	61 33	
	A. J. Muir, plumbing, Park.....	126 24	
	A. J. Muir, plumbing, Pavilion.....	218 70	
	Grangers Business Association, merchandise.....	190 25	
	Pacific Electrical Works, merchandise.....	20 25	
	Mrs. Yule, rent of lot.....	40 00	
	C. A. Neale, account of Leader.....	40 00	
	W. Gardner, sundries.....	71 50	
	Green and Hancock, county exhibits.....	150 00	
	J. E. Hobbie, pooling clerk.....	75 00	
	John Lafferty, cartage.....	97 50	
	O. Kai & Co., merchandise.....	7 00	
	S. Loorya, merchandise.....	37 50	
	Pioneer Box Factory, boxes.....	41 50	
	Phoenix Mill, feed.....	109 56	
	Whittier, Fuller & Co., merchandise.....	38 45	
	C. A. Sawtelle, rent of cases.....	12 00	
	Waterhouse & Lester, rings.....	3 00	
	J. Oschner, tubs.....	32 00	
	Gattmann & Wilson, merchandise.....	76 28	
	L. Winter, cut for advertisement.....	12 00	
	Dale & Co., badges.....	5 25	
	L. L. Lewis, ice box.....	9 35	
	Amount carried forward.....	\$11,061 82	\$2,212 55

	Amount brought forward	\$11,061 82	\$2,212 55
Oct. 10—	William McLaughlin, freight and cartage	184 15	
	Weinstock, Lubin & Co., sundries	580 00	
	Morris & Kennedy, merchandise	5 75	
	Winterburn & Co., electros	12 75	
	I. de Turk, merchandise	40 00	
	J. W. Wilson, horse hire	82 00	
	William Caswell, bill posting	104 80	
	H. C. Chipman, signs	29 00	
	A. A. Van Voorhies, merchandise	8 10	
	A. S. Hopkins & Bro., merchandise	58 50	
	L. & L., merchandise	17 13	
	Sullivan, Kelly & Co., merchandise	95 51	
	Pittsburg Coal Company, coal	125 10	
	Kahn & Co., merchandise	54 00	
	Kullman, Salz & Co., tanbark	90 00	
	George Boyne, decorator	330 00	
	W. C. Renfro, labor, Park	32 70	
			<hr/> \$12,911 31

PARK PAYROLL.

Oct. 8—	A. G. Folger, Assistant Superintendent	\$90 00	
	W. F. Preston, clerk of course	45 00	
	H. M. La Rue, Jr., entry clerk	75 00	
	Jas. C. Kelly, chief ticket clerk	45 00	
	B. Hancock, assistant ticket clerk	27 00	
	Albert Pait, assistant ticket clerk	27 00	
	Geo. Waldron, membership ticket clerk	60 00	
	E. M. Atkinson, assistant membership ticket clerk	22 50	
	Ralph Hoyt, special stand ticket clerk	22 50	
	J. R. La Rue, groom badge clerk	30 00	
	Jas. B. Stoval, forage clerk	42 00	
	Chas. H. Merry, blackboard clerk	18 00	
	Geo. Hamilton, blackboard clerk	18 00	
	Geo. Bovyer, milk test clerk	14 00	
	L. Shelton, assistant blackboard clerk	10 00	
	C. E. Daly, weighmaster	37 50	
	T. T. Burnett, doorkeeper	45 00	
	C. B. Herndon, doorkeeper	45 00	
	Jerome Myers, doorkeeper	45 00	
	J. F. Kelly, gatekeeper	45 00	
	Jno. Shellars, gatekeeper	45 00	
	C. J. Cox, Chief Marshal	67 50	
	E. Sims, Assistant Marshal	45 00	
	M. Judge, Assistant Marshal	45 00	
	L. A. Spurgeon, Assistant Marshal	45 00	
	L. Whitney, Judges' stand	36 00	
	C. Ginnochio, stairman grand stand	20 00	
	F. B. Grant, stairman grand stand	22 50	
	M. H. Blue, stairman grand stand	22 50	
	F. T. Phillips, stairman grand stand	22 50	
	C. W. Greenlaw, stairman Judges' stand	18 00	
	Paul Maslin, stairman special stand	22 50	
	Frank Dray, stairman Directors' stand	18 00	
	H. S. Beals, usher special stand	18 00	
	S. C. Clow, ticket taker	22 50	
	Wm. Craig, ticket taker	22 50	
	J. G. Boggs, ticket taker	22 50	
	F. Trainor, ticket taker	22 50	
	J. M. Sullivan, special detective	45 00	
	Ed. Reilly, special detective	22 50	
	R. H. Newton, quarter-stretch	45 00	
	M. J. Sullivan, quarter-stretch gate	18 00	
	R. C. May, quarter-stretch gate	18 00	
	Geo. Ritchie, quarter-stretch gate	20 00	
	A. Foley, exit gate	22 50	
	Wm. Foote, assistant exit gate	22 50	
	Dan Foley, track entrance gate	27 00	
	A. Greer, back gate	18 00	
	E. Dole, paddock	27 00	
	Benj. Shields, assistant paddock	18 00	
	D. B. Coon, inside track gate	18 00	
	Amount carried forward	<hr/> \$1,522 50	<hr/> \$15,123 86

	Amount brought forward.....	\$1,522 50	\$15,123 86
Oct. 8—	Jno. Kofford, police.....	18 00	
	C. Shick, police.....	18 00	
	T. J. King, police.....	18 00	
	T. J. McNiff, police.....	18 00	
	H. McCormick, police.....	18 00	
	John Ward, police.....	18 00	
	Thomas Burns, police.....	18 00	
	P. Brogan, police.....	18 00	
	U. G. Wilson, police.....	18 00	
	Henry Myers, police.....	18 00	
	Ed. McGraw, police.....	18 00	
	J. A. Scott, police.....	18 00	
	M. Eagan, police.....	18 00	
	P. J. Brown, police.....	18 00	
	James Patterson, police.....	18 00	
	A. H. Foote, police.....	18 00	
	R. H. Stafford, police.....	6 00	
	W. W. Spurgeon, police.....	18 00	
	J. J. Heffernan, police.....	18 00	
	C. V. Garrett, poultry watch.....	27 50	
	Wm. Norman, day hay watch.....	37 50	
	C. Jackson, night hay watch.....	37 50	
	W. Walters, hay delivery, team.....	60 00	
	W. Walters, assistant hay delivery.....	28 00	
	M. G. Wilkinson, night watch from July 22.....	160 00	
	Henry Guthrie, fire watch.....	30 00	
	P. O'Meara, fire watch.....	33 00	
	P. H. Coffey, fire watch.....	33 00	
	Wm. Scanlan, extra on stairs.....	6 00	
	Robert Sullivan, ticket seller.....	13 50	
	Robert Bowers, ticket seller.....	13 50	
	James Toomey, ticket seller.....	13 50	
	C. G. Lansing, ticket seller.....	13 50	
	A. Roblin, ticket seller.....	13 50	
	Arthur Spencer, ticket seller.....	13 50	
	H. G. Williams, ticket seller.....	13 50	
	A. Grubbs, rear porter grand stand.....	22 00	
	B. Bullard, cleaning outside gate.....	22 00	
	Joseph Williams, cleaning outside gate.....	22 00	
	H. Hadrick, team and helper to trackman.....	123 00	
	J. W. Cox, team.....	16 00	
	R. C. Ferguson, contract cleaning grand stand.....	80 00	
	W. C. Renfro, carpenter.....	57 00	
	J. Wells, laborer.....	36 00	
	J. Webster, laborer.....	23 40	
	C. Brown, laborer.....	3 40	
	Thos. Minor, laborer.....	4 00	
	Wm. Todd, laborer.....	6 80	
	J. H. Majer, laborer.....	3 80	
	Jos. Truman, laborer.....	4 20	
	Wm. Duffy, laborer.....	4 60	
	Jno. Ireland, laborer.....	14 50	
			\$2,942 20

PAVILION PAYROLL.

Oct. 8—	Norton Bush, Superintendent Art Gallery.....	\$250 00	
	O. P. Dodge, Assistant Superintendent.....	138 00	
	Jno. S. Miller, Financial Secretary.....	100 00	
	W. W. Greer, entry clerk.....	90 00	
	J. F. Slater, entry clerk.....	90 00	
	Sam. Blair, entry clerk.....	88 00	
	J. J. McCarty, chief ticket clerk.....	60 00	
	Fred. Gilman, assistant ticket clerk.....	36 00	
	Alfred Trainor, assistant ticket clerk.....	36 00	
	A. Kiethley, doorkeeper.....	50 25	
	C. S. Sprague, doorkeeper.....	48 00	
	H. Williams, doorkeeper.....	42 00	
	T. T. Burnett.....	9 00	
	C. B. Herndon.....	9 00	
	T. Pockman.....	41 25	
	H. B. Bagwell.....	31 00	
	Amount carried forward.....	\$1,118 50	\$18,066 06

	Amount brought forward	\$1,118 50	\$13,098 06
Oct.	2—Mrs. Johnson, ladies' room	26 00	
	Miss J. Whaley, arranging cases	52 50	
	Pat. Nash, fire watch	30 00	
	C. Schucke, fire watch and labor	55 50	
	C. B. Herradon, laborer	37 00	
	Jno. Ireland, laborer	17 00	
	E. Addison, laborer	62 25	
	W. M. Smith, laborer	62 50	
	F. Nold, laborer	58 00	
	Jno. Haggerty, laborer	58 75	
	Thos. Pryor, laborer	64 75	
	Fred. Karcher, laborer	62 00	
	James Karaden, laborer	71 75	
	Jno. McGuire, laborer	47 75	
	Chas. Standish, laborer	46 75	
	Fred. Hornsberger, laborer	48 00	
	V. Moreno, laborer	48 00	
	R. M. Whaley, laborer	52 75	
	Wm. Roethlis, laborer	46 00	
	L. Moreno, laborer	38 75	
	Wm. Forster, laborer	34 75	
	Chas. Lowe, laborer	22 50	
	J. S. George, laborer	32 50	
	Nat. Christopher, laborer	7 50	
	A. J. Mair, gas man	20 00	
	H. F. Smith, watchman	35 00	
	H. F. Smith, Art Gallery	20 00	
	Wm. Jorgensen, Art Gallery	55 00	
	P. Memegoena, Art Gallery	38 75	
	R. D. Graham, laborer, pictures	6 75	
	Geo. D. Boyne, laborer, pictures	9 00	
	Horace Boyne, laborer, pictures	3 00	
	W. J. Gove, carpenter	22 50	
	Messenger boy	6 00	
	H. G. Williams, ticket seller	1 50	
	J. F. Bohn, carpenter, Machinery Hall	45 50	
	J. G. Cox, carpenter, Machinery Hall	48 00	
	C. Lightfoot, carpenter, Machinery Hall	78 00	
	H. P. Pierson, superintendent, Machinery Hall	52 00	
	W. G. Holt, night watch, Machinery Department	37 50	
	W. S. Down, carpenter, Machinery Department	13 50	
	W. F. Gove, carpenter, Machinery Department	13 50	
	Thos. Kane, laborer, Machinery Department	47 50	
	Fred. Nold, laborer, Machinery Department	42 50	
	O. McPadden, laborer, Machinery Department	31 00	
	J. R. Nott, laborer, Machinery Department	33 75	
	A. W. Lampong, laborer, Machinery Department	30 00	
	Forrest Johnson, laborer, Machinery Department	28 00	
	E. C. Cook, laborer, Machinery Department	37 50	
	A. C. Gifford, fireman, laborers	56 50	
			\$3,095 00

EXPENSES CONTINUED.

Oct.	12—T. Lewis, excavating	\$195 00	
	21—J. E. Bohn, moving fence, Pavilion	15 30	
	Sacramento Lumber Co., merchandise	202 22	
	J. R. Wells, drains at Park	10 00	
	M. M. Estee, merchandise	68 00	
	21—J. Lewis, hay	17 15	
	T. Kane, labor on fence	13 00	
	Sundries for October	63 50	
Nov.	1—E. P. Cole, legal expenses	152 00	
	4—G. De Kay, hay, team at Park	21 17	
	9—W. S. Wilginson, watchman at Park	71 75	
	11—Park payroll, Wm. Williamson	27 00	
	Miss M. Hanson, sewing diplomas	35 50	
	Lee Stanley, horse hire	5 00	
	13—Capital Furniture Co., repairs	43 50	
	22—Wells & Kay, merchandise	4 00	
	30—Sundries for month	18 35	
Dec.	2—Union Ice Co.	58 00	
	Amount carried forward	\$1,090 44	\$21,101 06

	Amount brought forward.....	\$1,080 44	\$21,101 06
Dec. 7—	J. F. Hill, annual account.....	174 24	
18—	G. T. Palmer, hay for team.....	11 75	
19—	Wm. Curtis, use of team.....	10 50	
20—	W. E. Doan, stenographer.....	20 00	
26—	H. S. Crocker, lithographing account.....	20 00	
30—	Friend & Terry Lumber Co., lumber for Park.....	3 35	
31—	Sundries for month.....	13 25	
Jan. 2—	H. S. Crocker & Co., merchandise.....	14 40	
	J. A. Cunningham, Machinery Hall.....	10 04	
	Huntington-Hopkins Co., merchandise.....	7 95	
	Van Voorhies & Co., merchandise.....	10 75	
	Win. J. Davis, county exhibit report.....	50 00	
	J. A. M. Martin, merchandise.....	43 55	
10—	Capital Gas Co., fuel for office.....	17 25	
	Geo. O. Bates, use of horse.....	15 00	
	Steinigger, W., & Co, mounting posters.....	77 50	
16—	H. Leimback, hay for team.....	12 90	
31—	Sundries for month.....	90 00	
			\$1,682 87

PREMIUMS.

Mar. 30—	Account 1888.....	\$120 00	
April 12—	R. E. Gogings, account 1888.....	3 00	
May *—	H. Casey, account 1888.....	30 00	
July 26—	Geo. A. Pierce, account 1888.....	15 00	
Aug. 8—	W. F. Peterson, account 1888.....	3 00	
15—	S. Tryon, account 1888.....	5 00	
Sept. 23—	Isaac Lea, account 1888.....	6 00	
	J. H. Glide, account 1888.....	10 00	
Oct. 8—	First Department—Horses, mules, and jacks.....	3,227 50	
	First Department—Cattle.....	3,232 50	
	First Department—Sheep.....	473 25	
	First Department—Goats.....	178 12	
	First Department—Swine.....	628 00	
	First Department—Poultry.....	250 00	
	Second Department—Machinery, etc.....	862 00	
	Third Department—Textile fabrics.....	630 00	
	Fourth Department—Mechanical products.....	792 00	
	Fifth Department—Agricultural products.....	798 00	
	Sixth Department—Fruits.....	1,060 00	
	Seventh Department—Fine arts.....	1,082 50	
	Eighth Department—County exhibits.....	2,500 00	
	Miss A. Kemler, second premium ladies' tournament.....	70 00	
	Miss May LeMay, third premium ladies' tournament.....	55 00	
	Mrs. J. M. Collier, fourth premium ladies' tournament.....	40 00	
	Miss C. McIntosh, fifth premium ladies' tournament.....	35 00	
	Miss T. Dixon, sixth premium ladies' tournament.....	30 00	
	Miss M. Miller, seventh premium ladies' tournament.....	25 00	
	Miss E. Bradley, eighth premium ladies' tournament.....	20 00	
	Mrs. C. A. Ware, ninth premium ladies' tournament.....	15 00	
	Mrs. E. (special).....	10 00	
	Miss May LeMay (special).....	50 00	
	Miss F. (special).....	10 00	
Dec. 23—	Wm. Johnston, Fifth Department.....	20 00	
1890.			
Jan. 21—	W. K. Vanderslice, medals.....	752 32	
			\$17,056 19

RACES—1890.

Race No.	1—Stakes.....	\$1,015 00	
	2—Purse.....	1,200 00	
	3—Purse.....	900 00	
	4—Stakes and added money.....	815 00	
	5—Stakes and added money.....	1,405 00	
	6—Handicap.....	1,195 00	
	7—Selling purse.....	700 00	
	8—Stakes and added money.....	925 00	
	9—Stakes and added money.....	1,000 00	
	11—Purse.....	1,000 00	
	12—Stakes and added money.....	1,040 00	
	13—Stakes and added money.....	940 00	
	Amount carried forward.....	\$11,700 00	\$30,940 12

	Amount brought forward.....	\$11,700 00	\$39,840 12
Race No. 14—	Stakes and added money	485 00	
15—	Stakes and added money	1,225 00	
16—	Stakes	525 00	
17—	Purse	1,200 00	
18—	Purse	1,000 00	
19—	Stakes and added money	1,265 00	
20—	Stakes and added money	685 00	
21—	Stakes and added money	700 00	
22—	Stakes and added money	530 00	
23—	Purse	300 00	
24—	Purse	1,000 00	
25—	Stakes and added money	1,025 00	
27—	Stakes and added money	1,815 00	
28—	Stakes and added money	1,335 00	
29—	Stakes and added money	910 00	
30—	Stakes and added money	1,160 00	
31—	Purse	250 00	
33—	Purse	1,000 00	
34—	Purse	800 00	
Gentlemen's Race—	Purse	250 00	
Special—	Purse	1,200 00	
Special—	Purse	500 00	
			\$30,860 00

BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENTS.

July 31—	H. F. Pierson, Superintendent Pavilion work.....	\$75 00	
Aug. 8—	J. Hadrick, gravel for Machinery Hall.....	22 50	
	Labor, account Machinery Hall.....	85 80	
15—	Carle & Croly, repairing Pavilion roof.....	2,250 00	
21—	Labor, Pavilion engine.....	47 40	
26—	Gravel, account Machinery Hall.....	69 25	
31—	Labor, account new stalls, Park.....	621 00	
Sept. 24—	H. F. Pierson, account salary, Park and Pavilion.....	148 00	
Oct. 4—	George Murray, brickwork on new stalls.....	405 00	
8—	Labor, account new stalls, Park.....	148 60	
	Painting new stalls, Park.....	273 99	
10—	Huntington-Hopkins Company, merchandise.....	166 30	
	C. H. Krebs & Co., merchandise.....	60 00	
	Telegraph Mill, merchandise.....	25 06	
	W. J. O'Brien, merchandise.....	99 00	
	Richards & Knox, merchandise.....	1,020 83	
	Friend & Terry Lumber Company, merchandise.....	1,140 93	
	Bassett & Minford, merchandise.....	174 05	
	Whittier, Fuller & Co., merchandise.....	90 00	
	Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, merchandise.....	26 50	
	L. P. Degen, merchandise.....	301 19	
21—	Sacramento Lumber Company, merchandise.....	616 56	
	Root, Neilson & Co., account Machinery Hall.....	96 45	
			\$7,963 35

INSURANCE.

July 10—	W. R. Felter & Co., agents, insurance premium on Park.....	\$93 75	
13—	C. H. Denton, agent, insurance premium on Park.....	50 00	
15—	L. C. Chandler, agent, insurance premium on Park.....	90 00	
16—	A. Leonard & Son, agents, insurance premium on Park.....	116 25	
23—	Brand, Campbell & Co., agents, insurance premium on Park.....	60 00	
27—	J. E. Mills, agent, insurance premium on Park.....	60 00	
31—	F. Hickman, agent, insurance premium on Park.....	103 75	
Aug. 8—	A. C. Sweetser & Co., agents, insurance premium on Park.....	103 80	
	J. M. Milliken, agent, insurance premium on Park.....	20 00	
12—	H. J. Goethe, agent, insurance premium on Park.....	112 50	
	E. K. Alsip, agent, insurance premium on Park.....	90 00	
	Joseph Wiseman, agent, insurance premium on Park.....	60 00	
	H. Kimbrough, agent, insurance premium on Park.....	40 00	
Sept. 30—	W. P. Coleman, agent, insurance premium on Park.....	245 00	
Oct. 23—	J. N. Porter, agent, insurance premium on Park.....	150 00	
Nov. 26—	Sun Insurance Co. of S. F., insurance premium on Park.....	212 50	
Dec. 3—	Carl Strobel, agent, insurance premium on Park.....	60 00	
			\$1,667 55
	Amount carried forward.....		\$80,331 02

Amount brought forward..... \$80,331 02

INTEREST.

July 10—	W. K. Vanderslice & Co., on draft.....	\$39 41	
Aug. 1—	D. O. Mills & Co., to July 1, 1889.....	206 63	
15—	Carle & Croly, on due bill.....	35 00	
Sept. 30—	Richards & Knox, on note.....	254 60	
	Sullivan, Kelly & Co., on note.....	76 90	
	Friend & Terry Lumber Company, on note.....	81 38	
Oct. 2—	Sacramento Lumber Company, on note.....	89 42	
10—	Huntington-Hopkins Company, on note.....	43 32	
Dec. 26—	California State Bank, on note.....	506 42	
31—	D. O. Mills & Co., July first to January first.....	436 78	
			\$1,769 86

SALARIES.

Edwin F. Smith, Secretary.....	\$2,400 00	
A. J. Hopper, Assistant Secretary.....	300 00	
James Muir, Janitor.....	900 00	
H. Clock, Watchman.....	600 00	
P. D. Gunter, Trackman.....	650 00	
H. H. Hummel, Typewriter, 8 months at \$30.....	240 00	
		\$5,090 00

BILLS PAYABLE.

July 31—	W. K. Vanderslice & Co., account 1888.....	\$965 04	
Sept. 30—	Sullivan-Kelly Company, account 1888.....	961 30	
	Friend & Terry Lumber Company, account 1888.....	1,017 25	
	Richards & Knox, account 1888.....	3,182 61	
Oct. 5—	Sacramento Lumber Company, account 1888.....	1,360 58	
10—	Huntington-Hopkins Company, account 1888.....	541 48	
			\$8,028 26

ENTRANCES DUE.

Oct. 23—	J. E. Fallon, on "Birdcatcher".....	\$30 00	
	A. Boucher, on "J H".....	140 00	
	J. R. Hodson, on "Artist".....	100 00	
	J. R. Hodson, on "Bracelet".....	100 00	
	J. R. Hodson, on "Johnnie Skelton".....	140 00	
	A. McFadyen, on "Redwood".....	100 00	
	S. B. Emerson, on "Maggie E".....	120 00	
			\$730 00

OCCIDENT STAKE.

For 1889—	Account collections made 1887-8.....	\$880 00
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RUNNING STAKES.

For 1889—	California Breeders, collection of 1887-8.....	\$20 00
For 1889—	California Derby, collection of 1887-8.....	60 00
		\$80 00

PARK AND PAVILION RECEIPTS.

Rebates, account privileges and life memberships.....	\$313 00
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SPRING MEETING.

Money advanced for advertisement bills.....	\$87 50
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D. O. MILLS & Co.

1890.	Paid overdraft of 1888.....	\$6,991 68	
Jan. 31—	Cash balance.....	\$177 98	
			\$104,479 30

PARK AND PAVILION DAILY RECEIPTS.

	Pavilion.	Park.
Sept. 9—Ticket sales	\$1,479 50	-----
10—Ticket sales	1,545 00	-----
11—Ticket sales	1,856 00	-----
12—Ticket sales	1,388 25	\$1,840 00
13—Ticket sales	894 50	1,365 75
14—Ticket sales	1,000 00	1,083 25
16—Ticket sales	1,098 00	1,153 00
17—Ticket sales	1,039 00	1,400 50
18—Ticket sales	1,355 75	1,315 25
19—Ticket sales	1,660 75	3,039 00
20—Ticket sales	1,275 00	2,281 25
21—Ticket sales	913 50	1,229 75
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Entry clerk certificates	\$15,505 25	\$14,707 75
Privileges, programmes, etc.	400 00	425 00
Office collections, account life membership, sweepstakes, seats, etc.	593 20	13,072 67
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	\$16,898 45	\$29,096 42

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

DR.

Balance February 1, 1889	\$14,336 97	
Profit and loss, account entrances due	100 00	
Building and improvements	7,963 35	
Insurance	1,667 55	
Salaries	5,090 00	
Expenses	20,571 38	
Premiums	17,056 19	
Races	9,635 00	
Park and Pavilion receipts, rebates	339 00	
Interest	1,769 86	
Advertising	2,212 55	
	<hr/>	\$80,741 85

CR.

Rent	\$4,242 00	
Park and Pavilion receipts	46,020 87	
Premiums	17,500 00	
Building and improvements	96 10	
Expense	254 85	
Liabilities February 1, 1890	12,628 03	
	<hr/>	\$80,741 85

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society held their annual meeting at the Secretary's office on Friday, January 31, 1890. Present—Directors Hancock, Cox, Finigan, Singletary, Chase, La Rue, Shippee, DeLong, and President Green.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Citrus Fair Committee of the Sixth Congressional District made the following report:

MR. PRESIDENT: Your committee on the Citrus Fair of the Sixth Congressional District met at this office on December 23, 1889, with the following members present: Directors Hancock, Swan, Chase, La Rue, and Green.

A communication from the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce was received, in which this committee was notified that the local committee, selected by a Convention held in Los Angeles on or about November first, had failed to act, and that the Chamber of Commerce had met and selected another committee, and would respectfully ask the committee of the State Board to indorse their action and permit them to select a Superintendent.

Director Chase moved that the action of the Chamber of Commerce be confirmed in the appointment of the local committee of management, and that said committee be permitted to name an Assistant Superintendent.

Director Swan moved as an amendment, to indorse the committee named by the Chamber of Commerce, and to grant their request to appoint a Superintendent, and that Mr. Hancock be named as managing Director to represent this Board.

Director La Rue moved as a substitute for both motions that the appointment of the committee named by the Chamber of Commerce be confirmed, and that they be permitted to name their Superintendent, and that this committee of the State Board appoint a sub-committee of management, to consist of Messrs. Hancock, Green, and Carr, to represent this Board.

The question being upon the substitute offered, the same was lost by the following vote: AYES—La Rue, 1; NOES—Swan, Chase, Shippee, and Green, 4; present, but not voting, Director Hancock.

The question recurring on Mr. Swan's amendment, it was adopted by the following vote: AYES—Swan, Chase, and Green, 3; NOES—La Rue, 1; present, but not voting, Directors Hancock and Shippee.

Director La Rue then moved that a committee of three from this committee be named as a Finance Committee on the Citrus Fair.

The motion was adopted by the following vote: AYES—Swan, Chase, La Rue, Shippee, and Green.

Whereupon the Chair named as such committee Messrs. La Rue, Shippee, and Chase.

The following resolution was then directed to be sent to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, in compliance with the action of this Board:

"WHEREAS, The Committee of Management for the Citrus Fair of the Sixth Congressional District, named by the Convention held in Los Angeles on November first, have failed to act; and whereas, the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles has notified this Board of the delay, and has suggested the following named gentlemen, to wit: F. Edward Gray of Alhambra, F. A. Miller of Riverside, J. A. McComas of Pomona, H. K. Snow of Santa Ana, F. A. Kimball of San Diego, Eugene Germain and A. H. Denker of Los Angeles, to act as a local Executive Committee, with power to transact all business connected with the Fair, under the general supervision of the State Board, and to elect a Superintendent; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the appointment of the above named committee by the Chamber of Commerce be confirmed and their request to elect a Superintendent be granted, and that G. W. Hancock be named as the managing Director, to represent this Board; and further

"Resolved, That a committee of three, consisting of Directors La Rue, Shippee, and Chase, be named as a Finance Committee of said Fair."

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

President Green reported the following business had been transacted by the Executive Committee since the last meeting of the Board.

Director Chase moved that the books of the Secretary be expeted from the time of the last report, December 31, 1887, to and including the present fiscal year. So ordered.

Upon motion, the President was empowered to name the expert. After consultation with the committee, Mr. J. M. La Rue, of Stockton, was selected as expert.

Upon motion of Director Chase, the State Fair for 1890 was set for the second Monday in September, to continue two weeks, September eighth to twentieth. Racing, nine days, commencing on the first Thursday.

The report was received and approved by the Board.

SUPERINTENDENT HANCOCK.

Superintendent Hancock's report of the result of the Citrus Fair, held at Oroville, was received, filed, and ordered in the report.

RESIGNATION.

To the honorable the State Board of Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN: The Sixth Congressional District now having a representative on this Board, that I believe would be satisfactory to the people of that section as Superintendent of the California State Citrus Fair to be held in Los Angeles; therefore I tender my resignation of that office in favor of Mr. Richard Gird, of Chino. I do this for the best interest of the parties most directly interested.

Respectfully,

G. W. HANCOCK.

Upon motion, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, Director Hancock having resigned the position of Superintendent of the Citrus Fair for the Sixth Congressional District, and it being important that the position should be at once filled; and whereas, information has been received from the Executive office that Richard Gird, Esq., will be appointed February first upon this Board; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President be and is hereby empowered, upon receiving official notification of the qualification of said Richard Gird as Director, to appoint him, the said Gird, Superintendent of the Citrus Fair for the Sixth Congressional District, vice G. W. Hancock, resigned.

EXPERT'S REPORT.

SACRAMENTO, January 31, 1890.

Hon. CHRIS. GREEN, President State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Cal.:

SIR: In response to your communication of the twenty-eighth ult., requesting me to "expert" the books and accounts of the Secretary of your society for the fiscal years of 1888 and 1889, I have to say that I have complied with your request, by making a thorough examination of all the financial transactions of your Secretary, from the date of my former "experting" of the same, viz.: January 1, 1888, up to and including this date.

I find that any little clerical errors and omissions occurring during the fiscal year ending January 1, 1889, to have been corrected, and the balance sheet to be complete, and in full accord with the final ledger.

I find the same to be true as to the accounts for the fiscal year ending January 31, 1890, with two exceptions, viz.: pages 1 and 2, of voucher No. 191, is charged to expense account at \$137 30, while it shows payments duly acknowledged of \$147 30; a difference of \$10 in favor of the Secretary.

Voucher No. 197 authorizes the payment of \$493 68, while cash was credited with but \$393 68; a difference of \$100 in favor of the Secretary on final settlement. These errors have been corrected, and the balance sheet for the year named is complete. All the supplementary books and accounts agree with the final ledger.

I do not think it necessary to submit newly made balance sheets herewith, for the reason that you have them from your Secretary and in print.

Considering the amount of business done, the detail of clerical work, and the many hands moneys of the Society must perforce pass through, the resulting balance sheets are a model of neatness and accuracy, and a credit to your Secretary.

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. LA RUE,
Expert.

Upon motion the foregoing report was accepted.

A communication was received from the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, calling the Board's attention to the dereliction of the district agricultural associations in sending proper reports and statistics in detail, of the agricultural products of their respective districts, and asking that the State Board take some action with reference thereto.

The communication was filed and the Secretary directed to request the district agricultural associations to make more extended reports than have been the custom.

The annual report of the Board to the Governor of the State, and the Secretary's financial statement for the fiscal year ending January 31, 1890, were then read, adopted, and ordered to print.

After the consideration of other matters of minor importance, the Board proceeded to organize for 1890.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Board of 1890 is composed of the same members, with the exception of Hon. C. F. Swan of Santa Barbara, who was succeeded by Hon. Richard Gird of San Bernardino County.

The election of President being the first order of business, Director Hancock nominated Hon. Christopher Green of Sacramento. There being no other nominations, the election of Mr. Green was made unanimous.

Mr. Green, upon taking the chair, thanked the Board for the indorsement given his last administration by his reelection. He promised to devote himself to the duties of the office during this term, and at the end thereof would cheerfully relinquish the chair to the next member selected by the Board as his successor, believing that two terms as President was a sufficient length of time for any one member to serve.

The next order of business being the election of Superintendent of Pavilion, Hon. H. M. La Rue was unanimously reelected. The same order was made respecting Hon. G. W. Hancock, Superintendent of Park.

Hon. J. D. Carr was selected to attend the congress of the National Trotting Association, to be held in Buffalo, N. Y., February 13, 1890.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

President Green named the following special committees:

ON PARK PREMIUM LIST—Directors Hancock, Cox, and Singletary.

ON PAVILION PREMIUM LIST—Directors Shippee, La Rue, and DeLong.

ON SPEED PROGRAMME—Directors Chase, Shippee, La Rue, DeLong, and Hancock.

Upon motion, President Green was added.

Upon motion of Director La Rue, members of the Board of Directors were prohibited from exhibiting live stock in competition for premiums offered by this society.

It was made a rule of this Board, that all stock for exhibition other than that from the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington, must be in this State by July first of each year.

The usual two, three, and four-year old trotting stakes were ordered to be opened and closed March fifteenth, with the Secretary.

Upon motion of Director La Rue, the details for the spring meeting of 1890 were referred to the Executive Committee, with power to act.

A communication was received from the American Association of Short-horn Breeders, offering special prizes to encourage the dairy qualities of

shorthorns, and asking the State Board of Agriculture to incorporate the same in their regular schedule of premiums.

Upon motion, the offer was accepted, and the Premium List Committee directed to insert the same in the premium list for 1890.

President Green then named the following members on standing committees:

FINANCE—Cox, Shippee, La Rue, Chase, and Mr. President.

PRINTING—Boggs, Singletary, DeLong, Mr. President, and Secretary.

LIBRARY—La Rue, Gird, Hancock, and Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Mr. President, Hancock, Shippee, La Rue, and Chase.

After the consideration of other business relating to the Fair of 1890, the Board adjourned.

EXHIBITS AT THE FAIR—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Color.	Name.	Sire.	Dam.	Owner.	Residence.
CLASS I—THOROUGHBRED HORSES.					
<i>Stallions—Four years old and over.</i>					
Bay	St. Savior	Folus	War Song, by War Dance.	Guenoc St'k Farm	Lake County.
Brown	Greenback (imp.)	Dollar	Music, by Stockwell	Guenoc St'k Farm	Lake County.
Bay	Friar Tuck	Hermie	Romping Girl	Langtry Farm	Lake County.
<i>Stallions—Two years old.</i>					
Chestnut	Major Ban	King Ban	Hearsay	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
<i>Stallions—One year old.</i>					
Bay	Parapet	Bulwark	Netty Brady	W. M. Murry	Sacramento.
Chestnut	Goldpan	Panque	Nenezin	W. M. Murry	Sacramento.
Black	Power	Powhattan	Lawn Tennis	W. M. Murry	Sacramento.
Chestnut	Gerald	Powhattan	Geneva	W. M. Murry	Sacramento.
Bay	Joe Harding	Joe Hooker	Irene Harding	W. M. Murry	Sacramento.
Chestnut	Rodman	Rutherford	Leverette, by Lever	Guenoc St'k Farm	Lake County.
	Duke of Milpitas	Duke of Norfolk	Gypsy, by imp. Hercules	Wm. Boots	Milpitas.
	Lord Dunbar	Darebin	Lizzie Dunbar	W. L. Pritchard	Sacramento.
Bay	Lodowic	Longfellow	Carrie Phillip, by Pat Malloy	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
<i>Colts—Under one year.</i>					
Bay		Nathan Coombs	Mollie H.	Wm. Boots	Milpitas.
<i>Mares—Four years old and over, with Colt.</i>					
	Mollie H and colt	Wildie	Mamie Hall	Wm. Boots	Milpitas.
	Lizzie Dunbar and colt	Bazaar	Tibbie Dunbar	W. L. Pritchard	Sacramento.
<i>Mares—Four years old and over.</i>					
Chestnut	Annie Laurie	Hubbard	May Flower, by Eclipse	W. F. Smith	Sacramento.
	Nerva	Bob Wooding	Lizzie Marshall	Wm. Boots	Milpitas.
Sorrel	Lizzie P	Leinster	Addie A.	W. L. Pritchard	Sacramento.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Color.	Name.	Sire.	Dam.	Owner.	Residence.
	<i>Mares—Three years old.</i>				
	Installation	Inauguration	Brown Maria	Wm. Boots	Milpitas.
	<i>Mares—Two years old.</i>				
Bay	Falsalara	Inauguration Falsetto	Beauty, by imp. Hercules Salara	Wm. Boots L. U. Shippee	Milpitas. Stockton.
	<i>Mares—One year old.</i>				
Bay	Lady Scoggan	Little Ruffian	Hiawasse	W. M. Murry	Sacramento.
Sorrel	The Queen	Hyder Ali	Belle S, by Bazaar	"Examiner"	San Francisco.
Bay	May H.	Falsetto	Glen Ellen, by Glenelg	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Bay	False Queen	Falsetto	Queen Victoria, by Lexington	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
	FAMILIES.				
	<i>Dams—With not less than two of her Colts, all thoroughbred.</i>				
	Mollie H and two colts	Wildidle	Mamie Hall	Wm. Boots	Milpitas.
Sorrel	Lady Stacy and two colts, by Joe Hooker	Wildidle	Emma Barnes	Alice M. Cutler	Sacramento.
Sorrel	Lizzie Dunbar and colts.	Bazaar	Tibbie Dunbar	W. L. Pritchard	Sacramento.
	<i>Stallions—Other than thoroughbred, with not less than five of his Colts.</i>				
Bay	Alex Button	Alexander	Lady Button	G. W. Woodard	Yolo.
	Yolo Maid, Belle Button, Tom Ryder, J H, Gen. Logan, Birdie, Grace.				
Brown	Eros and five colts	Electioneer		La Siesta Farm.	Menlo Park.
Gray	Buccaneer, Jr.			A. D. Miller	Walsh Station.
	Sister, Garland, Gold Drop, N B, Harry Thorpe.				
Bay	Mt. Vernon and nine colts			J. A. McCloud	Stockton.
	<i>Dams—Other than thoroughbred, with not less than two of her Colts.</i>				
Dark bay	Mag—Queen Esther, Prince, Jr.	Joe the Banker		S. E. Ford	Brighton.
Black	Fanchon	Normandy	Nellie	R. J. Merkley	Sacramento.
	Victor, Black Bess, Queen, Mollie Darling.				

Gray	Oleta and two colts	Winthrop	La Sesta Farm	Menlo Park
Chesnut	Flora and two colts	Ethan Allen	H. Rambke	Nicolaus
Bay	Miss Winthrop and three colts	Edhan Allen	W. A. French	Stockton
Bay	Lena Bowles	Starlight, Siden	B. E. Harris	San Francisco
CLASS II.—STANDARD TROTTERS.				
<i>Stallions—Four years old and over.</i>				
Seal brown	Don Marvin	Fallis	Cora, by Don Victor	Sacramento
Black	Berlin	Blackbird	Addie Lee	Sacramento
Bay	Alcantara	Alcantara	By Vinco	Meridian
Black	Black Moor	Grand Moor	Nettie Fuller	Sacramento
Bay	Wilkes Pasha (2618)	Onward	Fisher, by American Clay	Napa City
Seal brown	Eros (registered)	Electioneer	By Sontag Mohawk	Menlo Park
Bay	Mt. Vernon	Nutwood	Daisy, by Chieftain	Stockton
Black	Creole	Prompter	Grace, by Buccaneer	Sacramento
<i>Stallions—Three years old.</i>				
Sorrel	Whirlwind	Sterling, by Egmont	By Signal	Marysville
<i>Stallions—Two years old.</i>				
Bay	Calabar	Guy Wilkes	Rosedale, by Sultan	Sacramento
Brown	Valiant	Sterling	Mary Blaine, by Privateer	Freeport
Bay	Falrose	Fallis	Roseleaf, by Buccaneer	Sacramento
Black	Avalanche	Alpheus	By Signal	Marysville
Bay	Actor	Prompter	Etelka, by Sultan	Sacramento
Bay	Clarence Wilkes	Guy Wilkes	Belle A (233)	Willows
Bay	Kafir	Alczar	Flower Girl, by Artherton	Vallejo
Bay	Magister (8142)	Sterling (6223)	Lady Baldwin	Sacramento
<i>Stallions—One year old.</i>				
Brown	Lennox	Fallis	Arabia, by Fred Low	Sacramento
Brown	Escort	Aurevole	Thalia, by Berlin	Sacramento
Bay	Pay Car	Ross S (225)	Etelka, by Sultan	Sacramento
Chestnut	Woodside	Woodnut	Veronica, by Alcona	Vallejo
Bay	Tarif	Sterling (6223)	Nettie M, by Prompter	Sacramento
Bay	Faster Wilkes	Guy Wilkes	Zephyr, by Nutwood	Sacramento
Bay	Dictator Wilkes	Dictator	Manola, by Guy Wilkes	Stockton
<i>Stallions—Suckling Colts.</i>				
Black	Grampian	Norval (221½)	Pansy (224½), by Berlin	Sacramento
Bay	Danger	Woodnut	Aurelia, by Albert W	Vallejo
Bay	Valjean	Sterling	Nydia, by Chieftain	Sacramento

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Color.	Name.	Sire.	Dam.	Owner.	Residence.
<i>Geldings.</i>					
Chestnut	P. K.	George M. Patchen, Jr.	Wells Fargo's dam.	W. F. Smith.	Sacramento.
Brown	Daylight.	Eros.	The Flood mare, by Niagara	La Siesta Farm.	Menlo Park.
Bay	Harry Mc.	Mt. Vernon.	By Ben Franklin.	W. A. French.	Stockton.
		Alex Button.	Rosedale.	B. E. Harris.	San Francisco.
<i>Mares—Four years old and over.</i>					
Gray	Belle Blanche.	The Moor.	Belle View Maid.	W. F. Smith.	Sacramento.
Black	Pansy (2:24).	Berlin.	Lady Hubbard.	W. F. Smith.	Sacramento.
Chestnut	Fedora (2:30).	Brigadier (797).	American Maid.	J. B. McDonald.	Marysville.
Bay	Lady Santa Claus.	Santa Claus.	By Echo.	La Siesta Farm.	Menlo Park.
Black	Rosie M.	Tilton Almont.	By St. Clair.	Wm. Billups.	Colusa.
Brown	Belle A (2:33).	Tilton Almont.	Pacific Maid, by Elmo.	W. R. Merrill.	Willows.
Bay	Aurelia.	Albert W.	Lady Berkeley, by Muldoon.	B. C. Holly.	Vallejo.
Bay	Economy.	Echo.	Lady Schaefer.	B. C. Holly.	Vallejo.
Bay	Lena Bowles.	Ethan Allen.		B. E. Harris.	San Francisco.
<i>Mares—Three years old.</i>					
Bay	Neola.	Sidney.	Mollie, by Chieftain.	W. F. Smith.	Sacramento.
Black	Lessetie.	Abdallah Wilkes.	Mossetie, by Starle.	B. C. Holly.	Vallejo.
Chestnut	Kitty Vernon.	Mt. Vernon.	By Chieftain.	W. A. French.	Stockton.
Brown	Mollie.	Prompter.	Lady Napley.	T. C. Snider.	Sacramento.
Bay	Mariquita.	Eros.	By Chieftain.	La Siesta Farm.	Menlo Park.
<i>Mares—Two years old.</i>					
Black	Arabella.	Berlin.	Arabia, by Fred Low.	W. F. Smith.	Sacramento.
Bay	Linnette.	Lynwood.	Belle, by Kentucky Hunter.	W. Ober.	Sacramento.
Bay	Hattie Vernon.	Mt. Vernon.	By Chieftain.	W. A. French.	Stockton.
Bay	Maple Leaf (registered).	Adrian.	By Reliance.	E. J. Chalmers.	Stockton.
Chestnut	Lady Guy.	Guy Wilkes.	Zephyr, by Jennie St. Clair.	G. W. Hancock.	Sacramento.
<i>Mares—One year old.</i>					
Brown	Felucca.	Guy Wilkes.	Cora, by Buccaneer.	W. F. Smith.	Sacramento.
Bay	Blonde Vernon.	Stamboul.	By Echo.	B. C. Holly.	Vallejo.
Chestnut	Starlight.	Mt. Vernon.	By Winthrop.	W. A. French.	Stockton.
		Dawn.	Lena Bowles.	B. E. Harris.	San Francisco.
<i>Mares—Suckling Cols.</i>					
Black	Remora.	Guy Wilkes.	Belle Blanche.	W. F. Smith.	Sacramento.

Chestnut.....	Extravagance.....	Woodnut.....	Economy, by Echo.....	B. C. Holly.....	Vallejo.....
Bay.....	Olive R.....	Sterling.....	By Prompter.....	Dr. C. E. Pinkham.....	Sacramento.....
Chestnut.....	Sister Vernon.....	Mt. Vernon.....	By Winthrop.....	W. A. French.....	Stockton.....
Bay.....	Sidena.....	Sidney.....	Lena Bowles.....	B. E. Harris.....	San Francisco.....
Brown.....	Theo.....	Sterling.....	Thetes, by Prompter.....	G. W. Hancock.....	Sacramento.....
CLASS III.—ROADSTERS.					
Stallions—Four years old and over.					
Bay.....	Election.....	Electioneer.....	Lizzie H, by Whipple's Hambletonian.....	W. F. Smith.....	Sacramento.....
Bay.....	Harry Gear.....	Echo.....	Clara, by Chieftain.....	John Patterson.....	Linden.....
Chestnut.....	Cyclone.....	Nelson.....	By Belmont.....	H. Patterson.....	Capay.....
Bay.....	Ed Capitan.....	Nutwood.....	Babbitt mare.....	J. P. Zantinger.....	Merced.....
Bay.....	Yolo Chief.....	Child's St. Clair.....	Lady Pierce.....	Walter Masten.....	Davisville.....
Black.....	Killmore.....	Killarney.....	By Odd Fellow.....	Peter Fitzgerald.....	Woodland.....
Gray.....	Midnight.....	Killarney.....	Lucy.....	W. A. Marshall.....	Sacramento.....
Gray.....	Buccaneer, Jr.....	Buccaneer.....	Rebecca, by Sen. Booth.....	A. D. Miller.....	Walsh Station.....
Bay.....	Corsair.....	Privateer.....	Lightfoot.....	T. C. Snider.....	Sacramento.....
	Frank Morgan.....			C. W. Welby.....	
Stallions—Three years old.					
Chestnut.....	Lloyd.....	Floyd.....	By Tilton Almont.....	W. F. Smith.....	Sacramento.....
Chest. sorrel.....	Somerset Prince.....	Dexter Prince.....	By Chieftain.....	C. H. Corson.....	Lodi.....
Bay.....	Prince.....	Alpheus.....		F. E. Griffith.....	Marysville.....
Bay.....	Sunrise.....	Dexter Prince.....	By Santa Claus.....	John Williams.....	Sacramento.....
Brown.....	Gold Drop.....	Privateer.....	Moore and Copperbottom.....	Mrs. W. C. Stahl.....	Pleasant Grove.....
Bay.....		Buccaneer.....	Eureka, by Young Nelson.....	A. D. Miller.....	Walsh Station.....
Stallions—Two years old.					
Chestnut.....	Arthur.....	Dawn.....	Fannie Allen, by Eth. Allen.....	W. F. Smith.....	Sacramento.....
Black.....	Belvedere.....	Le Grande.....	Sunny Slope Belle, by The Moor.....	Matt. Storn.....	Sacramento.....
Black.....	Bookkeeper.....	Caliph, by Sultan.....	Jule, by Pedro.....	L. Whitmore.....	Knights Landing.....
Stallions—One year old.					
Gray.....	Hank Small.....	Berlin.....	Lady L.....	W. W. Coons.....	Sacramento.....
Brown.....	Daylight.....	Prompter.....	Nellie, by St. Clair.....	D. G. Tilton.....	Nicolaus.....
Bay.....		Sterling.....	Rachel, by Flight Foot.....	P. Sullivan.....	Sacramento.....
Chestnut.....	Hardnut.....	Ross S.....	Patii.....	W. Ober.....	Sacramento.....
Black.....	King of Soap.....	Apex.....	Kate Bender.....	S. K. Tretry.....	Sacramento.....
	Harry Thorpe.....	Buccaneer, Jr.....	Buttercup, by Prompter.....	A. D. Miller.....	Walsh Station.....
Bay.....	Will Rice.....	Corsair.....	By Prompter.....	Dr. C. E. Pinkham.....	Sacramento.....

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Color.	Name.	Sire.	Dam.	Owner.	Residence.
<i>Stallions—Suckling Colts.</i>					
Gray	Boulanger	Junio (Gonzales)	Peggy, by Blackbird	R. McEnespy	Chico.
Bay	Young Berlin	Berlin	Dolly, by Gen. Taylor	H. S. Beals	Sacramento.
Bay	Dandy	Berlin	Miss Ackerman	H. S. Beals	Sacramento.
Brown	Henry B	Buccaneer	Kit	W. A. Lighthall	Sacramento.
Bay	N B.	Privateer	Moore and Copperbottom	Mrs. W. C. Stahl	Pleasant Grove.
		Buccaneer	By Norfolk	A. D. Miller	Walsh Station.
<i>Geldings.</i>					
Bay	Albert V	Mayboy	By Norfolk	J. B. McClane	Corning.
Pinto	Pinto	Adonis	By Jack Nelson	C. W. Goddard	Sacramento.
Bay	Dude	Dexter Prince	By Wine Creek	C. H. Corson	Lodi.
Gray	Woodbine	Jim Mulvenna	Zilla, by Hercules	John Williams	Sacramento.
Brown	D G T.	Alaska, by Electioneer	By Patchen	John Boggs	Colusa.
Bay	Stoneman	Prompter	Nellie, by St. Clair	D. G. Tilton	Nicolaus.
Bay	Aleck	Priam	Beauty, by Reuben	W. Ober	Sacramento.
Black	Hollywood	Son of Alexander	By Abdallah	Matt. Storn	Sacramento.
Brown	Whisper	Young Constermation	Son of Rysd. Hamble'nian	Miss Nellie J. Ryan	Sacramento.
Bay	Walter T.	Jack Nelson	By Hercules	C. Younger & Son	San José.
Sorrel	Jupiter	Gold Nut	Inbred St. Clair	M. Wilmington	Sacramento.
Bay	Charles Russell	Prompter	Saint Alma	T. Kelly	Sacramento.
Brown	Freddie G	Killarney	Puss, by Combination	A. D. Miller	Walsh Station.
Bay	John	Berlin	By Fred Low	Wm. Griffin	Woodland.
Brown	Gladstone	Stanford, by Electioneer	Maggie A	E. C. Meade	Sacramento.
	Little Phil	Young Dave Hill	By St. Clair	W. J. O'Brien	Sacramento.
				G. C. McMullen	Sacramento.
<i>Mares—Four years old and over.</i>					
Black	Lady L.	Frank Morrow	By Hall's Gold Note	W. W. Coons	Sacramento.
Seal brown.	Nellie B.	Tilton Almont	By Odd Fellow	Richard Barry	Woodland.
Bay	Redwing	Red Lion	Fillet by Viscount	C. P. Malcolm	Sacramento.
Gray	Dolly	Gen. Taylor	By Whip. Hambletonian	H. S. Beals	Sacramento.
Dark bay	Miss Ackerman			H. S. Beals	Sacramento.
Gray	Nellie	Berlin	Lady Merwin	Wm. Coffey	Sacramento.
Gray	Mayfly	Norwood	By Blackbird	John Batchler	Sacramento.
Bay	Nellie	Drew	By Belshazzar	H. S. Sargent	Stockton.
Bay	Mollie	Killarney	By Fred Low	Miss Nellie J. Ryan	Sacramento.
Bay	Dina	Little Billee	Atteron mare	S. K. Trefry	Sacramento.
Bay	Dot	Gen. Reno	Clara	C. H. Schlutius	Sacramento.

Bay	Queen	Norfolk	A. D. Miller	Walsh Station.
Gray	Grace Vernon	Mt. Vernon	J. A. McCloud	Stockton.
Bay	Cori	Goldnut	W. J. O'Brien	Sacramento.
Gray	Daisy	Gray Eagle	M. H. Torrance	Woodland.
Black	Solitaire	Singleton	C. H. Gilman	Sacramento.
<i>Mares—Three years old.</i>				
Brown	Laura	Privateer	R. G. McKenzie	Nicolaus.
Chestnut	Ida Vernon	Mt. Vernon	J. A. McCloud	Stockton.
<i>Mares—Two years old.</i>				
Dark gray	Nellie Boyd	Brilliant	C. K. Ragan	Hanford.
Bay	Lillie Gay	Nephew	H. S. Sargent	Stockton.
Sorrel	May	Thoroughbred mare	J. Grubler	Sacramento.
Brown	Flora	Lottie	W. Masten	Davisville.
Bay	Du Du	By Cassius M. Clay	T. C. Smider	Sacramento.
Bay	Allie Wilkes	Alpheus	T. P. Couts	Marysville.
<i>Mares—One year old.</i>				
Bay	Tralce	Sterling	W. F. Smith	Sacramento.
Bay	Dell D	Killarney	O. F. Woods	Woodland.
Chestnut	Nellie	Longfield	A. M. McCollum	Sacramento.
Bay	Stamnia	Stamboul	B. C. Holly	Vallejo.
Bay	Fannie O.	Fallis	Hugh Casey	Sacramento.
Bay	Nettie	Fallis	C. H. Schlutius	Franklin.
<i>Mares—Suckling Cols.</i>				
Bay	Esther Queen	Levy	S. E. Ford	Brighton.
Chestnut	Addie Woodnut	Woodnut	J. P. Callendine	Sacramento.
Bay	Pay Fallis	Fallis	J. P. Callendine	Sacramento.
Bay	Daisy	Buccaneer, Jr.	W. H. Lighthall	Sacramento.
Bay	Rosie	Albani, by Algona	H. S. Sargent	Stockton.
Gray	Riverside Belle	Buccaneer, Jr.	J. L. Clarke	Sacramento.
Brown	Maudie	Buccaneer, Jr.	J. L. Clarke	Sacramento.
CLASS IV—CLEVELAND BAYS AND FRENCH COACH.				
<i>Stallions—Four years old and over.</i>				
Clevel'd bay	Grover Cleveland	Emperor (387)	J. Sovereign	Woodland.
Fr. coach	Dagobert	Mulfort	F. T. Underhill	Los Alamos.
Clevel'd bay	Royal Studley (68)	Candidate (64)	By Whalebone (355)	Danville.
Clevel'd bay	Duke of York (72)	Paulinus (342)	Pottinger (935)	Danville.
Clevel'd bay	Napoleon (754)	Luckall (189)	Daisy (188), by Luckall	Danville.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Color.	Name.	Sire.	Dam.	Owner.	Residence.
Cleved'd bay.	<i>Stallions—Three years old.</i> Lord Hartington.	Bradgate (11).	By Gypsy	W. J. Prather	Fresno.
Black	Romeo.	Combination	By Durock	John Crist	Lodi.
Black	Dexter	Combination	By Durock	John Crist	Lodi.
Light gray	Garland.	Miller's Buccaneer	By Gen. Taylor's Nelson	E. M. Leitch	Sacramento.
Light gray	Sister	Miller's Buccaneer	By Gen. Taylor's Nelson	E. M. Leitch	Sacramento.
Black	Sam	Whippleton	Whippleton	H. W. Crabb	Oakville.
Black	Prince	Whippleton	Whippleton	H. W. Crabb	Oakville.
Ch'nut sor.	Prince	Young Almont	By Bobby Burns	C. E. Byrnes	Woodland.
Ch'nut sor.	Lady Almont.	Young Almont	By Billy Walker	C. E. Byrnes	Woodland.
Black	Louis	Blackbird, Jr.	E. C. Fortier	E. C. Fortier	Red Bluff.
Black	Josie	Blackbird, Jr.	Blackbird, Jr.	E. C. Fortier	Red Bluff.
Dapple gray				J. P. Zantzing	Merced.
Dapple gray				J. P. Zantzing	Merced.
Black	Blaine			F. L. Emerson	Frentwood.
Black	Logan			F. L. Emerson	Brentwood.
Sorrel				D. McKay	Sacramento.
Sorrel				D. McKay	Sacramento.
Bay	} The Little Monarchs			"Examiner"	San Francisco.
Bay				G. W. Woodard	Yolo.
Bay	Gracie	Alex Button	Kitty, by Dawn	G. W. Woodard	Yolo.
Bay	Birdie	Alex Button	Flora	G. W. Woodard	Yolo.
Bay	Addie B.	Echo	Hebe	A. L. Nichols	Sacramento.
Bay	Silvia	Tom Benton	Fannie	A. L. Nichols	Sacramento.
Bay	Frank	Fallis	By Admiral	J. L. Clarke	Sacramento.
Bay	Dan.	Fallis	By Ethan Allan	J. L. Clarke	Sacramento.
Bay	CLASS VII—HORSES OF ALL WORK.				
	<i>Stallions—Four years old and over.</i>				
Bay	Emperor	Peacock	Maude	D. R. Hunt	Freeport.
Bay	Fern Cliffe	Nephew	Fanny Fern	W. F. Johnson	Hunter.
Bay	Jim Douglas, Jr.	Black Prince	By Young Warrior	A. W. Gable	Woodland.
Chestnut	Monarch	Black Prince	From John Nelson	John Gould	Roseville.

Dapple gray	Paddy	Monarch	A Dave Hill mare.	P. Roth	Blacks.
Chestnut	Charley Patchen	Signal	Daisy	C. Kincaid	Davisville.
Bay	Latham Almont	Tilton Almont	By Latham	John Detar	Colusa.
Bay	Barian	Bazaar	Rose	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Bay	Wild Flower	Bellfounder	Jennie	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Bay	Reinered	Black Ralph	Eureka	T. H. Ryder	Woodland.
Chestnut	Western	Prompter		A. D. Miller	Walsh Station.
White	Bruce			A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
<i>Stallions—Three years old.</i>					
Bay	Prince, Jr.	Prince	Mag	S. E. Ford	Brighton.
Bay	Earney Jasper	Luneville	Belle Knox	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Bay	Henry Jasper	Luneville	Baby	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Sorrel	Selim	Hambletonian	By Combination	J. A. McCloud	Stockton.
Black	J. A. Vernon	Mt. Vernon	By Dave Hill	J. A. McCloud	Stockton.
<i>Stallions—Two years old.</i>					
Brown	Monitor	Privateer	Fannie	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Sorrel	Seebv	Young Dave Hill	By Chieftain	Joseph Heintz	Sacramento.
<i>Stallions—One year old.</i>					
Sorrel	W L	Frank Rhoads	Nellie A.	J. H. Allen	Sacramento.
Bay	Joe	Earl of Derby	Flora	H. Rambke	Nicolaus.
Gray	Major	Gray Eagle	Half Norman mare	Jacob Heintz	Sacramento.
Sorrel	George	Young Dave Hill	By Chieftain	Joseph Heintz	Sacramento.
Brown	Privateer, Jr.	Privateer	Mary	H. H. Wilson	Rocklin.
<i>Stallions—Under one year.</i>					
Bay	Deacon	Blackbird	Sally	R. McEnespy	Chico.
Black	Charley	Mage	Dollie	J. F. Elliot	Sacramento.
Chestnut	Fred	Earl of Derby	Flora	H. Rambke	Nicolaus.
Chestnut	Hamilton	Miller's Hambletonian	Flora	B. M. Lovejoy	Brighton.
Bay	Hen Hamilton	Miller's Hambletonian	Lucy Gray	A. D. Miller	Walsh Station.
<i>Mares—Four years old and over, with Colt.</i>					
Brown	Queen	Scamperdown stock.	Queen	J. Sovereign	Woodland.
Sorrel	Colt—Harrison	Grover Cleveland		J. Sovereign	Woodland.
	Dollie	Random		J. F. Elliot	Sacramento.
	Colt—Charley	Mage	Dollie	J. F. Elliot	Sacramento.
Chestnut	Flora and colt	Papilian	Coach and Tecumseh st'k	H. Rambke	Nicolaus.
Bay	Sally and colt	St. Cloud	Beck	Amos Lyons	Pleasant Grove.
Sorrel	Flora and colt			B. M. Lovejoy	Brighton.
Bay	Florence and colt			H. P. Merritt	Merritts.
Bay	May and colt	Joe the Banker		S. E. Ford	Perkins.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Color.	Name.	Sire.	Dam.	Owner.	Residence.
Gray Bay	Lucy Gray and colt. Miss Winthrop and colt. <i>Mares—Four years old.</i>	Combination Winthrop	By St. Clair	A. D. Miller W. A. French	Walsh Station. Stockton.
Sorrel Bay Bay Black Bay	Dolly Douglas Buttercup Lena Leinster. Mollie McCarty Lena Bowles <i>Mares—Three years old.</i>	Jim Douglas Prompter Leinster Admiral Ethan Allen	Nelson mare Puss John Nelson mare By Gen. Taylor Lady Schafer	W. E. Comstock A. D. Miller W. E. Comstock J. L. Clarke B. E. Harris	Pleasant Grove. Walsh Station. Pleasant Grove. Sacramento. San Francisco.
Bay Bay Gray Black	Dolly Jennie Topsy Annie Laurie <i>Mares—Two years old.</i>	Pencock Pencock Gray Eagle Prompter	Maude Belle Black Ralph mare Pet	D. R. Hunt D. R. Hunt W. E. Comstock H. H. Wilson	Freeport. Freeport. Pleasant Grove. Rocklin.
Bay Bay Sorrel Brown Brown Brown	Mollie Frances Daisy Birdie Lady Nellie <i>Mares—One year old.</i>	Grover Cleveland Grover Cleveland Coacher Privateer Privateer Hambletonian	Betty, by Capt. Fisher. Flora Daisy Pol Lucy Gray	J. Sovereign. J. Sovereign. H. Rambke A. Heilbron & Bros. W. E. Comstock A. D. Miller	Woodland. Woodland. Nicolaus. Sacramento. Pleasant Grove. Walsh Station.
Bay Bay Bay	Bessie Mary Ann Maude <i>Mares—Suckling Colts.</i>	Emperor Emperor Gray Eagle	Bessie Flora Lena Leinster	D. R. Hunt D. R. Hunt W. E. Comstock	Freeport. Freeport. Pleasant Grove.
Black Bay Bay	Kitty Flora Belle <i>CLASS VIII—DRAFT HORSES—NORMANS. Stallions—Four years old and over.</i>	Blackbird St. Cloud, Jr. Buccaneer, Jr.	Kate Sally Puss	R. McEnespy A. Lyons A. D. Miller	Chico. Pleasant Grove. Walsh Station.
Gray Gray	Illiers Danala	Imported	Imported	W. J. Prather L. C. Ruble	Fresno. Rio Vista.

Brown	<i>Stallions—Three years old.</i> Frank Pixley (4828)	Debonair (3175)	Biche (3178)	F. B. Chandler	Elmira.
Gray	<i>Stallions—Two years old.</i> Shasta (4829)	Duke of Morris (1223)	Biche (3178)	F. B. Chandler	Elmira.
Bay	<i>Stallions—One year old.</i> Ko-Ko (5917)	Damphier (2658)	Biche (3178)	F. B. Chandler	Elmira.
Gray	<i>Mares—Four years old and over.</i> Biche (3178)	Imported		F. B. Chandler	Elmira.
Black	<i>Mares—Two years old.</i> Punch	Damphier	Punch	F. B. Chandler	Elmira.
Black	Pet	Damphier	Pet	F. B. Chandler	Elmira.
Black	CLASS IX—DRAFT HORSES—PERCHERONS. <i>Stallions—Four years old and over.</i> Solon (7002)			L. C. Ruble	Rio Vista.
Gray	<i>Stallions—Three years old.</i> "The Monarch" (39171)	Cesar	Vomise (2782)	"Examiner"	San Francisco.
Black	CLASS X—DRAFT HORSES—CLYDESDALES. <i>Stallions—Four years old and over.</i> Duke	Ben Lomond (imp.)	Glancer (imp.)	James Harris	Salinas.
Bay	Hawarden	Gladstone (imp.)	Nancy	Chas. Scott	Napa.
Bay	<i>Stallions—Three years old.</i> Prince	Ben Lomond (imp.)	Glancer (imp.)	John Coakley	Irvington.
Bay	Modoc	Duke	Miller mare	J. A. Brewer	Irvington.
Bay	<i>Stallions—one year old.</i> Plunger	Exchange (imp.)	Glancer (imp.)	John Coakley	Irvington.
Dapple gray	CLASS XI—DRAFT HORSES—OTHER THAN NORMANS, PERCHERONS, OR CLYDESDALES. <i>Stallions—Four years old and over.</i> Captain Growl	Northern Spy	By Belmont	J. S. Foster	Sacramento.
Bay	General	Salesman	By Barnaby	Cook Stock Farm	Danville.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Color.	Name.	Sire.	Dam.	Owner.	Residence.
Gray	Emperor	Normandy	By Wm. Wallace (imp.)	T. Ross	Sacramento.
Gray	Antelope Chief	Monarch	Half Clay, half Signal	J. D. Rosenberger	----- Sites.
Gray	Hippolyte	Antelope Chief	Threequarters Norman	J. D. Rosenberger	----- Sites.
Bay	Jim Lavin	Pontsman	By Britan (imp.)	A. Buckland	----- Oleander.
Brown	Earl of Derby	Lord Derby	Maggie	R. G. McKenzie	Nicolaus.
Gray	Vandee, Jr.	Vandee	Nellie	R. J. Merkley	Sacramento.
Bay	Young Idol	Idol	Fannie	John Soto, Jr.	Freeport.
Black	St. Cloud, Jr.	St. Cloud	May	W. E. Constock	Pleasant Grove.
	<i>Stallions—Three years old.</i>				
Black	Victor	Dumas	Fanchon	R. J. Merkley	Sacramento.
Roan	Young George Optimus	Optimus	By Clydes (imp.)	John Barrett	Elmira.
Black	Cleveland	Optimus		John Barrett	Elmira.
	<i>Stallions—Two years old.</i>				
Gray	Barney	Dumas	Nellie	R. J. Merkley	Sacramento.
Gray	Champs	Deschamps	Queen	W. Masten	Davisville.
Bay	Bertem, Jr.	Bertem	Rodney	R. C. Grubbs	Sacramento.
	<i>Stallions—One year old.</i>				
Black	Freeport	Vandee	Clydes mare	Smith Bayles	Freeport.
	<i>Mares—Four years old and over, with Colt.</i>				
Bay	Belle and colt	Sire of colt is Solon	Belle	L. C. Ruble	Rio Vista.
Black	Fanchon	Normandy	Nellie	R. J. Merkley	Sacramento.
	Colt	Salvador	Fanchon	R. J. Merkley	Sacramento.
	<i>Mares—Four years old.</i>				
Ch'nut sor.	Maggie	Honest Tom		Perry Arbogast	Nevada City.
	Myrtle			Bert Berry	Nicolaus.
	<i>Mares—Three years old.</i>				
		Seward black horse		Bert Berry	Nicolaus.
				Bert Berry	Nicolaus.
	<i>Mares—Two years old.</i>				
Bay	Florence	Earl of Derby	Nellie	C. B. Harris	Nicolaus.
Black	Black Bess	Dumas	Fanchon	R. J. Merkley	Sacramento.

<i>Mares—One year old.</i>				
Bay	Estrella	Earl of Derby	Maggie	C. B. Harris
Bay	Queen	Salvador	Fanchon	E. J. Merkley
<i>Mares—Suckling colts.</i>				
Black	Nora	Solon	Beauty	L. C. Ruble
Black	Mollie Darling	Salvador	Fanchon	E. J. Merkley
WALKING MATCH.				
Brown	Earl of Derby	Lord Derby	Maggie	R. G. McKenzie
Gray	Illiers	Imported	By Britain (imp.)	W. J. Prather
Bay	Jim Lavin	Pointsman (imp.)		A. Buckland
CLASS XII—SADDLE HORSES.				
Bay	Do Do	Blackbird		S. P. Smith
Bay	Star	Son of Norfolk		Langtry Farm
Bay	Daisy Neal	Little Dan	Maudy	W. S. Neal
Bay	Stephen	Belmont	Nancy	B. E. Harris
Chestnut	Robin	McPherson	Lottie	B. E. Harris
Black	Don			Miss A. Kemler
CLASS XIII—SWEETSTAKES.				
<i>Stallions.</i>				
Cleved'd bay	Lord Hartington	Bradgate		W. J. Prather
Cleved'd bay	Royal Studley (68)	Candidate (64)	By Whalebone	Cook Stock Farm
Bay	Jim Douglas, Jr.	Jim Douglas	By Young Warrior	A. W. Gable
<i>Mares.</i>				
Chestnut	Annie Laurie	Hubbard	Mayflower	W. F. Smith
Bay	Starlight	Stamboul	By Echo	B. C. Holly
Chestnut		Dawn, by Nutwood	Lena Bowles	B. E. Harris
CLASS XIV—JACKS, JENNIES, ETC.				
<i>Jacks—Four years old and over.</i>				
Black	Henry Ward Beecher		J. D. Rosenberg	Sites
Black	Baalam		J. D. Rosenberg	Sites
Black	Brigham		J. D. Rosenberg	Sites
Black	Tilton		J. D. Rosenberg	Sites
Black	Sylvan	Bred in Kentucky	J. L. Foster	Sacramento

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Color.	Name.	Sire.	Dam.	Owner.	Residence.
Black	Commodore Stockton	Imported from France	Imported from France	F. T. Underhill	Los Alamos.
Black	Black Warrior			Dr. H. P. Merritt.	Merritts.
Black	Brigham			H. M. LaRue & Sons	Davisville.
	<i>Jacks—Three years old.</i>				
Brown	Antelope			W. A. Munion	Dixon.
	<i>Jacks—Suckling.</i>				
Black	Yolo			H. P. Merritt	Merritts.
	<i>Jennies—Four years old and over.</i>				
Brown	Susie			W. A. Munion	Dixon.
	Daisy No. 1			H. P. Merritt	Merritts.
	Lulu			H. P. Merritt	Merritts.
	Jennie	Bred in Kentucky	Bred in Kentucky	H. M. LaRue & Sons	Davisville.
	<i>Jennies—One year old.</i>				
	Daisy No. 2			H. P. Merritt	Merritts.
	<i>Mules—Matched span, three years old and over, California bred.</i>				
Black	Peter and Ned			J. F. Elliot	Sacramento.
Black	Beck and Jule			J. F. Elliot	Sacramento.
Brown	Pete and Jim			Bert Berry	Nicolaus.
	<i>Mules—One year old.</i>				
	John Mackey			B. C. Holly	Vallejo.
	<i>Mules—Suckling.</i>				
	Julia			H. P. Merritt	Merritts.
	Ravenna			H. M. LaRue & Sons	Davisville.
	Jumbo			H. M. LaRue & Sons	Davisville.

CATTLE.

Color.	Name.	Sire.	Dam.	Owner.	Residence.
CLASS I.—DURHAMS.					
<i>Bulls—Three years old and over.</i>					
Red	Stonewall 3d	Stonewall	Goodness	J. M. Mansfield	Napa.
Red	Kaweah Duke (75371)	Henrietta's Duke (35754)	Miss Leslie 5th	R. J. Merkle	Sacramento.
Red	Kaweah Duke 2d (75332)	Henrietta's Duke (35754)	Miss Leslie 4th	Joseph Martzen	Humboldt Farm.
Red	Counselor (73503)	Commissioner	Beauty 2d Maid	P. Peterson	Sites.
Red	2d Earl of Aberdeen (51413)	Earl of Aberdeen	Golden Queen	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Red	Earl of Aylesby (74497)	2d Earl of Aberdeen	Telluria Welcome	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Red	Mason Duke (82205)	Amethyst	Shawnee Belle 4th	Cal. Pas. & Agr. Co.	Merced.
Red	Kirklevington Oxford Count (36723)	Kirklevington Duke 2d	Wild Eyes Craggs	P. S. Childs	Davisville.
Red	3d Kirklevington of F. H. (63259)	Duke of Kirklevington	Oxford Rose 3d	C. Younger & Son.	Sacramento.
Red	5th Kirklevington of F. H. (63261)	Duke of Kirklevington	Jessie Maynard	C. Younger & Son.	San José.
Red	Oxford Duke (53048)	Oxford Duke	Xylopa 5th	W. Jacobs	Sacramento.
Red	Sir Walter (89504)	Josephus	Red Edith 3d	F. G. Baty	Nicolaus.
<i>Bulls—Two years old.</i>					
Red	Mazurka Duke	Mazurka Belle Duke (57079)	Frances Louan	Bridgford & Muligan	Colusa.
Red	Paddy Whack	2d Duke of Deer Lawn	Mary Jane	J. W. Prewitt	Winchester, Ky.
Red	28th Gr. Duke of Gloucester (86804)	Duke of Gloucester (imp.)	Grand Rosette 2d	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Red	Earl of Aylesby 2d	2d Earl of Aberdeen	Telluria Welcome	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Red	Royal Kirklevington	Lord Barrington	Mary Rose of Glenwood	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Red	20th Kirklevington of F. H. (93238)	5th Kirklevington of F. H.	10th Rose of Forest Home	C. Younger & Son.	San José.
Red	Baron Pansy	Baron St. Lawrence	Pansy 10th	J. A. Brewer	Irvington.
Red	Red Eureka 3d	Sir Sidon	Red Dolly 9th	E. S. Driver	Antelope.
Red	Viscount	2d Earl of Aberdeen	Viscountess 4th	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
<i>Bulls—One year old.</i>					
Red	Scotch Billy	Spartan (imp.) (77932)	Rosebud	Bridgford & Muligan	Colusa.
Red	Cavalier (90930)	Counselor (73503)	4th Belle of Antelope	James Jones	Pleasant Grove.
Red	Ben Hur	Josephus (70332)	Red Edith 3d	R. J. Merkle	Sacramento.
Red	Tom Perkins	Kaweah Duke (75371)	Ruby 5th	J. E. Camp	Perkins.
Red	Gen. Boulanger	Josephus (70332)	Juliette	R. J. Merkle	Sacramento.
Red	3d Grand Duke (92622)	5th Airdrie of Sharon	Blooming Heather 5th	P. Peterson	Sites.
Red	Royal Sharon	Earl Sharon	May Rose of Sharon	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Red	36th Grand Duke of Gloucester	Double Gloucester (imp.)	Sharon Blossom	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Red	Red Prince 2d	Kirk, Oxford Count (26723)	Daisy	P. S. Childs	Davisville.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Color.	Name.	Sire.	Dam.	Owner.	Residence.
Roan Red	Cupbearer 2d. 44th Kirklevington of Forest Home. <i>Bulls—Calves.</i>	Spartan Hero (77932) Duke of Kirklevington	Victoria 68th. 18th Rose of Forest Home.	P. S. Childs C. Younger & Son.	Davisville. San José.
Red	Manunga Duke	Mazurka Duke	Manunga 2d	Bridgford & Mulligan	Colusa.
Red	Kentucky	Duke Crethmore	By Lord of the Valley	J. W. Prewitt	Kentucky.
Red	Duke		Miss Annie	J. W. Prewitt	Kentucky.
Red	Brighton	Bartley (84612)	Galatea	J. E. Camp	Perkins.
Red	Don Januarius 2d	Kawcah Duke (75371)	Red Edith 2d	R. J. Merkle	Sacramento.
Red	Sultan 2d	Kawcah Duke.	Ruby	R. J. Merkle	Sacramento.
Red	Mormon	Kawcah Duke.	Edith 3d	R. J. Merkle	Sacramento.
Red	Morton 2d	Kawcah Duke.	Ruby 3d	R. J. Merkle	Sacramento.
Red	Scottish Lad	Baron Lavender (78854)	12th Grand Duchess of Glouster	Joseph Marzen	Humboldt.
Red	Sir Peter	Counselor (73503)	Baby Pet.	S. J. Bryant	Reno, Nev.
Red	Hugh Alpa	Counselor	Rosalie K.	P. Peterson	Sites.
Red	Tom Nast	Counselor	Jennie McL.	P. Peterson	Sites.
Red	Lord Sharon	Earl Sharon	Rose of Shelborne	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Red	2d Duke of Wild Flower	Baron Lavender	3d Mayflower	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Red	Lord Bates	Earl Sharon	2d Miss Bates of D. P.	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Red	Chowchilla Knight	17th Duke Ashland (85603)	Christa Belle 3d	Cal. Pas. & Agr. Co.	Merced.
Red	Sir Robert Peel	Mason Duke (82265)	Christa Belle 4th	Cal. Pas. & Agr. Co.	Merced.
Red	Hilldale Duke	17th Duke Ashland (85603)	4th Cassa of Hill Dale	Cal. Pas. & Agr. Co.	Merced.
Red	Bell Boy	Duke of Yolo	Belle 27th	P. S. Childs	Davisville.
Red	Valandre	Duke of Yolo	Flora 16th	P. S. Childs	Davisville.
Red	Proud Henry	Duke of Yolo	Flora 15th	P. S. Childs	Davisville.
Red	Dimard	Duke of Yolo	Burnetta 6th	P. S. Childs	Davisville.
Red	Royal Crown	5th Kirklevington of F. H.	Oxford Rose 6th	C. Younger & Son.	San José.
Red	Kawcah Duke 2d	Kawcah Duke.	Xylophia 6th	W. Jacobs.	Sacramento.
Roan	Roan Eureka (94814)	Red Eureka 3d	Blanche 3d	E. S. Driver	Antelope.
Red and wh.	Duke Goodenough	Josephus (70332)	Cherry Rose	E. S. Driver	Antelope.
Red	Moxie.	(Bred in Kentucky)	Gentle Annie 29th	G. Bement & Son.	Oakland.
<i>Cous—Three years old and over.</i>					
Red	Manunga	El Medico (59730)	Marica	Bridgford & Mulligan	Colusa.
Red	Lucy Jane	Airdrie Jackson	Lady Oxford	Bridgford & Mulligan	Colusa.

Red	2d Rose of Grafton	Airdrie of Sycamore	Rose of Grafton	S. D. Goff	Winchester, Ky.
Red	14th Phyllis of Holmhurst	Major Coombs	Eva Woods	S. D. Goff	Winchester, Ky.
Red	Sweet Rose 13th	Flizhugh	Sweet Rose 4th	S. D. Goff	Winchester, Ky.
Red	25th Mary of Holmhurst	Highland Duke	Belle Mary	S. D. Goff	Winchester, Ky.
Red	Mattie	Grand Commander	Lady Elizabeth 3d	S. D. Goff	Winchester, Ky.
Red	Geneva Duchess 2d	Duke Geneva	Airdrie Duchess	S. D. Goff	Winchester, Ky.
Red	2d Pride of Holmhurst	Major Coombs	Western Pride 3d	S. D. Goff	Winchester, Ky.
Red	Gentle Nellie	Major Coombs	Gentle Rose 2d	S. D. Goff	Winchester, Ky.
Red	Gentleness	Van Challenger	Gentle Rose 2d	S. D. Goff	Winchester, Ky.
Red	Mary Beck 2d	Airdrie Duke	Lady Mary 5th	S. D. Goff	Winchester, Ky.
Red	Adelaide	Marquis of Barrington	Florence	J. W. Prewitt	Winchester, Ky.
Red	Marguerita	Barrington	Sweet Rose Glendale 8th	J. W. Prewitt	Winchester, Ky.
Red	Miss Annie	Major Coombs	Wernell's Gentle Annie	J. W. Prewitt	Winchester, Ky.
Red	Miss Cohen	Oxford Duke	Miss Chancellor 7th	J. W. Prewitt	Winchester, Ky.
Red	Miss Townley	Oxford Onida	Bracelet Beauty	J. W. Prewitt	Winchester, Ky.
Red	Neal's Louan Lady 1st	Oxford Onida	Neal's Louan Lady	J. W. Prewitt	Winchester, Ky.
Red	Red Annie	Cambridge Lad	Great Annie	J. W. Prewitt	Winchester, Ky.
Red	Red Rose of Firlington	33d Duke of Airdrie (50833)	1st Rose of Crowfarm	Joseph Marzen	Humb't St'k Farm.
Red	Victor Mary	Baron Victor (45944) (imp.)	Elmwood Mary	Joseph Marzen	Humb't St'k Farm.
Red	12th Grand Duchess of Glouster	Double Glouster (imp.)	Beauty	Joseph Marzen	Humb't St'k Farm.
Red	Amelia Louan	Cottonwood Louan 14th	Amelia 5th	Joseph Marzen	Humb't St'k Farm.
Red	Mountain Maid	3d Duke Manch'ter (47992)	2d Belle of Antelope	P. Peterson	Sites.
Red	4th Belle of Antelope	3d Duke Manch'ter (47992)	Belle of Antelope	P. Peterson	Sites.
Red	3d Belle of Antelope	3d Duke Manch'ter (47992)	Belle of Antelope	P. Peterson	Sites.
Red	Nettie P	Hancock (43911)	5th Belle of Antelope	P. Peterson	Sites.
Red	Water Sparkle	Postmaster	Water Sprite	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Red	Viscountess 4th	Amethyst	Viscountess 3d	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Red	Christa Belle 3d	Amethyst	Christa Belle 2d	Cal. Pas. & Agr. Co.	Merced.
Red	Christa Belle 4th	Amethyst	Christa Belle 2d	Cal. Pas. & Agr. Co.	Merced.
Red	Christa Belle 5th	Amethyst	Christa Belle 2d	Cal. Pas. & Agr. Co.	Merced.
Red	Bessie Wellington	Geneva Wild Eyes (29556) (imp.)	Belle Wellington 3d	Cal. Pas. & Agr. Co.	Merced.
Red	Rose Sharon Bates	Bell Duke (22107)	Rose of Sharon 2d	Cal. Pas. & Agr. Co.	Merced.
Red	Hattie	R'n Duchess' Oxford (11381)	Hattie Jane 4th	P. S. Childs	Davisville.
Red	Burnetta 7th	R'n Duchess' Oxford (11381)	Burnetta 2d	P. S. Childs	Davisville.
Red	Belle 27th	Kirklevington Duke 2d	Belle 14th	P. S. Childs	Davisville.
Red	Flora 16th	Kirklevington Duke 2d	Flora 2d	P. S. Childs	Davisville.
Red	21st Rose of Forest Home	Forest King	14th Rose of Forest Home	C. Younger & Son.	San José.
Red	4th Belle of Forest Home	Forest King	2d Belle of Avenue Ranch	C. Younger & Son.	San José.
Red	Jessie Maynard 3d	Duke of Kirklevington	Jessie Maynard	C. Younger & Son.	San José.
Red	Jessie Maynard 4th	Duke of Kirklevington	Jessie Maynard	C. Younger & Son.	San José.
Red	Xytopia 6th	Logan (39629)	Xytopia 5th	W. Jacobs	Sacramento.
Red	Della 5th	Marquis of Phyllis (60436)	Della	W. Jacobs	Sacramento.
Red	5th Gem of Promise	French Duke (46070)	2d Gem of Promise	W. Jacobs	Sacramento.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Color.	Name.	Sire.	Dam.	Owner.	Residence
Red	Dolly	7th Duke of Sharon (43528).	Daisy	W. Jacobs	----- Sacramento.
Red	Red Duchess of Cedar	7th Duke of Sharon (43528)	Red Duchess	W. Jacobs	----- Sacramento.
Red	Blossom	Baron Bright Eyes.	Blossom of Richland	W. Jacobs	----- Sacramento.
Red	Lone Butterfly	Duke Butterfly (43345)	Happy Mary	W. Jacobs	----- Sacramento.
Red	Mayflower 3d	Colonel Barrington (55135)	Mayflower	A. Heilbron & Bros.	----- Sacramento.
Red	Gentle Annie 29th	Lad (61900)	Lizzie Annie 29th	G. Bement & Son.	----- Oakland.
<i>Cows—Two years old.</i>					
Red	Manunga 2d	Catchpenny	Manunga	Bridgford & Mulligan	----- Colusa.
Red	Lady Shorthorn	Counselor	6th Belle	Bridgford & Mulligan	----- Colusa.
Red	19th Phyllis of Holmhurst	Acklam Phyllis	Eva Woods	S. D. Goff	----- Winchester, Ky.
Red	21st Phyllis of Holmhurst	2d Duke of Barrington	Red Belle	S. D. Goff	----- Winchester, Ky.
Red	33d Mary of Holmhurst	Acklam Phyllis	Duella 3d.	S. D. Goff	----- Winchester, Ky.
Red	31st Mary of Holmhurst	Lothair	Laura Taylor	S. D. Goff	----- Winchester, Ky.
Red	Betty 17th	Fitzhugh	Betty 5th.	S. D. Goff	----- Winchester, Ky.
Red	3d Pride of Holmhurst	Acklam Phyllis	Western Pride 3d	S. D. Goff	----- Winchester, Ky.
Red	Lady Pink 3d	Acklam Phyllis	Lady Pink	S. D. Goff	----- Winchester, Ky.
Red	Gentle Annie 31st	Riefer	Fannie's Annie	J. W. Prewett	----- Winchester, Ky.
Red	Lady Spencer 12th	Mazurka of Deerlawn	Lady Spencer 5th	J. W. Prewett	----- Winchester, Ky.
Red	Miss Stanley 2d	Oxford Onida	Bracelet Beauty	J. W. Prewett	----- Winchester, Ky.
Red	Queen of the Valley	7th Duke of Crethmore	Queen of Hillsdale	J. W. Prewett	----- Winchester, Ky.
Red	Telluria Waif	2d Earl of Aberdeen (51413)	Telluria Welfare	Joseph Marzen	----- Humb't St'k Farm.
Red	Duchess of Glenwood 5th	Earl Sharon (43647)	Joan's Farewell	Joseph Marzen	----- Humb't St'k Farm.
Red	2d Rosaly K.	Counselor (73503)	Rosaly K	P. Peterson	----- Sites.
Red	Patti	Counselor (73503)	5th Belle of Antelope	P. Peterson	----- Sites.
Red	19th Duchess of Gloucester	Double Gloucester (imp.)	Lady Elgin 8th	A. Heilbron & Bros.	----- Sacramento.
White.	Nevada Belle 8th	3d Kirklevington of F. H.	Nevada Belle 4th	C. Younger & Son	----- San José.
Red	Mattie Miller 38th	Oxford Duke 2d	Mattie Miller 25th	W. Jacobs	----- Sacramento.
<i>Cows—One year old.</i>					
Red	Manunga 3d	Counselor	Manunga	Bridgford & Mulligan	----- Colusa.
Red				J. W. Prewitt	----- Winchester, Ky.
Red				J. W. Prewitt	----- Winchester, Ky.
Red	Lola	Josephus (70332)	Red Edith 4th	R. J. Merkle	----- Sacramento.
Red	Girofla 2d	Josephus	Girofla	R. J. Merkle	----- Sacramento.
Red	Camille 2d	Josephus	Camille	R. J. Merkle	----- Sacramento.

Red	Carol	Josephus	Edith Elkin	R. J. Merkley	Sacramento.
Red	Susie 2d	Josephus	Susie	R. J. Merkley	Sacramento.
Red	Edith 5th	Josephus	Edith	R. J. Merkley	Sacramento.
Red	Juanita 2d	Josephus	Juanita	R. J. Merkley	Sacramento.
Red	8th Belle of Antelope	Counselor (73503)	Belle of Antelope	P. Peterson	Sites.
Red	3d Rosely K.	Counselor	Rosely K.	P. Peterson	Sites.
Red	3d Mountain Maid	Ben Butler (84964)	Mountain Maid	P. Peterson	Sites.
Red	Colusa	Counselor (73503)	2d Mountain Maid	P. Peterson	Sites.
Red	Red Dolly 25th	5th Kirklevington of F. H.	Red Dolly 13th	C. Younger & Son.	San José.
Red	Red Dolly 27th	5th Kirklevington of F. H.	Red Dolly 2d	C. Younger & Son.	San José.
Red	Oxford Rose 12th	5th Kirklevington of F. H.	6th Oxford Rose	C. Younger & Son	San José.
Red	Red Rose	Oxford Duke	Rosa Bella 2d	W. Jacobs.	Sacramento.
Roan	Eureka Roan Cherry	Sonoma Chief	Cherry Rose	E. S. Driver	Antelope.
Red	Bonnie Belle 6th	3d Kirklevington of F. H.	Bonnie Belle 5th	C. Younger & Son.	San José.
<i>Cows—Heifer Calves.</i>					
Red	Marguerite 3d	2d Lord of Valley	Sweet Rose 11th	J. W. Prewitt.	Winchester, Ky.
Red	Violet 2d	Kaweah Duke (73371)	Violet	R. J. Merkley	Sacramento.
Red	Martha	Kaweah Duke	Ruby 2d	R. J. Merkley	Sacramento.
Red	Lottie 2d	Kaweah Duke	Lottie	R. J. Merkley	Sacramento.
Red	Robina	Kaweah Duke	Red Edith 4th	R. J. Merkley	Sacramento.
Red	Sultanness	Kaweah Duke	Alice	R. J. Merkley	Sacramento.
Red	Juanita 3d	Kaweah Duke	Juanita	R. J. Merkley	Sacramento.
Red	Edith 6th	Kaweah Duke	Edith	R. J. Merkley	Sacramento.
Red	Humboldt Mary	2d Earl of Aberdeen (51413)	Elmwood Mary	Joseph Marzen	Humboldt St'k Farm.
Red	Ramona	Counselor	2d Belle of Antelope	P. Peterson	Sites.
Red	Lady Sites	Counselor (73503)	4th Belle of Antelope	P. Peterson	Sites.
Red	Tula	Counselor	True B	P. Peterson	Sites.
Roan	Pansy 20th	Baden Duke 23d	Pansy 9th	"Examiner"	Sites.
Red	Duchess of W. F.	Double Gloucester (imp.)	5th Duchess Philicia	A. Heilbron & Bros.	San Francisco.
Red	Selma	17th Duke Ashland (85603)	Ruby 3d	Cal. Pas. & Agr. Co.	Sacramento.
Red	Wellington Rose	Mason Duke (82205)	Bessie Wellington	Cal. Pas. & Agr. Co.	Merced.
Red	Agnes	Duke of Yolo	Nellie	P. S. Childs.	Davisville.
Red	May Wagner	Kirklevington Ox'd Count	Lady Gundmere	P. S. Childs.	Davisville.
Red	Maggie	Duke of Yolo	Daisy	P. S. Childs.	Davisville.
Red	Sara	Duke of Yolo	Flora Bates 2d	P. S. Childs.	Davisville.
Red	Lavonio	Duke of Yolo	Hattie	P. S. Childs.	Davisville.
Red				P. S. Childs.	Davisville.
Red	Jessie Maynard 15th	3d Kirklevington of F. H.	3d Jessie Maynard	C. Younger & Son.	Davisville.
Red	Maudy	Oxford Duke 2d	Maudane 7th	W. Jacobs.	San José.
Red	Eureka Butterfly	Red Eureka 3d	Butterfly	E. S. Driver	Sacramento.
Red	Viscountess Aylesby	Earl Aylesby	Viscountess 4th	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Antelope.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Color.	Name.	Sire.	Dam.	Owner.	Residence.
<i>Herd—Over two years old.</i>					
Red	Bull: Mazurka Duke; cows: Manunga, Manunga 2d, Lady Shorthorn, Lucy Jane			Bridgford & Muligan	Colusa.
Red	Bull: Paddy Whack; cows: Adelaide, Red Annie, Miss Stanley 1st, Gentle Annie 3d.			J. W. Prewitt	Winchester, Ky.
Red	Bull: Kaweah Duke 2d; cows: Amelia Louan, Red Rose of Terlington, Victor Mary, 12th Grand Duchess of Gloucester			Joseph Marzen	Humboldt Stock Farm.
Red	Bull: Counselor; cows: Mountain Maid, 3d Belle of Antelope, 4th Belle of Antelope, Nettie P			P. Peterson	Sites.
Red	Bull: Kirklevington Oxford Count; cows: Belle 27th, Hattie, Flora 16th, Burnetta 7th			P. S. Childs	Davisville.
Red	Bull: 3d Kirklevington of Forest Home; cows: 21st Rose of Forest Home, 4th Belle of Forest Home, Jessie Maynard 3d, Jessie Maynard 4th			C. Younger & Son	San José.
Red	Bull: Oxford Duke 2d; cows: 5th Gem of Promise, Delia 2d, Mattie Miller 38th, Blossom			W. Jacobs	Sacramento.
Red	Bull: 2d Earl of Aberdeen; cows: Water Sparkle, Mayflower, Viscountess 4th, 19th Grand Duchess Gloucester			A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
<i>Herd—Under two years old.</i>					
Red	Bull: 3d Grand Duke; cows: 3d Mountain Maid, 8th Belle of Antelope, 3d Rosaly K, Colusa			Peter Peterson	Sites.
Red	Bull: Bell Boy; cows: Sara, Maggie, Mary Wagner, Agnes			P. S. Childs	Davisville.
Red	Bull: 44th Kirklevington of Forest Home; cows: Oxford Rose 12th, Red Dolly 25th, Red Dolly 27th, Bonnie Belle 6th			C. Younger & Son	San José.

Red	Scotch Billy	<i>Sheepstakes—Bull of any age.</i>	Spartan (imp.)	Rosebud	Bridgeford & Mulhigan	Colusa.
Red	Mazurka Duke		Mazurka Belle's Duke.	Frances Louan	Bridgeford & Mulhigan	Colusa.
Red	Kaweah Duke 2d		Henrietta's Duke.	Miss Leslie 4th	Joseph Marzen	Colusa.
Red	Counselor (73503)		Commissioner	Beauty 2d Maid	P. Peterson	Humb'dt St'k Farm.
Red	28th Grand Duke of Gloucester		Double Gloucester (imp.)	Grand Rosette 2d	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sites.
Red	Kirklevington Oxford Count.		Kirklevington Duke 2d.	Wild Eyes Craggs	P. S. Childs	Sacramento.
Red	Cupbearer 2d		Spartan Hero	Victoria 66th	P. S. Childs	Davisville.
Red	3d Kirklevington of Forest Home.		Duke of Kirklevington	Oxford Rose 3d	C. Younger & Son	San José.
Red	Earl of Aylesby		2d Earl of Aberdeen	Tellurion Welcome	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Red	5th Kirklevington of Forest Home.		Duke of Kirklevington	Jessie Maynard	C. Younger & Son	San José.
Red	<i>Sheepstakes—Cow of any age.</i>		El Medico.	Marica	Bridgeford & Mulhigan	Colusa.
Red	Manunga		Catchpenny	Manunga	Bridgeford & Mulhigan	Colusa.
Red	Manunga 2d		Baron Victor (imp.)	Elmwood Mary	Joseph Marzen	Humb'dt St'k Farm.
Red	Victor Mary		Young Mary's Duke of Bath	Viscountess 3d	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Red	Viscountess 4th		Roan Duchess' Oxford	Hattie Jane 4th	P. S. Childs	Davisville.
Red	Hattie		Roan Duchess' Oxford	Burnetta 2d	P. S. Childs	Davisville.
Red	Burnetta 7th		Forest King	14th Rose of Forest Home	C. Younger & Son	San José.
Red	21st Rose of Forest Home		5th Kirklevington of F. H.	6th Rose of Forest Home	C. Younger & Son	San José.
Red	Oxford Rose 12th		Baron Bright Eyes	Blossom of Richland	W. Jacobs	Sacramento.
Red	Blossom		Hancock	2d Belle of Antelope	P. Peterson	Sites.
Red	Baby Louise					
CLASS II—JERSEYS.						
<i>Bulls—Three years old and over.</i>						
Fawn	Ben Lomond (16432)		Fred Baker (7171)	Queen of Sacramento (15624)	A. L. Nichols	Sacramento.
Fawn	Waterman (328)		Jefferson (97)	Daisy W (700)	H. S. Sargent	Stockton.
Fawn	Prince of Oakland		Largue	Adelina Fatd	P. C. Anderson	Oakland.
<i>Bulls—Two years old.</i>						
Fawn	Livingston (423)		Ben Lomond (16432)	Dina A (943)	A. L. Nichols	Sacramento.
Fawn	Bonilla		Wm. Ralston	Bonilla	P. C. Anderson	Oakland.
Fawn	King of Y. B. (18902)		Ardas Perott (13509)	Queen of Y. B. (33871)	W. C. Smith	Florin.
<i>Bulls—One year old.</i>						
Fawn	Soojee		Gladstone (421)	Jersey Doll 3d	A. L. Nichols	Sacramento.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Color.	Name.	Sire.	Dam.	Owner.	Residence.
<i>Bulls—Calves.</i>					
Fawn	Ben Lomond, Jr.	Ben Lomond.	Beautiful Belle.	F. P. Lowell.	Sacramento.
Fawn	Commodore.	Waterman (328).	Lockeford Belle (879).	H. S. Sargent.	Stockton.
Fawn		King of Y. B.	Martha of Florin.	W. C. Smith.	Florin.
<i>Cows—Three years old and over.</i>					
Fawn	Mirabelle (98)	Sankey (56)	Creole Belle (86)	A. L. Nichols.	Sacramento.
Fawn	Flora Nix (24818)	Senator (4017)	Mollie of Marin (11053)	A. L. Nichols.	Sacramento.
Fawn	Beautiful Belle.	Fred Baker (7171)	Belle.	F. P. Lowell.	Sacramento.
Fawn	Lettie of Brighton (38852)		Laura Oleta.	P. Stanton.	Sacramento.
Fawn	Anny Platt (987)	Earl of Lockeford.	Princess May.	H. S. Sargent.	Stockton.
Fawn	Lockeford Belle (879)	Earl Mameluke (7075)	Lilac 3d (201)	H. S. Sargent.	Stockton.
Fawn	Modjeska (989)	Gray Knight.	Blanche 3d.	H. S. Sargent.	Stockton.
Fawn	Minnie Warren (878)	Jefferson, Jr.	Lilac's Last.	H. S. Sargent.	Stockton.
Fawn	Adelina Patti.	William.	Jessie.	E. C. Session.	Oakland.
Fawn	Irene of Strasburg (2889)	Hector of Plymouth Rock.	Ida 3d.	W. C. Smith.	Florin.
Fawn	Daisy F (751)	Major.	Mattie.	Burt Hodson.	Sacramento.
<i>Cows—Two years old.</i>					
Fawn	Belle Briar (961)	Ben Lomond.	Mirabelle.	A. L. Nichols.	Sacramento.
Fawn	Dolly A.	Rhoderic Dhu.	Twin's Daughter.	A. L. Nichols.	Sacramento.
Fawn	Stanton's Gertrude (45200)	Lawgiver.	Laura Oleta.	P. Stanton.	Sacramento.
Fawn	Susie of El Pinal (990)	Gray Knight.	Queenie.	H. S. Sargent.	Stockton.
Fawn	Peg Woffington (985)	Earl of Lockeford.	Kittie C.	H. S. Sargent.	Stockton.
Fawn	Elsie Venner.	Earl of Lockeford.	Daisy W.	H. S. Sargent.	Stockton.
Fawn	Martha of Florin (45046)	Lawgiver.	Irene Strasburg.	W. C. Smith.	Florin.
Fawn	Duchess 2d of El Dorado.	Gladstone.	1st Duke of El Dorado.	Burt Hodson.	Sacramento.
<i>Cows—One year old.</i>					
Fawn	Flora Nix 2d.	Ben Lomond.	Flora Nix.	A. L. Nichols.	Sacramento.
Fawn	Gertrude.	Jersey Duke.	Haidee.	A. L. Nichols.	Sacramento.
Fawn	Eulalie S (53198)	Lawgiver.	Lettie of Brighton.	F. L. Warren.	Sacramento.
Fawn	Albula (53199)	Lawgiver.	Anemone.	F. L. Warren.	Perkins.
Fawn	Highland Maid.	Oakland Chief.	Adelina Patti.	E. C. Session.	Oakland.
Fawn	Mona of Florin (49035)	Lawgiver.	Irene Strasburg.	W. C. Smith.	Florin.
<i>Calves—Heifers.</i>					
Fawn	Belle Cora.	Gladstone.	Mirabelle.	A. L. Nichols.	Sacramento.
Fawn	Flora Nix 3d.	Jewel of Y. B.	Flora Nix.	A. L. Nichols.	Sacramento.

Fawn	Daisy's Daughter	Waterman	Daisy W	H. S. Sargent	Stockton.
Fawn		Earl of Lockeford	Any Platt	H. S. Sargent	Stockton.
Fawn		Earl of Lockeford	Modjeska	H. S. Sargent	Stockton.
Fawn		Prince of Oakland	Adelina Patti	E. C. Session	Oakland.
Fawn		King of Y. B.	Irene of Strasburg	W. C. Smith	Florin.
<i>Herd—Over two years old.</i>					
Fawn	Bull—Waterman (328)	Jefferson	Daisy W	H. S. Sargent	Stockton.
	Cows—Any Platt	Earl of Lockeford	Princess May	H. S. Sargent	Stockton.
	Peg Woffington	Earl of Lockeford	Kittie C	H. S. Sargent	Stockton.
	Lockeford Belle	Earl of Lockeford	Lilac 3d	H. S. Sargent	Stockton.
	Modjeska	Gray Knight	Blanche 3d	H. S. Sargent	Stockton.
<i>Herd—Under two years old.</i>					
Fawn	Bull: Soojee; cows: Flora Nix 2d, Gertrude, Belle Cora, Flora Nix 3d			A. L. Nichols	Sacramento.
<i>Sweepstakes—Bull of any age.</i>					
Fawn	Prince of Oakland	Largue	Adelina Patti	P. C. Anderson	Oakland.
Fawn	King of Y. B.	Ardas Perott	Queen of Y. B.	W. C. Smith	Florin.
Fawn	Waterman	Jefferson	Daisy W	H. S. Sargent	Stockton.
Fawn	Ben Lomond	Fred Baker	Queen of Sacramento	A. L. Nichols	Sacramento.
<i>Sweepstakes—Cow of any age.</i>					
Fawn	Adelina Patti	William	Jessie	E. C. Session	Oakland.
Fawn	Irene of Strasburg	Hector of Plymouth Rock	Ida 3d	W. C. Smith	Florin.
CLASS III—DEVONS.					
<i>Bulls—One year old.</i>					
Red	Protection (4617)	Sire No. 3108	Dam No 5127	R. McEnespy	Chico.
<i>Bulls—Calves.</i>					
Red	Plowboy	Tom's Plowboy	Mayflower	R. McEnespy	Chico.
<i>Cows—Three years old and over.</i>					
Red	Mayflower 6th	Blucher	Mayflower 5th	R. McEnespy	Chico.
Red	Tricksey	Blucher	Mayflower 4th	R. McEnespy	Chico.
<i>Cows—Two years old.</i>					
Red	Frances	Salute	Empress	R. McEnespy	Chico.
<i>Cows—One year old.</i>					
Red	Strive	Sire No. 3108	Dam No. 3064	R. McEnespy	Chico.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Color.	Name.	Sire.	Dam.	Owner.	Residence.
Red	<i>Heifer Calf.</i> Nellie	Blucher	Nancy	R. McEnespy	Chico.
Red	<i>Herd of any age.</i> Bull: Protection; cows: Mayflower, Tricksey, Frances, Strive			R. McEnespy	Chico.
Red	<i>Sweepstakes—Bull of any age.</i> Protection	Sire No. 3108	Dam No. 5127	R. McEnespy	Chico.
Red	<i>Sweepstakes—Cow of any age.</i> Mayflower	Blucher	Empress	R. McEnespy	Chico.
CLASS IV—AYRESHIRE.					
Red and wh.	<i>Bulls—Three years old and over.</i> Lord Faxon	Archie	Lady Faxon	G. Bement & Son	Oakland.
Red and wh.	<i>Bulls—Two years old.</i> Hotspur	Archie	Hildina	G. Bement & Son	Oakland.
Red and wh.	<i>Bulls—One year old.</i> Express	Archie	Elaine	G. Bement & Son	Oakland.
Red and wh.	<i>Bulls—Calves.</i> Faust	Red Mikado	Faxonia	G. Bement & Son	Oakland.
<i>Cows—Three years old and over.</i>					
Red and wh.	Lady Faxon	Bruce	Bonnie Jean	G. Bement & Son	Oakland.
Red and wh.	Sybella	Archie	Stillita	G. Bement & Son	Oakland.
Red and wh.	Highland Mary	Archie	Highland Lassie	G. Bement & Son	Oakland.
<i>Cows—Two years old.</i>					
Red and wh.	Faxonia	Archie	Lady Faxon	G. Bement & Son	Oakland.
Red and wh.	Frou Frou	Archie	Lady Faxon	G. Bement & Son	Oakland.
<i>Cows—One year old.</i>					
Red and wh.	Sabruina	Ethelbert	Sybella	G. Bement & Son	Oakland.
Red and wh.	Highland Beauty	Archie	Highland Mary	G. Bement & Son	Oakland.

Red and wh.	<i>Heifers—Calves.</i> Satilla.....	Lord Faxon.....	Sybella.....	G. Bement & Son.....	Oakland.
Red and wh.	<i>Herds of any age.</i> Bull: Lord Faxon; cows: Lady Faxon, Sybella, Faxon, Frou Frou.....			G. Bement & Son.....	Oakland.
Red and wh.	<i>Sweepstakes—Bull of any age.</i> Lord Faxon.....	Archie.....	Lady Faxon.....	G. Bement & Son.....	Oakland.
	<i>Sweepstakes—Cow of any age.</i> Sybella.....	Archie.....	Stillita.....	G. Bement & Son.....	Oakland.
	CLASS V.—HEREFORDS. <i>Bulls—Three years old and over.</i>				
Red and wh.	Sir Stanley.....	Winter De Cote.....	Dolly Varden 2d.....	A. Heilbron & Bros.....	Sacramento.
Red and wh.	Pertley.....	Rudolph.....	Purity.....	H. Vaughan.....	San Francisco.
Red and wh.	Horace 30th (80).....	Horace 3d.....	Dorothy.....	H. M. La Rue & Sons.....	Davisville.
Red and wh.	Howard.....	Fair Boy.....	Pinkey 5th.....	A. Heilbron & Bros.....	Sacramento.
Red and wh.	Hickory Grove.....	Star Grove 1st.....	Fairy Queen.....	H. Vaughan.....	San Francisco.
Red and wh.	Gay Lad.....	Cyrus.....	Brace.....	Joseph Marzen.....	Humb't St'k Farm.
Red and wh.	What's Wanted.....	Washington.....	Juliet.....	H. Vaughan.....	San Francisco.
	<i>Bulls—Calves.</i>				
Red and wh.	Columbus.....	Prince.....	Mabel.....	A. Heilbron & Bros.....	Sacramento.
Red and wh.	Pirate.....	Eureka.....	Jessie M.....	A. Heilbron & Bros.....	Sacramento.
Red and wh.	Frank.....	Washington.....	Lady Frances.....	H. Vaughan.....	San Francisco.
Red and wh.	Bell Rope.....	Bellman.....	Pearl 2d.....	H. Vaughan.....	San Francisco.
	<i>Cows—Three years old and over.</i>				
Red and wh.	Mabel.....	Centennial.....	Eva S.....	A. Heilbron & Bros.....	Sacramento.
Red and wh.	Jessie M.....	Captain.....	Jemima.....	A. Heilbron & Bros.....	Sacramento.
Red and wh.	Melody 16th.....	Merry Monarch.....	Melody 15th.....	H. Vaughan.....	San Francisco.
Red and wh.	Flora.....	Godolphin.....	D. T. Maid.....	H. Vaughan.....	San Francisco.
Red and wh.	Muriel 2d.....	Torro.....	Muriel.....	H. Vaughan.....	San Francisco.
	<i>Cows—Two years old.</i>				
Red and wh.	Moaweka Lass.....	Defiance.....	Spangle.....	H. Vaughan.....	San Francisco.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Color.	Name.	Sire.	Dam.	Owner.	Residence.
	<i>Cows—One year old.</i>				
Red and wh.	Dainty	Prince	Eva S	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Red and wh.	Satanella	Defiance	Lady Satanella	H. Vaughan	San Francisco.
Red and wh.	Maple 2d	Defiance	Mers	H. Vaughan	San Francisco.
	<i>Heifers—Calves.</i>				
Red and wh.	Lady Cora	Prince	Hinton	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Red and wh.	Lady Stanley	Stanley	Mabel	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Red and wh.	Pretty Face 2d	Washington	Pretty Face	H. Vaughan	San Francisco.
Red and wh.	Pigeon	Nutracker	Stately	Miss H. Bement	Oakland.
	<i>Herd of any age.</i>				
Red and wh.	Bull: Sir Stanley; cows: Mabel, Jessie M. Hinton, Eva S			A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Red and wh.	Bull: Pertley; cows: Melody 16th, Flora, Muriel 2d, Moaweka Lass			H. Vaughan	San Francisco.
	<i>Sweepstakes—Bull of any age.</i>				
Red and wh.	Sir Stanley	Winter De Cote	Dolly Varden 2d	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Red and wh.	Pertley	Rudolph	Purity	H. Vaughan	San Francisco.
	<i>Sweepstakes—Cow of any age.</i>				
Red and wh.	Mabel	Centennial	Eva S	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Red and wh.	Melody 16th	Merry Monarch	Melody 15th	H. Vaughan	San Francisco.
	CLASS VI—HOLSTEINS.				
	<i>Bulls—Three years old and over.</i>				
Bl'k and wh.	Romley	Wiebren Veeman	Jeltje L	G. B. Polhemus	Coyote.
Bl'k and wh.	Nadine Veeman	Nadine	Nadine	Leland Stanford	Vina.
Bl'k and wh.	El Cuervo Netherland	Netherland King	Phillis Lincoln	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
	<i>Bulls—Two years old.</i>				
Bl'k and wh.	Egmont's Pride	Romley	Anna Egmont	G. B. Polhemus	Coyote.
Bl'k and wh.	Zelo	San Miguel	Helpmate	Leland Stanford	Vina.
Bl'k and wh.	Bragado	Mahomet of Palo Alto	Harvesta	Leland Stanford	Vina.
Bl'k and wh.	King of Menlo	Imported	Imported	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.

Bulls—One year old.

Bl'k and wh.	Major Egmond	Romley	Betje Egmond	G. B. Polhemus	Coyote.
Bl'k and wh.	Giert Van Diepen's Royal Prince	Romley	Giert Van Diepen	G. B. Polhemus	Coyote.
Bl'k and wh.	Rey de Laguna	Romley	Wiedman's Tinette	G. B. Polhemus	Coyote.
Bl'k and wh.	Coyote Prince	Romley	Fanjie 2d	G. B. Polhemus	Coyote.
Bl'k and wh.	Ant. Poel's Noble	Romley	Ant. Poel	G. B. Polhemus	Coyote.
Bl'k and wh.	Duke of Cerro Alegre	Romley	Rebecca Egmond	G. B. Polhemus	Coyote.
Bl'k and wh.	Osuno	San Miguel	Abdaletta	Leland Stanford	Vina.
Bl'k and wh.	Venturosa	San Miguel	Mozenia	Leland Stanford	Vina.
Bl'k and wh.	Feba	San Miguel	Santa Ysabel	Leland Stanford	Vina.
Bl'k and wh.	Say Sedro.	Sedro	Rosabelle Lincoln	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Bl'k and wh.	Kyeless Boy	Sedro	Kyeless	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.

Bulls—Calves.

Bl'k and wh.	Madrone California	Romley	Wiedman's Tinette 2d	G. B. Polhemus	Coyote.
Bl'k and wh.	Tuffy Kelly	Romley	Betje Edmond 2d	G. B. Polhemus	Coyote.
Bl'k and wh.	Miquelete	Minella's Prince	Mozelle Veenan	Leland Stanford	Vina.
Bl'k and wh.	Jarvo	Del Monte	Mayfly	Leland Stanford	Vina.
Bl'k and wh.	Quito	Sedro	Edna of Troy	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.

Cows—Three years old and over.

Bl'k and wh.	Rebecca Egmont (6457)	Osman	Sara	G. B. Polhemus	Coyote.
Bl'k and wh.	Ant. Poel (6037)	Viernan's Kees	Johanna	G. B. Polhemus	Coyote.
Bl'k and wh.	Fanjie 2d (9052)	Patrol	Fanjie	G. B. Polhemus	Coyote.
Bl'k and wh.	Pansyne (6923)	Imported	Imported	Leland Stanford	Vina.
Bl'k and wh.	Aaggie Alpha 2d (2619)	Sir Howard of Aaggie.	Aaggie Alpha	Leland Stanford	Vina.
Bl'k and wh.	Laurentine (6979)	Imported	Imported	Leland Stanford	Vina.
Bl'k and wh.	Mozenia (3672)	Mahomet of Palo Alto	Mycale	Leland Stanford	Vina.
Bl'k and wh.	Esmeralda (1658)	Hendrick Huerel	Alida Jergens.	"Examiner"	San Francisco.
Bl'k and wh.	Ontarette (4020)	Sir Henry 2d of Aaggie	Annette Lincoln	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Bl'k and wh.	Sylpha (6964)	Imported	Imported	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Bl'k and wh.	Kyeless (8538)	Imported	Imported	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.

Cows—Two years old.

Bl'k and wh.	Betje Egmond 3d (9556)	Ethelbert	Betje Egmond	G. B. Polhemus	Coyote.
Bl'k and wh.	Aunt Flora (8232)	Romley	Wiedman's Tinette	G. B. Polhemus	Coyote.
Bl'k and wh.	Zorrita (8893)	Minella's Prince	Santa Maria	Leland Stanford	Vina.
Bl'k and wh.	Mecox (7411)	Le Moine	Lady Anstys	Leland Stanford	Vina.
Bl'k and wh.	Belanga (4659)	Aaggie Adaline's 4th Roland	Jacob Wits' Bernie	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.

Cows—One year old.

Bl'k and wh.	Lizzie Blacker (14291)	Romley	Ant. Poel	G. B. Polhemus	Coyote.
Bl'k and wh.	Lady Blakenhof (11150)	Romley	Blakenhof	G. B. Polhemus	Coyote.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Color.	Name.	Sire.	Dam.	Owner.	Residence.
Bl'k and wh.	Hermosura (8900).	San José	May Fly	Leland Stanford	Vina.
Bl'k and wh.	Zarandell (889).	San Miguel	Urnima	Leland Stanford	Vina.
Bl'k and wh.	Bontje Lincoln 2d (11804)	Sedro	Bontje Lincoln	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Bl'k and wh.	Aaggie Lelia 2d's Precious (11949)	Strathmore	Aaggie Lelia 2d	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
<i>Heifer Calves.</i>					
Bl'k and wh.	Fanjie 3d (13718)	Romley	Kanje	G. B. Polhemus	Coyote.
Bl'k and wh.	Trintje Lincoln 3d (14230)	Romley	Trintje Lincoln	G. B. Polhemus	Coyote.
Bl'k and wh.	Mujicute (16435)	Minella's Prince	Patima	Leland Stanford	Vina.
Bl'k and wh.	Moziela (16434)	San Miguel	Jacob Wits' Minella	Leland Stanford	Vina.
Bl'k and wh.	Lorita	El Cuervo Netherland	Prince of Twist's Laura	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
<i>Herd of any age.</i>					
Bl'k and wh.	Bull: Romley; cows: Rebecca Egmont, Giert Van Diepen, Panije Veeman, Grietje Boots			G. B. Polhemus	Coyote.
Bl'k and wh.	Bull: Nadine Veeman; cows: Laurentine, Pansyne, Aaggie Alpha 2d, Mozenia			Leland Stanford	Vina.
Bl'k and wh.	Bull: King of Menlo; cows: Sophie, Kyeless, Ontarette, Edna of Troy			Frank H. Burke	Menlo Park.
<i>Sweepstakes—Bull of any age.</i>					
Bl'k and wh.	Romley (3249)			G. B. Polhemus	Coyote.
Bl'k and wh.	King of Menlo (6197)			Frank H. Burke	Menlo Park.
<i>Sweepstakes—Cow of any age.</i>					
Bl'k and wh.	Rebecca Egmont (6457)	Osman	Sara	G. B. Polhemus	Coyote.
Bl'k and wh.	Sylpha			Frank H. Burke	Menlo Park.
CLASS VII.—ANGUS AND GALLOWAYS.					
<i>Bulls—Three years old and over.</i>					
Angus	Minotaur (7384)	Crown Prince of Chicago	Minnehaha	Dr. G. M. Dixon	Sacramento.
Galloway	Baronet (3631)	Young Viscount	Nelle Gray 3d	Interstate Gallo- way Cattle Co.	Kansas City.
Galloway	Ben Magnolia (3610)	Galloway King	Magnolia 4th	Interstate Gallo- way Cattle Co.	Kansas City.

Galloway	Bandit (3005) <i>Bulls—Two years old.</i>	Galloway King	Griggie of Barsalloch	Interstate way Cattle Co.	Kansas City.
Angus	Kier's Knight (8022)	Valerious	Bonnie Blue Kier	J. E. Camp	Perkins.
Angus	Valiant (7460)	Marathon of Fintry	Violet 2d's Blair Shinnock	Interstate way Cattle Co.	Kansas City.
Angus	Brilliant (9244) <i>Bulls—One year old.</i>	King William	Lady Guynd	Dr. G. M. Dixon	Sacramento.
Angus	Egypt of Argonaut	Minataur	Eva	Dr. G. M. Dixon	Sacramento.
Angus	Duke of Brighton	Orlando	Darling of Flora	J. E. Camp	Perkins.
Angus	Egbert	Orlando	Darling of Flora 2d	Interstate way Cattle Co.	Perkins.
Galloway	Emperor John <i>Cows—Three years old and over.</i>	Bellman	Blackbird Lass	Interstate way Cattle Co.	Kansas City.
Angus	Coquette 2d of Lake Forest (7218)	Basuta	Coquette 4th	Dr. G. M. Dixon	Sacramento.
Angus	Titania 4th of Lake Forest (5272)	Basuta	Titania of Lake Forest	Dr. G. M. Dixon	Sacramento.
Angus	Lady Guynd (1885)	Pukomer	Rose of Guynd 4th	J. E. Camp	Perkins.
Angus	Gretchen (4335)	Black Prince of Ardhuncart	Annie of Ardhuncart	J. E. Camp	Perkins.
Angus	Darling of Flora (7114)	Bannockburn	Darling of Burreldales	J. E. Camp	Perkins.
Galloway	Alice Hawthorne (1935)	Hector of Kirkhill	Divina	Interstate way Cattle Co.	Kansas City.
Galloway	Balsam Magnolia (3318)	Galloway King	Magnolia 7th	Interstate way Cattle Co.	Kansas City.
Galloway	Bijou Lass (3622)	Galloway King	Disappointment	Interstate way Cattle Co.	Kansas City.
Galloway	Acacia (3220)	Galloway King	Haida of Tarbuch	Interstate way Cattle Co.	Kansas City.
Galloway	Achievement (3221)	Galloway King	Bincis Beauty	Interstate way Cattle Co.	Kansas City.
Galloway	Black Maggie (3625)	Young Viscount	Maggie of Stonehouse	Interstate way Cattle Co.	Kansas City.
Galloway	Belindo (3700)	Galloway King	Mary Alteery	Interstate way Cattle Co.	Kansas City.
Angus	Lark of Eastview (3480) <i>Cows—Two years old.</i>	Dainty Davie	Lark 2d's Easter Skein	Interstate way Cattle Co.	Kansas City.
Angus	Eva (7663)	King William	Rose of Guynd	Dr. G. M. Dixon	Sacramento.
Angus	Gretchen 2d (6914)	Magenter	Gretchen	J. E. Camp	Perkins.
Angus	Darling of Flora 2d	Orlando	Darling of Flora	Interstate way Cattle Co.	Kansas City.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Color.	Name.	Sire.	Dam.	Owner.	Residence.
Angus	<i>Cows—One year old.</i>				
Angus	Lady Whitmore (9814)	Gildroy	Annie of Kennoektry	Dr. G. M. Dixon	Sacramento.
Angus	Lady Mine (9815)	Gildroy	Pride of Richland	Dr. G. M. Dixon	Sacramento.
Galloway	Dell Duchess (5828)	Galloway King		Interstate Galloway Cattle Co.	Kansas City.
Galloway	Debonair (5656)	Young Viscount (1885)	Belindo	Interstate Galloway Cattle Co.	Kansas City.
Angus	<i>Heifers—Calves.</i>				
Angus	Dorcas of Argonaut	Eros (5656)	Titania 4th of L. F. (5272)	Dr. G. M. Dixon	Sacramento.
Angus	Gretchen Lass	Orlando (2962)	Gretchen	J. E. Camp	Perkins.
Angus	Ethelwyn	Orlando	Gretchen 2d	J. E. Camp	Perkins.
Galloway	Esther Pyne	Belman	Black Aggie	Interstate Galloway Cattle Co.	Kansas City.
Angus	<i>Herds of any age.</i>				
Angus	Bull: Brilliant; cows: Coquette 2d of L. F., Titania 4th of L. F., Eva, Lady W			Dr. G. M. Dixon	Sacramento.
Angus	Bull: Kier's Knight (8022); cows: Gretchen 2d, Lady Guynd, Gretchen, Darling of Flora			J. E. Camp	Perkins.
Galloway	Bull: Ben Magnolia; cows: Alice Hawthorne, Balsam Magnolia, Bijou Lass, Debonair			Interstate Galloway Cattle Co.	Kansas City.
Angus	<i>Sweepstakes—Bull of any age.</i>				
Angus	Brilliant (9244)	King William	Lady Guynd	Dr. G. M. Dixon	Sacramento.
Angus	Kier's Knight	Valerius	Bonnie Blue Kier	J. E. Camp	Perkins.
Angus	Minotaur	Crown Prince of Chicago	Minnehaha	Dr. G. M. Dixon	Sacramento.
Angus	<i>Sweepstakes—Cow of any age.</i>				
Angus	Coquette 2d of L. F.	Basuta	Coquette 4th	Dr. G. M. Dixon	Sacramento.
Angus	Lady Guynd	Falconer	Rose of Guynd	J. E. Camp	Perkins.
Galloway	Alice Hawthorne	Hector of Kirkhill	Divina	Interstate Galloway Cattle Co.	Kansas City.
Black	<i>CLASS VIII—GRADED CATTLE.</i>				
Black	<i>Cows—Three years old and over.</i>				
Black	Black Bess	Angus	Shorthorn	Dr. G. M. Dixon	Sacramento.
Jersey	Black Jess	Angus	Shorthorn	Dr. G. M. Dixon	Sacramento.
	Jersey			Willie Tryon	Sacramento.

Pet	Cows—Two years old.			Willie Tryon	Sacramento.
Dunn	Cows—One year old.			Willie Tryon	Sacramento.
Topsy	Heifers—Calves.			Willie Tryon	Sacramento.
Red Galloway	Annie Clifton			F. G. Baly	Nicolaus.
Jersey	Empress			Interstate Gallo- way Cattle Co.	Kansas City.
Jer. and Dur.	Mink			Willie Tryon	Sacramento.
	Spot			Willie Tryon	Sacramento.
CLASS IX.—HERD SWEEPSTAKES.					
Beef Breeds.					
Durham	Bull: Scotch Billy; cows: Manunga, Manunga 2d, Lucy Jane, Manunga 3d.				
Angus	Bull: Brilliant; cows: Coquette 2d of L. F., Titania 4th of L. F., Eva, Lady W.				
Angus	Bull: Kier's Knight; cows: Lady Guynd, Gretchen, Gretchen 2d, Darling of Flora, Ethelwyn			Bridford & Mul- higan	Colusa.
Durham	Bull: Kaweah Duke 2d; cows: Amelia Ronan, Red Rose of Ferlington, Victor Mary, 12th Duchess of Gloucester			Dr. G. M. Dixon	Sacramento.
Durham	Bull: Counselor; cows: Mountain Maid, Nettie P. 2d Rosaly K. Patti.			J. E. Camp	Perkins.
Durham	Bull: Kirklevington Oxford Count; cows: Belle 27th, Hatlie, Flora 10th, Burnetta 7th.			Joseph Marzen	Humb't St'k Farm.
Durham	Bull: 3d Kirklevington of Forest Home; cows: 21st Rose of Forest Home, 4th Belle of Forest Home, 3d Jessie Maynard, 4th Jessie Maynard			P. Peterson	Sites.
Durham	Bull: 28th Grand Duke of Gloucester; cows: Watersparkle, Mayflower 3d, Viscountess 4th, 19th Grand Duchess of Gloucester			P. S. Childs	Davisville.
Hereford	Bull: Sir Stanley; cows: Mabel, Jessie M. Eva S, Hinton			C. Younger & Son.	San José.
				A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
				A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued

Color.	Name.	Sire.	Dam.	Owner.	Residence.
Hereford	Bull: Pertley; cows: Melody 16th, Flora, Muriel 2d, Moaweeka Lass <i>Milk Breeds.</i>			Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
Holstein	Bull: Romley; cows: Ant. Poel, Rebecca Egmond, Tryntje Kleyne, Brakenhof			G. B. Polhemus	Coyote.
Holstein	Bull: King of Menlo; cows: Sylpha, Kyeless, Edna of Troy, Ontarette			F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Holstein	Bull: Brigado; cows: Pansyne, Aaggie Alpha 2d, Mecox, Zorrita			Leland Stanford	Vina.
CLASS X—MILCH COWS.					
Holstein	Rebecca Egmond	Osman	Sara	G. B. Polhemus	Coyote.
Holstein	Ant. Poel	Viernan's Kees	Johanna	G. B. Polhemus	Coyote.
Holstein	Pansyne	Imported		Leland Stanford	Vina.
Holstein	Aaggie Alpha 2d	Sir Howard of Aaggie	Aaggie Alpha	Leland Stanford	Vina.
Holstein	Ontarette	Hancock		F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Durham	Baby Louise		2d Belle of Antelope	P. Peterson	Sites.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

SHEEP.

NAME.	Owner.	Residence.
CLASS I—SPANISH MERINOS.		
<i>Ram—Two years old and over.</i>		
King George.....	F. Bullard	Woodland.
<i>Ram—One year old and under two.</i>		
Stoneman	F. Bullard	Woodland.
<i>Three Ram Lambs.</i>		
One pen	F. Bullard	Woodland.
<i>Pen of not less than five Ewes—Two years old and over.</i>		
One pen	F. Bullard	Woodland.
<i>Pen of not less than five Ewes—One year old and under two.</i>		
One pen	F. Bullard	Woodland.
<i>Pen of not less than five Ewe Lambs.</i>		
One pen	F. Bullard	Woodland.
<i>Ram and five of his Lambs.</i>		
King George and five lambs.....	F. Bullard	Woodland.
CLASS II—FRENCH MERINOS.		
<i>Ram—Two years old and over.</i>		
Roberts.....	J. H. Glide	Sacramento.
<i>Ram—One year old and under two.</i>		
Stanley	J. H. Glide	Sacramento.
<i>Three Ram Lambs.</i>		
One pen	J. H. Glide	Sacramento.
<i>Pen of not less than five Ewes—Two years old and over.</i>		
One pen	J. H. Glide	Sacramento.
<i>Pen of not less than five Ewes—One year old and under two.</i>		
One pen	J. H. Glide	Sacramento.
<i>Pen of not less than five Ewe Lambs.</i>		
One pen	J. H. Glide	Sacramento.
<i>Ram and five of his Lambs.</i>		
One ram and five lambs.....	J. H. Glide	Sacramento.
CLASS III—COTSWOLD.		
<i>Ram of any age.</i>		
Ajax (258)	"Examiner"	San Francisco.
CLASS V—SHROPSHIRE.		
<i>Ram of any age.</i>		
Jumbo	J. H. Glide	Sacramento.
Royal Duke	A. Smith	Redwood City.
No Name.....	A. Smith	Redwood City.
<i>Pen of Ewes, not less than five of any age.</i>		
One pen	A. Smith	Redwood City.
One pen	A. Smith	Redwood City.
<i>Ram and five of his Lambs.</i>		
One ram, etc.	J. H. Glide	Sacramento.
One ram, etc.	A. Smith	Redwood City.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

NAME. *	Owner.	Residence.
<i>Three Ram Lambs.</i>		
One pen	J. H. Glide .....	..... Sacramento.
One pen	A. Smith .....	..... Redwood City.
<i>Pen of not less than five Ewe Lambs.</i>		
One pen	J. H. Glide .....	..... Sacramento.
One pen	A. Smith .....	..... Redwood City.
CLASS VI—SWEEPSTAKES.		
<i>Merino Ram and five of his Lambs.</i>		
Roberts and five lambs (French)	J. H. Glide .....	..... Sacramento.
King George and five lambs (Spanish) ..	F. Bullard .....	..... Woodland.
<i>Shropshire Ram and five of his Lambs.</i>		
One ram and five lambs	J. H. Glide .....	..... Sacramento.
One ram and five lambs	A. Smith .....	..... Redwood City.

ANGORA GOATS.

NAME.	Owner.	Residence.
THOROUGHBEREDS.		
<i>Bucks—Two years old and over.</i>		
Altai	C. P. Bailey .....	..... San José.
Solidad	C. P. Bailey .....	..... San José.
Governor Helm, Jr.	T. H. Harlan .....	..... Williams.
<i>Bucks—Under two years old.</i>		
One buck	C. P. Bailey .....	..... San José.
One buck	C. P. Bailey .....	..... San José.
Shirland, Jr.	T. H. Harlan .....	..... Williams.
<i>Pen of not less than three Does—Two years old and over.</i>		
One pen	C. P. Bailey .....	..... San José.
One pen	T. H. Harlan .....	..... Williams.
<i>Pen of not less than three Does—Under two years old.</i>		
One pen	C. P. Bailey .....	..... San José.
Junior of Colusa Belle and two other does.	T. H. Harlan .....	..... Williams.
GRADED.		
<i>Pen of not less than three Does—Two years old and over.</i>		
Three does	T. H. Harlan .....	..... Williams.
<i>Pen of not less than three Does—Under two years old.</i>		
Three does	T. H. Harlan .....	..... Williams.
<i>Herd of not less than ten—Of any age or breed.</i>		
One herd of twenty-five head	C. P. Bailey .....	..... San José.
One herd of ten head	T. H. Harlan .....	..... Williams.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

SWINE.

NAME.	Owner.	Residence.
CLASS I—BERKSHIRE.		
<i>Boar—Two years old and over.</i>		
Redwood Prince (registered).....	T. Waite	Perkins.
Bismarck 2d	W. Jacobs	Sacramento.
Model Duke	A. Smith	Redwood City.
<i>Boar—One year old and under two.</i>		
Chester	John McFarling	Oakland.
Perkins	T. Waite	Perkins.
Baron J	W. Jacobs	Sacramento.
Commodore	A. Smith	Redwood City.
<i>Boar—Six months old and under one year.</i>		
One boar	John McFarling	Oakland.
One boar	John McFarling	Oakland.
Baron Hamilton	W. Jacobs	Sacramento.
Governor	A. Smith	Redwood City.
<i>Breeding Sow—Two years old and over.</i>		
Rose	John McFarling	Oakland.
One sow	T. Waite	Perkins.
Pino 5th	W. Jacobs	Sacramento.
Redwood Sallie 2d	A. Smith	Redwood City.
Redwood Duchess 2d	A. Smith	Redwood City.
<i>Sow—One year old and under two.</i>		
Redwood Flower	John McFarling	Oakland.
Belle Pino 2d	W. Jacobs	Sacramento.
Esther	A. Smith	Redwood City.
Redwood Sallie 9th	A. Smith	Redwood City.
<i>Sow—Six months old and under one year.</i>		
Belle	John McFarling	Oakland.
Daisy	John McFarling	Oakland.
Duchess Hamilton	W. Jacobs	Sacramento.
Ella	A. Smith	Redwood City.
Redwood Sallie 10th	A. Smith	Redwood City.
<i>Sow and six Pigs—Under three months old.</i>		
Rose and six pigs	John McFarling	Oakland.
Lady Washington and six pigs	W. Jacobs	Sacramento.
Perfection and six pigs	A. Smith	Redwood City.
Minerva and six pigs	A. Smith	Redwood City.
<i>Pair of Pigs—Under six months old.</i>		
One pair	T. Waite	Perkins.
One pair	"Examiner"	San Francisco.
One pair	W. Jacobs	Sacramento.
Leopold and Louise	A. Smith	Redwood City.
Bismarck and R. W. Ruby	A. Smith	Redwood City.
SWEEPSTAKES.		
<i>Boars—Of any age.</i>		
Bismarck 2d	W. Jacobs	Sacramento.
Model Duke	A. Smith	Redwood City.
<i>Sows—Of any age.</i>		
Pino 5th	W. Jacobs	Sacramento.
Redwood Sallie 2d	A. Smith	Redwood City.
<i>Pen of six Pigs—Under six months old.</i>		
One pen	W. Jacobs	Sacramento.
One pen	A. Smith	Redwood City.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

NAME.	Owner.	Residence.
<i>Family—To consist of one Boar, two Sows, and six Pigs.</i>		
Bismarck 2d, Pino 5th, Belle Pino 2d, and six pigs	W. Jacobs	Sacramento.
Model Duke, Redwood Sallie 2d, Redwood Duchess, and six pigs	A. Smith	Redwood City.
CLASS II—ESSEX.		
<i>Boar—Two years old and over.</i>		
Tyler	G. Bement & Son	Oakland.
<i>Boar—One year old and under two.</i>		
Duke of Essex	G. Bement & Son	Oakland.
<i>Breeding Sow—Two years old and over.</i>		
Peggy	G. Bement & Son	Oakland.
<i>Sow—One year old and under two.</i>		
Duchess of Essex	G. Bement & Son	Oakland.
<i>Sow and six Pigs—Under three months old.</i>		
Josie and six pigs	G. Bement & Son	Oakland.
<i>Pair of Pigs—Under six months old.</i>		
One pair	G. Bement & Son	Oakland.
SWEEPSTAKES.		
<i>Boar—Of any age.</i>		
Tyler	G. Bement & Son	Oakland.
<i>Sow—Of any age.</i>		
Peggy	G. Bement & Son	Oakland.
<i>Pen of six Pigs—Under six months old.</i>		
One pen	G. Bement & Son	Oakland.
<i>Family—To consist of one Boar, two Sows, and six Pigs.</i>		
Tyler, two sows, and six pigs	G. Bement & Son	Oakland.
CLASS III—POLAND-CHINA.		
<i>Boar—Two years old and over.</i>		
Perfection King	J. Melvin	Davisville.
<i>Boar—One year old and under two.</i>		
Tippecanoe	Paul Sheppa	Batavia.
Bobtail	J. Melvin	Davisville.
<i>Boar—Six months old and under one year.</i>		
San Carlos	A. Smith	Redwood City.
<i>Sow—Two years old and over.</i>		
Bertha's Bess	J. Melvin	Davisville.
<i>Sow—One year old and under two.</i>		
Beauty	Paul Sheppa	Batavia.
Exquisite	A. Smith	Redwood City.
Bertha's Bess 6th	J. Melvin	Davisville.
<i>Sow—Six months old and under one year.</i>		
Michigan Girl	A. Smith	Redwood City.
Black Lilly	J. Melvin	Davisville.
<i>Sow and six Pigs—Under three months old.</i>		
Bertha's Bess 2d and six pigs	J. Melvin	Davisville.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

NAME.	Owner.	Residence.
<i>Pair of Pigs—Under six months old.</i>		
One pair.....	Paul Sheppa .....	..... Batavia.
Romeo and Juliet.....	A. Smith .....	..... Redwood City.
One pair	J. Melvin .....	..... Davisville.
SWEEPSTAKES.		
<i>Boar—Of any age.</i>		
Tippecanoe	Paul Sheppa .....	..... Batavia.
San Carlos	A. Smith .....	..... Redwood City.
Perfection King	J. Melvin .....	..... Davisville.
<i>Sow—Of any age.</i>		
Exquisite	A. Smith .....	..... Redwood City.
Bertha's Bess	J. Melvin .....	..... Davisville.
<i>Pen of six Pigs—Under six months old.</i>		
One pen	J. Melvin .....	..... Davisville.

POULTRY.

NAME.	Owner.	Residence.
LIGHT BRAHMAS.		
<i>Cock and Hen.</i>		
One cock and hen	T. Waite .....	..... Perkins.
One cock and hen	G. E. Duden .....	..... Sacramento.
<i>Cockerel and Pullet.</i>		
One cockerel and pullet.....	T. Waite .....	..... Perkins.
One cockerel and pullet.....	G. E. Duden .....	..... Sacramento.
<i>Breeding Pen—One male and four females.</i>		
One breeding pen.....	T. Waite .....	..... Perkins.
One breeding pen.....	G. E. Duden .....	..... Sacramento.
DARK BRAHMAS.		
<i>Cock and Hen.</i>		
One cock and hen	T. Waite .....	..... Perkins.
One cock and hen	G. E. Duden .....	..... Sacramento.
<i>Cockerel and Pullet.</i>		
One cockerel and pullet.....	T. Waite .....	..... Perkins.
One cockerel and pullet.....	G. E. Duden .....	..... Sacramento.
<i>Breeding Pen—One male and four females.</i>		
One breeding pen.....	T. Waite .....	..... Perkins.
One breeding pen.....	G. E. Duden .....	..... Sacramento.
LANGSHANS.		
One cock and hen.....	W. Jacobs.....	..... Sacramento.
One cockerel and pullet.....	W. Jacobs.....	..... Sacramento.
Breeding pen—One male and four females.....	W. Jacobs.....	..... Sacramento.
BUFF COCHINS.		
One cock and hen.....	George Trefzer .....	..... Sacramento.
One cockerel and pullet.....	G. E. Duden .....	..... Sacramento.
PARTRIDGE COCHINS.		
<i>Cock and Hen.</i>		
One cock and hen.....	T. Waite .....	..... Perkins.
One cock and hen.....	G. E. Duden .....	..... Sacramento.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

NAME.	Owner.	Residence.
<i>Cockerel and Pullet.</i>		
One cockerel and pullet.....	W. Jacobs.....	..... Sacramento.
PLYMOUTH ROCKS.		
<i>Cock and Hen.</i>		
One cock and hen.....	T. Waite.....	..... Perkins.
One cock and hen.....	G. E. Duden.....	..... Sacramento.
<i>Cockerel and Pullet.</i>		
One cockerel and pullet.....	T. Waite.....	..... Perkins.
One cockerel and pullet.....	G. E. Duden.....	..... Sacramento.
<i>Breeding Pen—One male and four females.</i>		
One breeding pen.....	T. Waite.....	..... Perkins.
One breeding pen.....	G. E. Duden.....	..... Sacramento.
BROWN LEGHORNS.		
<i>Cock and Hen.</i>		
One cock and hen.....	T. Waite.....	..... Perkins.
One cock and hen.....	H. L. Nichols.....	..... Sacramento.
One cock and hen.....	G. E. Duden.....	..... Sacramento.
<i>Cockerel and Pullet.</i>		
One cockerel and pullet.....	G. E. Duden.....	..... Sacramento.
<i>Breeding Pen—One male and four females.</i>		
One breeding pen.....	T. Waite.....	..... Perkins.
One breeding pen.....	H. L. Nichols.....	..... Sacramento.
One breeding pen.....	G. E. Duden.....	..... Sacramento.
WHITE LEGHORNS.		
<i>Cock and Hen.</i>		
One cock and hen.....	T. Waite.....	..... Perkins.
One cock and hen.....	H. L. Nichols.....	..... Sacramento.
One cock and hen.....	G. E. Duden.....	..... Sacramento.
<i>Cockerel and Pullet.</i>		
One cockerel and pullet.....	T. Waite.....	..... Perkins.
One cockerel and pullet.....	H. L. Nichols.....	..... Sacramento.
One cockerel and pullet.....	G. E. Duden.....	..... Sacramento.
<i>Breeding Pen—One male and four females.</i>		
One breeding pen.....	H. L. Nichols.....	..... Sacramento.
One breeding pen.....	G. E. Duden.....	..... Sacramento.
WHITE-FACED BLACK SPANISH.		
<i>Cock and Hen.</i>		
One cock and hen.....	T. Waite.....	..... Perkins.
One cock and hen.....	G. E. Duden.....	..... Sacramento.
<i>Cockerel and Pullet.</i>		
One cockerel and pullet.....	T. Waite.....	..... Perkins.
One cockerel and pullet.....	G. E. Duden.....	..... Sacramento.
<i>Breeding Pen—One male and four females.</i>		
One breeding pen.....	G. E. Duden.....	..... Sacramento.
HOT'DANS.		
One cock and hen.....	T. Waite.....	..... Perkins.
One cockerel and pullet.....	G. Trefzer.....	..... Sacramento.
One breeding pen.....	T. Waite.....	..... Perkins.
SILVER-SPANGLED HAMBURGS.		
One cock and hen.....	T. Waite.....	..... Perkins.
One cockerel and pullet.....	T. Waite.....	..... Perkins.
One breeding pen.....	T. Waite.....	..... Perkins.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

NAME.	Owner.	Residence.
POLISH.		
One cock and hen	T. Waite	Perkins.
One breeding pen	T. Waite	Perkins.
WYANDOTTES.		
<i>Cock and Hen.</i>		
One cock and hen	Wm. N. Tracy	Sacramento.
One cock and hen	W. Jacobs	Sacramento.
One cock and hen	G. Trefzer	Sacramento.
One cock and hen	G. E. Duden	Sacramento.
<i>Cockerel and Pullet.</i>		
One cockerel and pullet	Wm. N. Tracy	Sacramento.
One cockerel and pullet	W. Jacobs	Sacramento.
One cockerel and pullet	Bert Hodson	Sacramento.
One cockerel and pullet	G. Trefzer	Sacramento.
One cockerel and pullet	G. E. Duden	Sacramento.
<i>Breeding Pen—One male and four females.</i>		
One breeding pen	Wm. N. Tracy	Sacramento.
One breeding pen	W. Jacobs	Sacramento.
One breeding pen	G. Trefzer	Sacramento.
One breeding pen	G. E. Duden	Sacramento.
BLACK-BREASTED RED GAME BANTAMS.		
<i>Cock and Hen.</i>		
One cock and hen	T. Waite	Perkins.
One cock and hen	G. E. Duden	Sacramento.
<i>Breeding Pen—One male and four females.</i>		
One breeding pen	T. Waite	Perkins.
One breeding pen	G. E. Duden	Sacramento.
BRONZE TURKEYS.		
One pair	T. Waite	Perkins.
GEESE.		
One pair Toulouse geese	T. Waite	Perkins.
One pair Toulouse geese	G. E. Bates	Sacramento.
One pair Toulouse geese	A. D. Miller	Walsh Station.
ROUEN DUCKS.		
One pair	T. Waite	Perkins.
PEKIN DUCKS.		
One pair	T. Waite	Perkins.
One pair	E. Hawes	Sacramento.
MUSCOVY DUCKS.		
One pair	Paul Sheppa	Batavia.
GUINEA FOWLS.		
One pair	T. Waite	Perkins.
One pair	G. E. Duden	Sacramento.
One pair	G. E. Duden	Sacramento.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

CLASS I—MACHINERY, ENGINES, ETC.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Donnelly & Howard	Sutter Creek	Deep mining pump.
Donnelly & Howard	Sutter Creek	Donnelly patent water wheel.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Well pump.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Machine for manufacturing field or garden fence.
Pacific Manufacturing Co.	Sacramento	Well pump.
Pacific Manufacturing Co.	Sacramento	Spray pump for orchard.
H. O. Beatty	Sacramento	Apparatus for raising water for irrigation purposes.
William Wainwright	San Francisco	Spray pump for orchard.
Root, Neilson & Co.	Sacramento	Apparatus for raising water for irrigation purposes.
Root, Neilson & Co.	Sacramento	College City pump and horse-power combined.
L. M. Landsborough	Sacramento	Fire extinguisher.
D. C. Crummy	Los Gatos	Bean's spray pump for orchard.
Pacific Manufacturing Co.	Sacramento	Apparatus for raising water for irrigation purposes.
Daniel Best	San Leandro	Traction engine.

CLASS II—AGRICULTURAL MACHINES.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
S. C. H. Agricultural W'ks.	Stockton	Hay press.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Horse hay rake.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Hay and straw cutter.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Lawn mower.
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento	Thrashing machine.
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento	Cider mill and press.
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento	Horse hay rake.
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento	Hay and straw cutter.
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento	Hand corn sheller.
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento	Lawn mower.
Benicia Agricultural W'ks.	Benicia	Display of agricultural machinery by one house, California manufacture.
Benicia Agricultural W'ks.	Benicia	Sweep horse-power.
Bull & Grant	Sacramento	Horse hay rake.
Wm. Wainwright	San Francisco	Rotary lawn sprinkler.
A. & A. Heilbron	Sacramento	Hay and straw cutter.
J. F. Hill	Sacramento	Hill's improved lightning baler.

CLASS III—AGRICULTURAL MACHINES.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
S. C. H. Agricultural W'ks.	Stockton	Combined header and thrasher.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Hay pitching machine.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Corn planter, hand power.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Harrow.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	One-horse cultivator.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Cultivator.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Self-binding harvester.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Mowing machine.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Disk harrow.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Horse hoe.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Grain broadcast sowing machine.
Holt Bros.	Stockton	Two combined headers and thrashers.

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Matteson & Williamson	Stockton	Combined header and thrasher.
L. P. Helmer	Watsonville	Cultivator for orchard.
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento	Mowing machine.
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento	Combined reaper and mower.
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento	Reaping machine.
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento	Corn planter, hand power.
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento	Corn planter, horse power.
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento	Wheat drill.
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento	Potato planter.
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento	One-horse cultivator.
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento	Harrow.
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento	Horse hoe.
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento	Double shovel plow.
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento	Grain broadcast sowing machine.
Benicia Agricultural W'ks.	Benicia	Grain broadcast sowing machine.
Benicia Agricultural W'ks.	Benicia	Harrow.
Benicia Agricultural W'ks.	Benicia	One-horse cultivator.
Benicia Agricultural W'ks.	Benicia	Horse hoe.
A. Bentner	Fresno	Harrow.
Bull & Grant	Sacramento	Harrow.
Bull & Grant	Sacramento	Mowing machine.
Bull & Grant	Sacramento	Grain broadcast sowing machine.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Combined clod crusher, harrow pulverizer, and leveler.
A. & A. Heilbron	Sacramento	Grain broadcast sowing machine.
A. & A. Heilbron	Sacramento	Mowing machine.
A. & A. Heilbron	Sacramento	Display of reaping and mowing machine knives.
A. & A. Heilbron	Sacramento	Harrow.
A. & A. Heilbron	Sacramento	One-horse cultivator.
A. & A. Heilbron	Sacramento	Cultivator.
A. & A. Heilbron	Sacramento	Combined clod crusher, harrow pulverizer, and leveler.
D. Lubin	Sacramento	Combined clod crusher, harrow pulverizer, and leveler.
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento	Grain broadcast sowing machine.
Daniel Best	San Leandro	Combined header and thrasher—steam power.

CLASS IV—AGRICULTURAL MACHINES.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
S. C. H. Agricultural W'ks.	Stockton	Grain cleaner (Independent).
S. C. H. Agricultural W'ks.	Stockton	Grain cleaning attachment for combined harvester.
S. C. H. Agricultural W'ks.	Stockton	Fanning mill.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Windmill.
A. Z. Dotterer	Davisville	Farm gate.
Pacific Manufacturing Co.	Sacramento	Windmill.
Sinclair Manufacturing Co.	Sacramento	Windmill.
Benicia Agricultural W'ks.	Benicia	Farm feed mill.
Klees & Finley	Sacramento	Grain cleaner (Independent).
Klees & Finley	Sacramento	Fanning mill.
F. J. Johnston	Sacramento	Farm gate.
W. O. Pierce	Placerville	Farm gate.
C. T. Schalenberger	West Berkeley	Farm gate.
H. H. Niebur	Ferndale	Windmill.
A. A. Krull	Sacramento	Refrigerator.
Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson	Sacramento	Refrigerator.
Davidson & Edwards	Shingle Springs	Farm gate.

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

CLASS V—TOOLS AND HOUSEHOLD IMPLEMENTS.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.	Sacramento .....	..... Washing machine.
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.	Sacramento .....	..... Churn.
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.	Sacramento .....	..... Butterworker.
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.	Sacramento .....	..... Clothes wringer.
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.	Sacramento .....	..... Clothes horse to occupy least space.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento .....	..... Display of haying and harvesting tools.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento .....	..... Road scraper.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento .....	..... Garden seed drill.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento .....	..... Washing machine.
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento .....	..... Display of haying and harvesting tools.
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento .....	..... Garden seed drill.
Benicia Agricultural W'ks.	Benicia .....	..... Road scraper.
G. W. Thissell	Winters, Yolo Co. ....	..... Fruit grader.
A. & A. Heilbron	Sacramento .....	..... Display of haying and harvesting tools.
A. & A. Heilbron	Sacramento .....	..... Road scraper.
A. & A. Heilbron	Sacramento .....	..... Wine and cider press.
A. & A. Heilbron	Sacramento .....	..... Pruning shears.
E. W. Melvin	Sacramento .....	..... Newbecker washing machine.
E. W. Melvin	Sacramento .....	..... Clothes wringer.
Western Wheel Scraper Co.	Iowa .....	..... Road scraper.
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento .....	..... Sausage-meat cutter and stuffer.
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento .....	..... Cabbage cutter.
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento .....	..... Pruning shears.
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento .....	..... Pruning knives.
James Linforth	San Francisco .....	..... Zimmerman's fruit drier.
Toulouse & Delovieux	San Francisco .....	..... Wine and cider press.

CLASS VI—PLOWS.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
S. C. H. Agricultural W'ks.	Stockton .....	..... Two gang plows.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento .....	..... Gang plow.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento .....	..... Stubble plow.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento .....	..... Sod plow.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento .....	..... Steel plow.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento .....	..... Sidehill plow.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento .....	..... One-horse plow.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento .....	..... Chilled plow.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento .....	..... Plow for all purposes.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento .....	..... Vineyard plow.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento .....	..... Dynamometer.
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento .....	..... Cast-iron plow.
Benicia Agricultural W'ks.	Benicia .....	..... Gang plow.
Benicia Agricultural W'ks.	Benicia .....	..... Sulky plow.
Benicia Agricultural W'ks.	Benicia .....	..... Stubble plow.
Benicia Agricultural W'ks.	Benicia .....	..... Sod plow.
Benicia Agricultural W'ks.	Benicia .....	..... Steel plow.
Benicia Agricultural W'ks.	Benicia .....	..... Subsoil plow.
Benicia Agricultural W'ks.	Benicia .....	..... Sidehill plow.
Benicia Agricultural W'ks.	Benicia .....	..... One-horse plow.
Benicia Agricultural W'ks.	Benicia .....	..... Plow for all purposes.
Benicia Agricultural W'ks.	Benicia .....	..... Vineyard plow.
Bull & Grant	Sacramento .....	..... Gang plow.
Bull & Grant	Sacramento .....	..... Stubble plow.
Bull & Grant	Sacramento .....	..... Sod plow.
Bull & Grant	Sacramento .....	..... Steel plow.
Bull & Grant	Sacramento .....	..... Chilled plow.
A. & A. Heilbron	Sacramento .....	..... Gang plow.
A. & A. Heilbron	Sacramento .....	..... Sulky plow.
A. & A. Heilbron	Sacramento .....	..... Stubble plow.
A. & A. Heilbron	Sacramento .....	..... Sod plow.
A. & A. Heilbron	Sacramento .....	..... Steel plow.
A. & A. Heilbron	Sacramento .....	..... Cast-iron plow.

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
A. & A. Heilbron	Sacramento	Sidehill plow.
A. & A. Heilbron	Sacramento	One-horse plow.
A. & A. Heilbron	Sacramento	Chilled plow.
A. & A. Heilbron	Sacramento	Plow for all purposes.
A. & A. Heilbron	Sacramento	Vineyard plow.

CLASS VII—VEHICLES.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Open family carriage.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Top buggy.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Open buggy.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Trotting wagon.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Farm wagon for all purposes.
Columbus Buggy Co.	San Francisco	Top buggy.
Columbus Buggy Co.	San Francisco	Track sulky.
Columbus Buggy Co.	San Francisco	Ladies' phaeton.
Columbus Buggy Co.	San Francisco	Open family carriage.
W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	Track sulky.
W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	Pleasure cart.
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento	Farm wagon for general purposes.
Benicia Agricultural W'ks.	Benicia	Two-seated open wagon.
Benicia Agricultural W'ks.	Benicia	Farm wagon for general purposes.
Bull & Grant	Sacramento	Farm wagon for general purposes.
Bull & Grant	Sacramento	Two-seated open wagon.
Bull & Grant	Sacramento	Spring market wagon.
Bull & Grant	Sacramento	Ladies' phaeton.
Bull & Grant	Sacramento	Top buggy.
Bull & Grant	Sacramento	Track sulky.
Bull & Grant	Sacramento	Trotting wagon.
A. & A. Heilbron	Sacramento	Top buggy.
A. & A. Heilbron	Sacramento	Two-seated open wagon.
A. & A. Heilbron	Sacramento	Farm wagon for general purposes.
A. & A. Heilbron	Sacramento	Pleasure cart.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Closed family carriage.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Spring market wagon.
E. M. Miller & Co.	San Francisco	Closed family carriage.
Chris. Nielsen	Sacramento	Open family carriage.
Chris. Neilsen	Sacramento	Top buggy.
Chris. Neilsen	Sacramento	Two-seated open wagon.
Chris. Neilsen	Sacramento	Trotting wagon.
Chris. Neilsen	Sacramento	Spring market wagon.
Chris. Neilsen	Sacramento	Ladies' phaeton.
Chris. Neilsen	Sacramento	Business wagon.
Chris. Neilsen	Sacramento	Open buggy.
Chris. Neilsen	Sacramento	Assortment of carriage material, etc.
A. Meister	Sacramento	Open family carriage.
A. Meister	Sacramento	Two-seated open wagon.
A. Meister	Sacramento	Top buggy.
A. Meister	Sacramento	Ladies' phaeton.
A. Meister	Sacramento	Open buggy.
A. Meister	Sacramento	Business wagon.
A. Meister	Sacramento	Pleasure cart.
A. Meister	Sacramento	Carriage or cab for children.
Bull & Grant	Sacramento	Wagon brake.
Studebaker Bros.	San Francisco	Open family carriage.
Studebaker Bros.	San Francisco	Top buggy.
Studebaker Bros.	San Francisco	Two-seated open wagon.
Studebaker Bros.	San Francisco	Farm wagon for general purposes.
Studebaker Bros.	San Francisco	Pleasure cart.
Studebaker Bros.	San Francisco	Ladies' phaeton.
Studebaker Bros.	San Francisco	Wagon or carriage brake.
Katzner, Russell & Chase	Marysville	Pleasure cart.
Benicia Agricultural W'ks.	Benicia	Pleasure cart.
J. Sovereign	Woodland	Pleasure cart.
Robert Cosner	Colusa	Exhibition of California grown woods.

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

CLASS VIII—MISCELLANEOUS.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
H. M. Smith	Sacramento	Patent flue cleaner.
Donnelly & Howard	Sutter Creek	Iron mining car.
S. C. H. Agricultural W'ks	Stockton	Improved shoe for combined harvester or thrashing machine.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Passenger hack.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Doctor's phaeton.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Hotel 'bus.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Iron canal barrow.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Road grader.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Wagon jack.
John W. Rush	Stockton	Eureka sack holder.
Columbus Buggy Co.	San Francisco	Extension top buggy or rockaway.
Columbus Buggy Co.	San Francisco	Exercising cart.
Erich Schmidt	Yuba City	Weed cutter.
Matteson & Williamson Manufacturing Co.	Stockton	Vineyard gang plow.
W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	Road cart.
Benicia Agricultural W'ks.	Benicia	Header.
Benicia Agricultural W'ks.	Benicia	Garden barrow.
Benicia Agricultural W'ks.	Benicia	Farm cart.
Benicia Agricultural W'ks.	Benicia	Saw frame.
Benicia Agricultural W'ks.	Benicia	Store trucks.
Benicia Agricultural W'ks.	Benicia	Pulverizing harrow.
Benicia Agricultural W'ks.	Benicia	Three-seated passenger wagon.
Joseph Budde	San Francisco	Golden Gate plunger water-closet.
Joseph Budde	San Francisco	Ocean Spray and Cliff Stream flushing water-closet.
Vallejo & Harris	Napa City	Device for oiling wheels.
Risdon Iron Works	San Francisco	Steam pump for general purposes.
Risdon Iron Works	San Francisco	Steam boiler feed pump.
John Simonds, agent	San Francisco	Dodge wood split pulley.
A. & A. Heilbron	Sacramento	Wagon jack.
Noble Fisher	Sacramento	Fisher's lathe attachment for grinding purposes.
Noble Fisher	Sacramento	Faucet grinding machine.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Road cart.
Wm. Wainwright	San Francisco	Spray nozzle.
Wm. Wainwright	San Francisco	Hose pipe holder.
Wm. Wainwright	San Francisco	Grape picker, etc.
Wm. Wainwright	San Francisco	Rotary lawn sprinkler, adjustable arms.
Wm. Wainwright	San Francisco	Movable iron pipe lawn sprinkler.
M. S. Tarkington	Tulare	Tarking- ton improved smooth wire stock fence.
Wm. Wainwright	San Francisco	Sample of garden hose.
E. M. Miller & Co.	San Francisco	Coupler.
D. Lubin	Sacramento	Combined sowing machine and pulverizer.
Chris. Nielsen	Sacramento	Doctor's phaeton.
French & Linforth	San Francisco	Original gandy cotton duck belting.
French & Linforth	San Francisco	The everlasting whiffletree.
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento	Fire or garden hose reel.
Benicia Agricultural W'ks.	Benicia	Two-seated spring wagon, with top.
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento	Pulverizing disk harrow.
Western Wheel Scraper Co.	Iowa	All steel road grader and ditching machine.
Western Wheel Scraper Co.	Iowa	Wood frame road grader and ditching machine.
Western Wheel Scraper Co.	Iowa	Large irrigating ditch and levee builder.
Western Wheel Scraper Co.	Iowa	Wheeled scraper.
E. W. Vacher	Sacramento	Attachable can spout.
E. W. Vacher	Sacramento	Cactus singer.
Mrs. H. R. Brewster	Roseville	Magic insulated kettle.
James Linforth, agent	San Francisco	Fruit Queen—family fruit drier.
Pacific Saw Mfg. Co.	San Francisco	Pruning saw.
Garcin & Sons	San Francisco	Lifting jack.
Cal. Gaslight Supplying Co.	San Francisco	Gas illuminating machine.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Storm wagon.
S. F. Usborn	New York	B. F. Jacobs' patent hop shovel.
S. F. Usborn	New York	Automatic car-coupling.

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
W. H. Murray	San Francisco	Special exhibits, representing trade, commerce, and manufactures of California.
D. C. Crummy	Los Gatos	Spray nozzle.

THIRD DEPARTMENT.

CLASS I—CLOTHING AND KINDRED TEXTURES.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Carlson-Currier Silk Manufacturing Company	San Francisco	Best display of silk hosiery, American manufacture.
Ingram & Bird	Sacramento	Exhibit of carpets and rugs.
Ingram & Bird	Sacramento	Fifteen yards woolen carpet.
Ingram & Bird	Sacramento	Turkish rug.
Mrs. L. P. Gilman	Sacramento	Turkish rug.
Mrs. M. H. Ober	San Francisco	Corsets, waists, underwear, and patterns.
Napa Woolen Mills	Napa	Display of woolen goods, California manufacture.
Napa Woolen Mills	Napa	Display of yarn.
Napa Woolen Mills	Napa	Pulled wool.
Joe Poheim	Sacramento	Display of clothing, made to order.
Joe Poheim	Sacramento	Assortment of English, French, and American cloths.
California Corset Company	San Francisco	Exhibit of ladies' shoulder braces.
D. H. Quinn	Sacramento	Display of hats and caps.
D. H. Quinn	Sacramento	Best silk hat.
D. H. Quinn	Sacramento	Best soft hat.
Mrs. L. A. Spurgeon	Davisville	Six burlap rugs.
L. U. Shippee	Stockton	Best set of samples of California wools, stating the breed or crosses of sheep from which each sample is produced.
Thomas Devlin	Arcata	Best display of furs.
Porter, Russ & Co.	Hydesville	Best set of samples of California wools, stating the breed or crosses of sheep from which each sample is produced.
R. Stocks	Sacramento	Fifteen yards rag carpet.
California Cotton Mills	San Francisco	Best display of cotton duck and toweling, cotton towels, and table cloths.
California Cotton Mills	San Francisco	Best ten pounds of dressed flax.
California Cotton Mills	San Francisco	Best ten yards of cloth (flax cotton).
California Cotton Mills	San Francisco	Best linen sack twine.
California Cotton Mills	San Francisco	Best ten yards of kersey.
California Cotton Mills	San Francisco	Best stocking yarn.
Merced Woolen Mills	Merced	Best display of woolen goods by one factory, California manufacture.
California Cotton Mills	San Francisco	Best carpet warp.
E. L. Voorhies	Amador	Best set of single harness.
C. Langdon	Rohnerville	Best collection of furs, not less than six pieces.

THIRD DEPARTMENT—Continued.

CLASS II—NEEDLE, SHELL, AND WAXWORK.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Mrs. F. J. Strub	Sacramento	One shell frame.
Mrs. F. J. Strub	Sacramento	One shell plate.
Mrs. Martha Decker	Sacramento	One lace knitted quilt.
Mrs. Martha Decker	Sacramento	One lace knitted sham.
Mrs. Robert Frazee	Sacramento	Eleven pieces hand made lace.
Mrs. Robert Frazee	Sacramento	One crochet bedspread.
Mrs. Robert Frazee	Sacramento	One crochet pillow scarf.
Mrs. Robert Frazee	Sacramento	One child's apron, hand made.
Mrs. Robert Frazee	Sacramento	One lady's apron, hand made.
Mrs. Robert Frazee	Sacramento	One pair of child's drawers, hand made; trimmed with hand made lace.
Mrs. Robert Frazee	Sacramento	One crochet tidy.
Mrs. M. R. Griswold	Oakland	One patchwork quilt.
Mrs. M. R. Griswold	Oakland	One embroidered sofa pillow and cushion.
Mrs. M. R. Griswold	Oakland	One piece Spanish drawn work.
Mrs. M. R. Griswold	Oakland	One embroidered wall panel.
Mrs. M. R. Griswold	Oakland	One embroidered wall banner.
Mrs. M. R. Griswold	Oakland	One luster painting.
Mrs. M. R. Griswold	Oakland	Five pieces darned net.
Mrs. M. R. Griswold	Oakland	Six pieces lace, made by hand.
Mrs. M. R. Griswold	Oakland	One piece arrasene embroidery.
Mrs. M. R. Griswold	Oakland	One piece applique work.
Mrs. M. R. Griswold	Oakland	One piece Kensington embroidery on wool goods, with crewel.
Mrs. M. R. Griswold	Oakland	One embroidered table scarf (two ends).
Mrs. M. R. Griswold	Oakland	One piece shell work.
Mrs. M. R. Griswold	Oakland	One piece pressed natural flowers.
Mrs. James Faris	Sacramento	One arrasene embroidered banner.
Mrs. James Faris	Sacramento	Crochet lace.
Mrs. F. Lomond	Sacramento	One bedspread and shams.
Miss Adele Grau	Sacramento	Two sachet seed bags.
Miss Adele Grau	Sacramento	One table cover, made of plush.
Mrs. J. B. Nierendorf	Sacramento	One toilet set.
Mrs. J. B. Nierendorf	Sacramento	One embroidered scarf.
Mrs. J. B. Nierendorf	Sacramento	One embroidered lace scarf.
Mrs. J. B. Nierendorf	Sacramento	One embroidered shaving case.
Miss Maggie O'Connell	Sacramento	Hand-knitted tidies and laces.
Mrs. E. S. Morrow	Sacramento	Six pieces darned net.
Mrs. E. S. Morrow	Sacramento	One lounge afghan.
Mrs. E. S. Morrow	Sacramento	One patchwork quilt.
Mrs. E. S. Morrow	Sacramento	One knit bedspread.
Mrs. E. S. Morrow	Sacramento	One crazy patchwork quilt.
Mrs. E. S. Morrow	Sacramento	One piece bead work.
Mrs. J. A. Falkenstein	Sacramento	Two pillow shams.
Mrs. J. A. Falkenstein	Sacramento	One lounge cover.
Mrs. J. A. Falkenstein	Sacramento	One table cover.
Mrs. J. A. Falkenstein	Sacramento	Three tidies.
Misses C. & M. Brothers	Sacramento	Display of millinery.
Misses C. & M. Brothers	Sacramento	Display of velvet bonnet.
Misses C. & M. Brothers	Sacramento	Display of velvet hat.
Misses C. & M. Brothers	Sacramento	Display of silk bonnet.
Misses C. & M. Brothers	Sacramento	Display of artificial flowers.
Misses C. & M. Brothers	Sacramento	Display of feathers.
Miss Ida M. Isaacs	Sacramento	Embroidered sofa pillow.
Miss Ida M. Isaacs	Sacramento	Embroidered lambrequin.
Miss Ida M. Isaacs	Sacramento	Embroidered handkerchief case.
Miss Ida M. Isaacs	Sacramento	Embroidered glove case.
Miss Ida M. Isaacs	Sacramento	Embroidered necktie case.
Miss Ida M. Isaacs	Sacramento	Embroidered toilet set (six pieces).
Miss Ida M. Isaacs	Sacramento	Crochet bedspread.
Miss Ida M. Isaacs	Sacramento	Crochet lace (five pieces).
Miss Ida M. Isaacs	Sacramento	Embroidered wall banner.
Miss Minnie Gutenberger	Sacramento	One Kensington tidy.
Miss Minnie Gutenberger	Sacramento	Two arrasene table scarfs.
Miss Minnie Gutenberger	Sacramento	Spanish drawn work.
Miss Minnie Gutenberger	Sacramento	One pair pillow shams.
Miss Minnie Gutenberger	Sacramento	Two tidies.
Miss Minnie Gutenberger	Sacramento	Four handkerchiefs.

THIRD DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Miss Minnie Gutenberger	Sacramento	One sideboard scarf.
Miss Minnie Gutenberger	Sacramento	One apron.
Mrs. Anna Jensen	Sacramento	One embroidered banner.
Mrs. Anna Jensen	Sacramento	One embroidered table scarf.
Mrs. Anna Jensen	Sacramento	One embroidered chenille picture.
Miss Maggie Posch	Sacramento	One crochet bedspread.
Miss Maggie Posch	Sacramento	One pair knit stockings, one piece embroidery.
Mrs. R. M. Clark	Carson, Nev.	Embroidered table cover (four ends).
Mrs. R. M. Clark	Carson, Nev.	Embroidered table scarf (two ends).
Mrs. R. M. Clark	Carson, Nev.	Embroidered fire screen.
Mrs. R. M. Clark	Carson, Nev.	Embroidered sofa pillow and cushion.
Mrs. R. M. Clark	Carson, Nev.	Embroidered wall banner.
Mrs. R. M. Clark	Carson, Nev.	Embroidered wall panel.
Mrs. R. M. Clark	Carson, Nev.	Embroidered piano scarf.
Mrs. R. M. Clark	Carson, Nev.	Chenille embroidery.
Mrs. R. M. Clark	Carson, Nev.	Outline embroidery.
Mrs. R. M. Clark	Carson, Nev.	Kensington on cloth with crewels.
Mrs. R. M. Clark	Carson, Nev.	Embroidered bedspread.
Mrs. R. M. Clark	Carson, Nev.	Embroidered bedquilt.
Mrs. R. M. Clark	Carson, Nev.	Embroidered silk quilt.
Mrs. R. M. Clark	Carson, Nev.	Two crazy patchwork quilts.
Mrs. R. M. Clark	Carson, Nev.	Painted toilet set (five pieces).
Mrs. F. Fish	Sacramento	Display of lace made by hand.
Mrs. F. Fish	Sacramento	Display of outline embroidery.
Mrs. S. J. Conrard	Sacramento	Three pair hand-knitted woolen socks.
Mrs. S. J. Conrard	Sacramento	One crochet quilt.
Mrs. W. H. Ewen	Nicolaus	Two patchwork quilts.
Mrs. W. H. Ewen	Nicolaus	One knitted quilt.
Mrs. R. Kunigk	Sacramento	Two pieces chenille embroidery.
Mrs. R. Kunigk	Sacramento	One knit bedspread.
Mrs. R. Kunigk	Sacramento	Kensington work.
Mrs. R. Kunigk	Sacramento	Arrasene embroidery.
Mrs. R. Kunigk	Sacramento	Embroidered toilet set.
Mrs. R. Kunigk	Sacramento	Silk embroidery on flannel.
Mrs. R. Kunigk	Sacramento	Embroidered chair seat and back.
Mrs. R. Kunigk	Sacramento	Kensington embroidery, floss on satin.
Mrs. R. Kunigk	Sacramento	Embroidered table cover.
Mrs. R. Kunigk	Sacramento	Embroidered handkerchief case.
Mrs. R. Kunigk	Sacramento	Embroidered necktie case.
Mrs. R. Kunigk	Sacramento	Embroidered glove case.
Mrs. R. Kunigk	Sacramento	Embroidered lady's fan, floss on satin.
Mrs. R. Kunigk	Sacramento	Hand made lace.
Mrs. R. Kunigk	Sacramento	Ornamental grasses.
Mrs. C. A. Patrick	Sacramento	Seven pieces hand made lace.
Mrs. C. A. Patrick	Sacramento	One crazy quilt.
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	Embroidered table scarf (four ends).
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	Embroidered table scarf (two ends).
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	Embroidered chenille ottoman.
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	Crewel embroidery (seat and back).
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	Embroidered chenille banner.
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	Two embroidered silk handkerchiefs.
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	One embroidered arrasene piano scarf.
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	Six pieces chenille embroidery.
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	Seven pieces outline embroidery.
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	One pc. Kensington embroidery on wool.
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	Three pcs. Kensington with floss on satin.
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	Three pieces arrasene embroidery.
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	One piece ribbon plush work.
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	One crochet mohair shawl.
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	Nine pieces crochet lace.
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	One embroidered lounge scarf.
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	One crazy patchwork quilt.
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	Three pieces raised silk work.
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	Needle work picture.
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	Three pieces embroidery on silk bolting cloth.
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	Display of paper flowers.
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	One piece Kensington work.

THIRD DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	Largest and handsomest display of articles made wholly by a lady.
Miss Acock	Sacramento	Embroidered table scarf.
Mrs. M. A. Morton	Sacramento	One silk quilt.
Mrs. M. A. Morton	Sacramento	Two embroidered tidies.
Women's Indus. Exchange.	Sacramento	Five pieces hand made lace.
Women's Indus. Exchange.	Sacramento	Three pieces darned net.
Women's Indus. Exchange.	Sacramento	One crochet shawl.
Women's Indus. Exchange.	Sacramento	One crochet bedspread.
Women's Indus. Exchange.	Sacramento	One knit bedspread.
Women's Indus. Exchange.	Sacramento	Two crazy patchwork quilts.
Women's Indus. Exchange.	Sacramento	One plush painted panel.
Women's Indus. Exchange.	Sacramento	Painting on ivoryine.
Women's Indus. Exchange.	Sacramento	One piece hammered brass.
Women's Indus. Exchange.	Sacramento	One hearth rug (hand made).
Women's Indus. Exchange.	Sacramento	One embroidered table scarf (two ends).
Women's Indus. Exchange.	Sacramento	One embroidered sofa pillow and cushion.
Women's Indus. Exchange.	Sacramento	Silk embroidery on flannel.
Women's Indus. Exchange.	Sacramento	Linen embroidery.
Women's Indus. Exchange.	Sacramento	Outline embroidery.
Women's Indus. Exchange.	Sacramento	One toilet set (four pieces).
Women's Indus. Exchange.	Sacramento	Display of decorative painting.
Mrs. M. W. Jenks	Sacramento	One patchwork quilt.
Lorenz Egeberg	Sacramento	Five pieces wood carving.
Mrs. L. P. Gilman	Sacramento	Two patchwork quilts.
Miss Mary Howsley	Sacramento	One infant's crochet dress.
Mrs. Wm. M. Lyon	Sacramento	Porcelain painting.
Mrs. Wm. M. Lyon	Sacramento	One game set (seven pieces).
Mrs. Wm. M. Lyon	Sacramento	Five dessert plates.
Mrs. Wm. M. Lyon	Sacramento	Six chocolate cups and saucers.
Mrs. Wm. M. Lyon	Sacramento	Two afterdinner coffees.
Mrs. Wm. M. Lyon	Sacramento	One dozen bread and butter plates, Hungarian style.
Mrs. Wm. M. Lyon	Sacramento	Two sugar baskets.
Mrs. Wm. M. Lyon	Sacramento	One cream jug.
Mrs. Wm. M. Lyon	Sacramento	Nine butter plates.
Mrs. Wm. M. Lyon	Sacramento	One cream pitcher, Royal Worcester.
Mrs. Wm. M. Lyon	Sacramento	Decorative painting.
Mrs. Wm. M. Lyon	Sacramento	Two fire screens on plush.
Mrs. Wm. M. Lyon	Sacramento	One wall panel.
Mrs. Wm. M. Lyon	Sacramento	Four pieces painting on satin, ivoryine, and wood.
Mrs. Wm. M. Lyon	Sacramento	Two portfolios.
Miss Flora Bell	Oakland	Porcelain painting.
Miss Flora Bell	Oakland	Four large plates.
Miss Flora Bell	Oakland	Two bread and butter plates.
Miss Flora Bell	Oakland	One cup and saucer.
Miss Flora Bell	Oakland	One bowl.
Miss Flora Bell	Oakland	Two Royal Worcester jugs.
Miss Flora Bell	Oakland	One wood carving.
Miss Flora Bell	Oakland	One clock frame.
Miss Flora Bell	Oakland	One panel for bookcase.
Miss Flora Bell	Oakland	One panel for sideboard.
Miss Flora Bell	Oakland	One book rack.
Miss Carrie Belknap	Carson, Nevada	Porcelain painting.
Miss Carrie Belknap	Carson, Nevada	Twelve bone plates.
Miss Carrie Belknap	Carson, Nevada	Twelve sauce plates.
Miss Carrie Belknap	Carson, Nevada	Two cracker jars.
Miss Carrie Belknap	Carson, Nevada	One almond dish.
Miss Carrie Belknap	Carson, Nevada	One cream pitcher.
Miss Carrie Belknap	Carson, Nevada	One pickle dish.
Miss Carrie Belknap	Carson, Nevada	One olive dish.
Miss Laura C. Poorman	Sacramento	One crochet bedspread.
Miss Laura C. Poorman	Sacramento	One knitted bedspread.
Mrs. J. D. Huffman	Lodi	Variety of artificial flowers.
Mrs. N. A. Hunt	Sacramento	One patchwork quilt.
Mrs. G. Ginocchio	Jackson	Knit stockings.
Mrs. G. Ginocchio	Jackson	Embroidered sofa cushion.
Mrs. G. Ginocchio	Jackson	Embroidered table scarf.

THIRD DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Mrs. G. Ginocchio	Jackson	Needlework picture.
Mrs. G. Ginocchio	Jackson	Arrasene flowers.
Mrs. Frank Hoffman	Jackson	Wreath hairwork.
Mrs. Frank Hoffman	Jackson	Wreath featherwork.
Mrs. Frank Hoffman	Jackson	Embroidered frame.
Mrs. Frank Hoffman	Jackson	Embroidered ottoman.
Mrs. Walter Wright	Sutter Creek	Woodcarving.
Mrs. Walter Wright	Sutter Creek	Kensington embroidery with crewel.
Mrs. Walter Wright	Sutter Creek	Embroidery on cotton.
Mrs. Walter Wright	Sutter Creek	Embroidered banner.
Mrs. Walter Wright	Sutter Creek	Display of knit lace (nine pieces).
Mrs. Walter Wright	Sutter Creek	Crochet shawl.
Mrs. Walter Wright	Sutter Creek	Carriage afghan.
Mrs. Walter Wright	Sutter Creek	Patchwork quilt.
Mrs. Walter Wright	Sutter Creek	Crochet bedspread.
Mrs. Walter Wright	Sutter Creek	Knit bedspread.
Mrs. Walter Wright	Sutter Creek	Raised wool work.
Mrs. Walter Wright	Sutter Creek	Spanish drawn work.
Mrs. Walter Wright	Sutter Creek	Rug (hand made).
Mrs. Walter Wright	Sutter Creek	Embroidered ottoman.
Mrs. Walter Wright	Sutter Creek	Largest and best display made wholly by one lady.
Mrs. L. J. Fontonrose	Jackson	One patchwork quilt.
Mrs. L. J. Fontonrose	Jackson	One knit rug.
Mrs. W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	One patchwork quilt.
Mrs. W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	One knitted shawl.
Mrs. W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	One carriage afghan.
Mrs. W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	One child's afghan.
Mrs. W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	Two pair knitted wool stockings.
Mrs. W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	One pair knit silk mittens.
Mrs. W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	Spanish drawn work, aprons, and handkerchiefs.
Mrs. W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	Five pieces darned net.
Mrs. W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	One embroidered cushion.
Mrs. W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	One pair painted panels.
Mrs. Jennie Conran	Sacramento	Five pieces crochet lace.
Mrs. Jennie Conran	Sacramento	One crochet shawl.
Mrs. Jennie Conran	Sacramento	Three embroidered handkerchiefs, by hand.
Mrs. Jennie Conran	Sacramento	One embroidered chemise, by hand.
Mrs. Jennie Conran	Sacramento	One crochet tidy.
Mrs. Jennie Conran	Sacramento	Three rugs.
Mrs. Jennie Conran	Sacramento	One blazing star patchwork quilt (1,580 pieces).
Mrs. Jennie Conran	Sacramento	One around the world work quilt (797 pieces).
Mrs. Jennie Conran	Sacramento	One ocean wave quilt, made by a lady 82 years old.
Miss Lida Clinch	Sacramento	One pair shams and scarfs, outline embroidery.
Miss Lida Clinch	Sacramento	One crochet bedspread.
Miss Lida Clinch	Sacramento	Six pieces Spanish drawn work.
Miss Lida Clinch	Sacramento	One honiton lace handkerchief.
Mrs. L. Hummel	Sacramento	Three pieces cotton embroidery.
Miss Agnes Hummel	Sacramento	Three yards silk embroidery on flannel.
Mrs. L. Hummel	Sacramento	Three embroidered handkerchiefs.
Mrs. Frances Neal	Sacramento	Two patchwork quilts.
Mrs. J. A. Parker	Sacramento	Two knitted bedspreads.
Mrs. J. A. Parker	Sacramento	Nine pieces knitted lace.
Mrs. J. A. Parker	Sacramento	One pair silk socks.
Mrs. J. A. Parker	Sacramento	One pair knitted silk stockings.
Mrs. J. A. Parker	Sacramento	Three pieces crochet lace.
Mrs. J. A. Parker	Sacramento	One crochet shawl.
Mrs. J. A. Parker	Sacramento	One crochet bedspread.
Mrs. E. F. Aiken	Sacramento	Embroidered table cover (four ends).
Mrs. E. F. Aiken	Sacramento	Lounge afghan.
Mrs. E. F. Aiken	Sacramento	Carriage afghan.
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	One embroidered quilt.
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Two crazy quilts.

THIRD DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Two silk patchwork quilts.
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Two calico quilts.
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	One sofa pillow (crazy work).
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	One chair cushion (crazy work).
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	One silk log cabin quilt.
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Two worsted log cabin quilts.
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Two cone frames.
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	One piece moss work.
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Three pieces shell work.
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Largest and handsomest display by a lady.
Mrs. John Heringer	Walsh Station	Two patchwork quilts.
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	One embroidered lady's dress.
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	One embroidered table cover (four ends).
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	One embroidered table cover (two ends).
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	One embroidered ottoman.
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	One embroidered chair seat (arrasene).
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	One chair back, silk floss on bolting cloth.
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	One embroidered sofa cushion (arrasene).
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	One embroidered sofa cushion (silk floss on net).
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	One wall panel (one-thread Kensington on satin).
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	Embroid banner (Kensington on satin).
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	Embroid banner (Kensington on satin).
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	Embroidered handkerchief case (chenille embroidery).
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	Kensington embroidery.
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	Embroidery on linen (table cover and napkins).
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	Embroidered glove case (one-thread Kensington).
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	Embroidered suspenders (one-thread Kensington).
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	Embroidered hearth rug.
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	Outline embroidery (two aprons).
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	Embroidered pongee scarf (one-thread Kensington).
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	Painted silk mull scarf.
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	Painted moleskin banner.
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	Applique on bolting cloth.
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	Hand made Irish laces (seven pieces).
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	Best, largest, and handsomest display by a lady.
Mrs. M. B. Worthington	Sacramento	Seven pieces outline embroidery.
Mrs. M. B. Worthington	Sacramento	One embroidered handkerchief.
Mrs. M. B. Worthington	Sacramento	One pair applique shams.
Mrs. Hattie Gardiner	El Dorado	Six purses (bead work, by hand).
Mrs. Hattie Gardiner	El Dorado	Three crochet capes.
Mrs. Hattie Gardiner	El Dorado	One crochet shawl.
Mrs. Hattie Gardiner	El Dorado	One lounge afghan.
Mrs. Hattie Gardiner	El Dorado	One carriage afghan.
Mrs. Hattie Gardiner	El Dorado	Ornamental grasses.
Mrs. Hattie Gardiner	El Dorado	Display of paper flowers.
Mrs. Hattie Gardiner	El Dorado	Six pieces outline embroidery.
Miss Mattie Moore	Galt	Best and finest display of lace made by hand.
Miss Mattie Moore	Galt	Six pieces knitted lace.
Miss Mattie Moore	Galt	Fifteen pieces crochet lace.
Mrs. Maud Love	Sacramento	Spanish drawn work.
Mrs. J. M. Vance	Eureka	One embroidered silk handkerchief quilt.
Mrs. J. M. Vance	Eureka	One embroidered table scarf.
Mrs. E. L. Brackett	San Francisco	One decorated fire screen.
Mrs. Joseph Marzen	Lovelocks, Nev.	One embroidered bedspread, in chenille.
Mrs. Joseph Marzen	Lovelocks, Nev.	One pair embroidered pillow shams, in chenille.
Charles Duisenberg	San Francisco	Best modeling (clay and cement).
Mrs. Geo. D. Clark	Sacramento	Three pieces darned net.
Mrs. Geo. D. Clark	Sacramento	Best display lace.
Mrs. Geo. D. Clark	Sacramento	Best hearth rug.
Miss Annie Blowers	Woodland	Best Spanish drawn work.

THIRD DEPARTMENT—Continued.

SPECIAL CLASS.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Miss Salome Acocck	Sacramento	One piece decorative painting (mirror).
Mrs. R. M. Clark	Carson, Nev.	Embroidered lambrequin.
Mrs. R. R. Clark	Carson, Nev.	Kensington scarf.
Mrs. R. M. Clark	Carson, Nev.	Embroidered bedspread.
Mrs. R. M. Clark	Carson, Nev.	Sorrento embroidery.
Mrs. E. L. Brackett	San Francisco	One decorated fire screen.
Mrs. Joseph Marzen	Lovelocks, Nev.	One embroidered bedspread, in chenille.
Mrs. Joseph Marzen	Lovelocks, Nev.	One pair embroidered pillow shams, in chenille.

JUVENILE CLASS.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Miss Lena Frazee	Sacramento	Two pieces patchwork made by girl five years of age.
Miss Dora Fish	Sacramento	One calico dress.
Miss Annie Fish	Sacramento	Needlework picture.
Miss Annie Fish	Sacramento	Two pieces waxwork.
Miss Sybil Fish	Sacramento	Crochet work by a girl six years old.
Miss Agnes Hopper	Sacramento	One calico dress.
Miss Leslie Snow	Sacramento	One patchwork quilt.
Jimmy Snow	Sacramento	One patchwork quilt.
Miss Sophie Snow	Sacramento	Two etching aprons.
Miss Sophie Snow	Sacramento	One piece darned work.
Miss Sophie Snow	Sacramento	One painting on velvet.
Miss Abbie Miller	Sacramento	One crochet afghan.
Miss Abbie Miller	Sacramento	One piece lace.
Miss Mabel Barnes	Sacramento	Charm string twenty-two feet long, one thousand and eighty-nine buttons.
I. G. Mooser	Sacramento	Charm string, two thousand five hundred buttons.
Miss Bessie Quarles	Sacramento	Ideal embroidered scarf.
Miss Bessie Quarles	Sacramento	Ideal embroidered rugs.
Miss Carrie Belknap	Carson, Nevada	Porcelain painting, twelve bone plates.
Miss Carrie Belknap	Carson, Nevada	Twelve sauce plates.
Miss Carrie Belknap	Carson, Nevada	Two cracker jars.
Miss Carrie Belknap	Carson, Nevada	One almond dish.
Miss Carrie Belknap	Carson, Nevada	One cream pitcher.
Miss Carrie Belknap	Carson, Nevada	One pickle dish.
Miss Carrie Belknap	Carson, Nevada	One olive dish.
Miss Ella Clark	Sacramento	Two pieces darned net.

CLASS III—PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHING, ETC.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Lewis Winter	Sacramento	Best specimen of engraving on wood.
W. B. Ewer	San Francisco	Best specimen of printing book.
W. B. Ewer	San Francisco	Best specimen of photogravure printing.

CLASS IV—MISCELLANEOUS.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	One arrasene embroidered footstool.
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	One arrasene embroid'd photograph case.
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	Two fancy duster bags.

THIRD DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	Two pair chenille embroi'd suspenders.
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	One whip broomholder (raised work).
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	One crochet silk purse.
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	One Kensington outline tidy.
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	Three fancy crochet tidies.
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	One set crochet table mats.
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	Crazy work sofa pillows.
Mrs. L. Foote	Sacramento	One lady's silk vest.
Mrs. L. Foote	Sacramento	One lady's pincushion.
Mrs. L. Foote	Sacramento	One pair silk socks.
Mrs. C. A. Patrick	Sacramento	Nineteen pieces ladies' underwear.
Mrs. C. A. Patrick	Sacramento	Three ladies' aprons.
Mrs. E. S. Morrow	Sacramento	One pair knit mittens.
Mrs. E. S. Morrow	Sacramento	Display of fancy quilts.
Mrs. E. S. Morrow	Sacramento	Display of log cabin quilts.
Mrs. E. S. Morrow	Sacramento	Display of worsted quilts.
Mrs. E. S. Morrow	Sacramento	Two fancy quilts.
Mrs. E. S. Morrow	Sacramento	Emblem bedspread.
Women's Indus. Exchange	Sacramento	Knit and embroidered lady's dress.
Women's Indus. Exchange	Sacramento	One crochet skirt.
Women's Indus. Exchange	Sacramento	One crochet toilet set.
Women's Indus. Exchange	Sacramento	Display of crochet lacework.
Women's Indus. Exchange	Sacramento	One darned net (spread and shams).
Women's Indus. Exchange	Sacramento	One pincushion (pumpkin form).
Mrs. Gervaise Graham	San Francisco	Cosmetic goods and preparations.
Madame Anna Lee	San Francisco	Manicure and cosmetics.
Mrs. N. A. Hunt	Sacramento	One tidal wave silk quilt.
Mrs. L. J. Fontonrose	Jackson	Black and white picture.
Mrs. L. J. Fontonrose	Jackson	Infant's knit cap.
Mrs. L. J. Fontonrose	Jackson	Infant's knit collar.
Mrs. L. J. Fontonrose	Jackson	Crazy sofa pillow.
Mrs. L. J. Fontonrose	Jackson	Carved chain.
Mrs. L. J. Fontonrose	Jackson	Crochet silk scarf.
Mrs. L. J. Fontonrose	Jackson	Painted portiers.
Mrs. L. J. Fontonrose	Jackson	Chenille sofa pillow.
Mrs. W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	Ladies' and children's knitted skirts.
Mrs. W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	Ladies' knit underwear.
Mrs. W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	Ladies' crochet skirt.
Mrs. W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	Ladies' and children's crochet slippers.
Mrs. W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	One woolen knit table scarf.
Mrs. W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	One woolen knit tidy and lace.
Mrs. W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	One crochet tidy.
Mrs. W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	Two canvas worked tidies.
Mrs. W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	One fish net toilet set (six pieces).
Mrs. W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	Needle made and crochet rickrack.
Mrs. W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	Three pieces etchings.
Mrs. W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	Two thread knit tidies.
Mrs. W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	One hand crochet beaded satchel.
Mrs. W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	Two sets different kinds table mats.
Mrs. W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	Fourteen different patterns crochet tidies.
Mrs. W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	Eleven different kinds of knit lace.
Mrs. W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	Fourteen different kinds of crochet lace.
Miss Lida Clinch	Sacramento	One scarf, crochet ends.
Mrs. J. A. Parker	Sacramento	One knitted silk scrap mat.
Mrs. E. F. Aiken	Sacramento	One worsted headrest.
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	One embroidered ottoman cover, alliance.
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	One embroidered fire screen, rope silk.
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	One embroidered sofa cushion, sorrento.
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	One embroidered sofa cushion, Queen Anne.
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	One embroidered curtain, rope silk.
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	One embroidered tidy skeleton.
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	One embroidered scarf, Queen Anne.
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	One embroidered table cover skeleton.
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	One embroidered table cover, lace stitches.
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	One embroidered ottoman cover, moleskin.
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	One embroidered lady's vest, Queen Anne.

THIRD DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Miss Lydia Schubert.....	Sacramento	One embroidered toilet set, Roman embroidery (five pieces).
Miss Lydia Schubert.....	Sacramento	Best display of Queen Anne and Roman embroidery.
Mrs. M. R. Griswold.....	Oakland	Three pieces of oil painting.
Mrs. M. R. Griswold.....	Oakland	Two pincushions.
Mrs. M. R. Griswold.....	Oakland	One mantel drape.
Mrs. M. R. Griswold.....	Oakland	One knit collar.
Mrs. M. R. Griswold.....	Oakland	Three scent sachets.
Mrs. M. R. Griswold.....	Oakland	Two lawn dresses.
Mrs. M. R. Griswold.....	Oakland	One calladium leaf pressed and gilded.
Mrs. M. R. Griswold.....	Oakland	One piece ribosene.
Mrs. H. J. Jackson.....	Sacramento	One lace collar, forty-nine years old.
Mrs. H. J. Jackson.....	Sacramento	One veil worked, eighty-five years ago.
Mrs. H. J. Jackson.....	Sacramento	Two linen capes, seventy-two years old.
Mrs. Hattie Gardiner.....	El Dorado	Four crochet skirts.
Mrs. Hattie Gardiner.....	El Dorado	One crochet toilet set.
Mrs. Hattie Gardiner.....	El Dorado	Six crochet table mats.
Mrs. Hattie Gardiner.....	El Dorado	Two crochet lamp mats.
W. S. Van Sant.....	Dixon.....	Van Sant harmony transposer.
Mrs. R. M. Clark.....	Carson, Nev.....	Embroidered apron.
Mrs. R. M. Clark.....	Carson, Nev.....	Painted toilet cushion.
Mrs. R. M. Clark.....	Carson, Nev.....	Striped sofa pillow.
Mrs. R. M. Clark.....	Carson, Nev.....	Chair rest.
Mrs. R. M. Clark.....	Carson, Nev.....	Two buffet covers.
Mrs. R. M. Clark.....	Carson, Nev.....	Two tidies.
Theo. W. Schwamb.....	Sacramento	Display of sewing machines.
Theo. W. Schwamb.....	Sacramento	Five White sewing machines.
Theo. W. Schwamb.....	Sacramento	Three pieces etching done on the White.
Theo. W. Schwamb.....	Sacramento	Arrasene fancy work on the White.
Theo. W. Schwamb.....	Sacramento	Hem stitching on the White.
Theo. W. Schwamb.....	Sacramento	One etched lambrequin on the White.
Theo. W. Schwamb.....	Sacramento	One pair of lace curtains embroidered on the White.
Theo. W. Schwamb.....	Sacramento	One table scarf embroidered on the White.
Theo. W. Schwamb.....	Sacramento	One satin banner embroidered on the White.
Theo. W. Schwamb.....	Sacramento	One etching "Pharaoh's horse."
Theo. W. Schwamb.....	Sacramento	One etched splasher.
Theo. W. Schwamb.....	Sacramento	One monogram done in tinsel.
Mrs. A. A. Krull.....	Sacramento	Pressed natural flowers and cereal work.
Mrs. H. Works & Co.....	San José.....	Display of Mansfield's Capillaris as a medical compound.
Madame Anna Lee.....	San Francisco.....	Venus cream preparation for preserving the complexion.
Mrs. Belle Quarles.....	Sacramento	Display of ideal embroidery machine.
Mrs. Belle Quarles.....	Sacramento	Display of embroidery, chenille, arrasenes, etc.
Joseph Neuman.....	San Francisco.....	The native California wild silkworm, with the cascara sagrada, its food plant, and all its textures.
W. H. Murray.....	San Francisco.....	Display of maps and models, representing our State in commerce and trades, her manufactures, embracing cotton, silk, ramie, jute, and kindred resources.
Sun Wing & Co.....	Sacramento	Display of Japanese embroidery, goods, and curios.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

CLASS I—LEATHER, PAPER, AND RUBBER.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Gus Lavenson	Sacramento	Best display of ladies' and girls', men's and boys' boots, shoes, and gaiters.
Gus Lavenson	Sacramento	Best pair of dress boots.
Gus Lavenson	Sacramento	Best pair of heavy boots.
Gus Lavenson	Sacramento	Gentlemen's dress shoes.
Gus Lavenson	Sacramento	Congress gaiters.
Gus Lavenson	Sacramento	Ladies' slippers.
Gus Lavenson	Sacramento	Ladies' gaiters.
Gus Lavenson	Sacramento	Ladies' bootees.
James Longshore	Sacramento	Best exhibition of traveling trunks, bags, and valises.
The Sawyer Tanning Co.	Napa	Display of leather.
The Sawyer Tanning Co.	Napa	Angora goat robes.
The Sawyer Tanning Co.	Napa	Napa patent lace leather.
R. W. Neely	Sacramento	Best display of men's boots and shoes.
R. W. Neely	Sacramento	Best pair of dress boots.
R. W. Neely	Sacramento	Best pair of heavy boots.
R. W. Neely	Sacramento	Best gentlemen's dress shoes.
R. W. Neely	Sacramento	Best gentlemen's congress gaiters.
R. W. Neely	Sacramento	Best gentlemen's bootees.
Whittier, Fuller & Co.	Sacramento	Best display of paper hangings and borders.
C. Zimmerman	San Francisco	Best display of trunks and chairs.
C. P. Bailey	San José	Best display of Angora robes.
A. J. Steinman	Sacramento	Best display of men's and boys' boots, shoes, and gaiters.
A. J. Steinman	Sacramento	Best display of ladies' and girls' boots, shoes, and gaiters.
A. J. Steinman	Sacramento	Best display of pair of dress boots.
A. J. Steinman	Sacramento	Best display of pair of heavy boots.
A. J. Steinman	Sacramento	Best display of gentlemen's dress shoes.
A. J. Steinman	Sacramento	Best display of gentlemen's congress gaiters.
A. J. Steinman	Sacramento	Best display of ladies' slippers.
A. J. Steinman	Sacramento	Best display of ladies' gaiters.
Thomas Devlin	Arcata	Best display of leather.
William Wainwright	San Francisco	Best display of rubber hose.
California Cotton Mills	San Francisco	Best display of cordage.
E. L. Voorhies	Jackson	Best set of single harness.

CLASS II—WORKED METALS.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento	Best display of general hardware.
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento	Best display of modern building hardware.
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento	Best display of iron and steel.
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento	Best display of mechanics' tools.
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento	Best display of blacksmiths' tools.
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento	Best display of butchers' supplies.
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento	Best display of wire goods.
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento	Best display of brass goods.
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento	Best display of copper work.
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento	Best display of files.
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento	Best display of circular saws.
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento	Best display of mill saws.
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento	Best display of pocket cutlery.
A. & A. Heilbron	Sacramento	Best display of butchers' supplies.
Pacific Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	Best display of brass goods.
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento	Best display of barbed wire fencing.
Fred. Jantzen	San Francisco	Best display of lamps.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
E. Hawes	Sacramento	Best display of modern building hardware.
W. H. Brown	San Francisco	Best display of lamps.
W. H. Brown	San Francisco	Best display of Rochester lamps.

CLASS III—STOVES, CASTINGS, ETC.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.	Sacramento	Best display of bathing tubs.
A. Aitken	Sacramento	Best display of parlor grates.
Chamberlin & Cox	Sacramento	Best display of quick meal gasoline stoves.
L. L. Lewis & Co.	Sacramento	Best display of cooking stoves for wood.
L. L. Lewis & Co.	Sacramento	Best display of cooking stoves for coal.
L. L. Lewis & Co.	Sacramento	Best display of parlor stoves.
L. L. Lewis & Co.	Sacramento	Best display of oil stoves.
L. L. Lewis & Co.	Sacramento	Best display of gasoline stoves.
L. L. Lewis & Co.	Sacramento	Best display of cooking ranges.
L. L. Lewis & Co.	Sacramento	Best display of hollow iron ware.
L. L. Lewis & Co.	Sacramento	Best display of portable ranges.
L. L. Lewis & Co.	Sacramento	Best display of laundry stoves.
Fred. Jantzen	San Francisco	Best display of oil stoves.
H. E. Hollon	San José	Best display of folding bathing tubs.
James Linforth	San Francisco	Best display of church bells.
James Linforth	San Francisco	Best display of farm bells.

CLASS IV—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
A. Bruenn	Oakland	Best general display of musical instruments.
A. Bruenn	Oakland	Seven pianos.
A. Bruenn	Oakland	Best piano: Bruenn piano, cabinet grand rosewood, finished in California burl redwood.

CLASS V—FURNITURE.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Ingram & Bird	Sacramento	Best display of furniture.
Ingram & Bird	Sacramento	Best display of sofa.
Ingram & Bird	Sacramento	Best display of office chair.
Ingram & Bird	Sacramento	Best display of set of parlor chairs.
Ingram & Bird	Sacramento	Best display of set of parlor furniture.
Ingram & Bird	Sacramento	Best display of hair mattress.
Ingram & Bird	Sacramento	Best display of spring mattress.
Ingram & Bird	Sacramento	Best display of upholstery.
Ingram & Bird	Sacramento	Best display of office desk.
Capital Furniture Co.	Sacramento	Best display of furniture.
Capital Furniture Co.	Sacramento	Best display of school furniture.
Capital Furniture Co.	Sacramento	Best display of dressing bureau.
Capital Furniture Co.	Sacramento	Best display of center table.
Capital Furniture Co.	Sacramento	Best display of wool mattress.
Capital Furniture Co.	Sacramento	Best display of spring mattress.
Capital Furniture Co.	Sacramento	Best display of wardrobe.
Capital Furniture Co.	Sacramento	Best display of bookcase.
Capital Furniture Co.	Sacramento	Best display of set of bedroom furniture.
Capital Furniture Co.	Sacramento	Best display of excelsior.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Whittier, Fuller & Co.	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of center table.
W. D. Comstock	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of furniture.
W. D. Comstock	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of bedroom set.
W. D. Comstock	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of two parlor sets.
W. D. Comstock	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of one sideboard.
W. D. Comstock	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of hair mattress.
W. D. Comstock	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of wool mattress.
W. D. Comstock	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of two pairs pillows.
W. D. Comstock	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of three center tables.
W. D. Comstock	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of two cabinets.
W. D. Comstock	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of willow chairs and rockers.
W. D. Comstock	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of two music stands.
W. D. Comstock	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of rattan lounge.
W. D. Comstock	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of upholstered chairs and rockers.
Joseph Jacobs	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of lounge.
Joseph Jacobs	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of sick chair or couch.
Joseph Jacobs	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of office chair.
Joseph Jacobs	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of parlor folding beds.
Eureka Novelty Works	Eureka .....	..... Best display of California woods.
W. H. Murray	San Francisco .....	..... Best display of California woods.
W. H. Murray	San Francisco .....	..... Best display of wooden mantels.
Ingram & Bird	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of dressing bureau.

CLASS VI—WOODENWARE.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of cedarware.
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of pineware.
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of oakware.
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of willowware.
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of splitwood baskets.
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of osier.
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of woodenware.
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of broomcorn, brooms, and brushes.
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of hair brushes.
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.	Sacramento .....	..... Best display assortment of cooper's ware.
Whittier, Fuller & Co.	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of window shades.
Whittier, Fuller & Co.	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of gilt frames.
J. R. Hodson	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of gilt frames.
Theo. W. Schwamb	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of fancy molding.
Theo. W. Schwamb	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of twist molding.
L. C. Mayres	Eureka .....	..... Best display of turning-lathe work.
L. C. Mayres	Eureka .....	..... Best display of fancy molding and scroll sawing.
Eureka Novelty Works	Eureka .....	..... Best display of fancy molding and scroll sawing.
J. C. L. Wadsworth	San Francisco .....	..... Best display of turning-lathe work.
J. C. L. Wadsworth	San Francisco .....	..... Best display of twist molding.
A. O. Gregory	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of gilt frames.

CLASS VII—SPORTING GOODS, APPARATUS, ETC.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Huntington-Hopkins Co. ...	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of breech-loading shotguns.
Huntington-Hopkins Co. ...	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of sporting rifles.
Huntington-Hopkins Co. ...	Sacramento .....	..... Best display of double-barrel shotguns.
Dr. A. S. Hudson	Stockton .....	..... Best display of artificial limbs— one for amputation above the knee; one for amputation below the knee.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

CLASS VIII—CHEMICALS.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.	Sacramento	Best display of writing fluid.
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.	Sacramento	Best display of blacking.
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.	Sacramento	Best display of stove polish.
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.	Sacramento	Best display of axle grease.
Huntington-Hopkins Co. ...	Sacramento	Best display of blacking.
J. L. Russell	San Francisco	Best display of blacking.
Capital Soap Company	Sacramento	Best display of Dr. Price's cream baking powder.
Capital Soap Company	Sacramento	Best display of soap.
Capital Soap Company	Sacramento	Best display of bleaching soap.
Capital Soap Company	Sacramento	Best display of toilet soap.
Capital Soap Company	Sacramento	Best display of castile soap.
Mrs. H. Works & Co.	San José	Best display of Mansfield's Capillaris as a medical compound.
Mrs. I. Cummings	Sacramento	Best display of medical bleaching soap.
T. W. Jackson & Co.	San Francisco	Best display of potash, saleratus, etc.
French & Linforth	San Francisco	Best display of Climax axle grease.
Martin Holge	San Francisco	Best display of glue.
James Stratton	San Francisco	Best display of samples of paint.
James Stratton	San Francisco	Best display of Prussian blue.
Camer & Drabeck	Nevada City	Best display of glue.

CLASS IX—STONEWARE, CROCKERY, ETC.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Whittier, Fuller & Co.	Sacramento	Best display of looking-glasses.
Whittier, Fuller & Co.	Sacramento	Best display of samples of stained glass.
Whittier, Fuller & Co.	Sacramento	Best display of samples of ground and cut-glass.
George Muddox	Sacramento	Best display of stoneware.
George Muddox	Sacramento	Best display of water pipe.
George Muddox	Sacramento	Best display of drain tile.
George Muddox	Sacramento	Best display of sewer pipe.
George Muddox	Sacramento	Best display of flooring tile.
George Muddox	Sacramento	Best display of terra cotta.
George Muddox	Sacramento	Best display of firebricks.
George Muddox	Sacramento	Best display of pressed bricks.
George Muddox	Sacramento	Best display of pottery, various kinds.
George Muddox	Sacramento	Best display of stoneware, various kinds.
A. Aitkin	Sacramento	Best display of floor tiling.
San Joaquin Co.	Sacramento	Best display of pressed bricks.
E. Hawes	Sacramento	Best display of roofing tile.
John H. Wise	San Francisco	Best display of pressed bricks.
John H. Wise	San Francisco	Best display of terra cotta.
W. H. Murray	San Francisco	Best display of glassware.
W. H. Murray	San Francisco	Best display of demijohns.
W. H. Murray	San Francisco	Best display of phials and green glass.
Charles Duisenberg	San Francisco	Best display of hydraulic cement.

CLASS X—MINERALS, FOSSILS, ETC.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
J. D. Huffman	Lodi	Best suite of the vegetable kingdom, including the woods and most useful plants and native grasses of California.
B. N. Bugbey	Sacramento	Gold and silver ore from Little Nellie mine, Shasta County.
Alex. Keller	Auburn	Best suite of useful minerals of California and Placer County, for all purposes—metal, chemical, stone building, ornamental, inlaid, and jewelry purposes—three hundred varieties.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Alex. Keller	Auburn .....	..... Best collection or cabinet of agates, crystallized fossils, crystallized quartz—one hundred varieties—for lapidary work, for inlaid, ornamental, and jewelry.
Alex. Keller	Auburn .....	..... Best suite of crystallized minerals.
W. B. Ewer	San Francisco .....	..... Best suite of useful minerals, etc.
H. F. Frye	Nevada City .....	..... Best cabinet of agates.
H. F. Frye	Nevada City .....	..... Best crystallized fossils.
H. F. Frye	Nevada City .....	..... Best crystallized quartz.
Woehler & Pietgisch	Spencerville .....	..... Best display of copper ore.
Woehler & Pietgisch	Spencerville .....	..... Best Imperial metallic paint.
William Rothermond	Eureka .....	..... Best collection illustrating the ornithology of California.
E. C. Voorhies	Amador County .....	..... Best suite of useful minerals of California, including coals, iron ores, marbles, peats, soils, salt water, minerals, potter's clay, fire clay, burr stone, gypsum.

CLASS XI—MARBLE.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
A. Aitken	Sacramento .....	..... Six pieces polished marble.
A. Aitken	Sacramento .....	..... Display of marbleized mantel.
A. Aitken	Sacramento .....	..... Display of marble mantel.

CLASS XIII—MISCELLANEOUS.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
H. H. Love	Sacramento .....	..... Patent posting and copying guide for bookkeeping and copying.
Whittier, Fuller & Co.	Sacramento .....	..... Display of gilt table.
Fred. Jantzen	San Francisco .....	..... Display of Jantzen lamp.
W. R. Daly	Stockton .....	..... Display of Bowdon's ant-proof kitchen cabinet.
William T. Gibbs	Oakland .....	..... Display of Doud's permutation lock.
Joseph Jacobs	San Francisco .....	..... Display of folding bed.
Meiggs, Bell & Co.	San Francisco .....	..... Display of Worcestershire sauce.
George J. Mothersole	Placerville .....	..... Exhibit of roofing slate.
W. S. Van Sant	Dixon .....	..... Exhibit of Van Sant's improved egg tester, counter, and packer.
J. L. Russell	San Francisco .....	..... Exhibit of macaroni and vermicelli.
J. L. Russell	San Francisco .....	..... Exhibit of Dr. Price's delicious flavoring extracts.
Elwood Smith	San Francisco .....	..... Exhibit of improved patent music holder.
Jacob Strahle & Co.	Kelsey .....	..... Exhibit of building slate.
Jacob Strahle & Co.	Kelsey .....	..... Exhibit of roofing slate.
William C. Hevener	Sacramento .....	..... Exhibit of Columbia roadster safety bicycle.
William C. Hevener	Sacramento .....	..... Exhibit of Volunteer 52-inch bicycle.
William C. Hevener	Sacramento .....	..... Exhibit of tandem safety bicycle.
William C. Hevener	Sacramento .....	..... Exhibit of American Light Champion bicycle.
William C. Hevener	Sacramento .....	..... Exhibit of American Light Champion 56-inch bicycle.
William C. Hevener	Sacramento .....	..... Exhibit of Ideal Light Champion bicycle.
William C. Hevener	Sacramento .....	..... Exhibit of Rambler ladies' safety bicycle.
William C. Hevener	Sacramento .....	..... Exhibit of Ideal Rambler bicycle.
William C. Hevener	Sacramento .....	..... Exhibit of 39x24 Special Star bicycle.
William C. Hevener	Sacramento .....	..... Exhibit of Singer safety bicycle.
William C. Hevener	Sacramento .....	..... Exhibit of Dandy bicycle.
William C. Hevener	Sacramento .....	..... Exhibit of Golden Gate bicycle.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
William C. Hevener	Sacramento .....	..... Exhibit of Little Dandy bicycle.
William C. Hevener	Sacramento .....	..... Exhibit of Columbia Surprise tricycle.
William C. Hevener	Sacramento .....	..... Exhibit of American Ideal tricycle.
John Vance	Eureka .....	..... Exhibit of redwood board, 84 inches wide, and 12 feet long.
T. W. Jackson & Co.	San Francisco .....	..... Display of sheep wash.
J. G. Loveren	Eureka .....	..... Display of fancy shingles.
Fortuno Mfg. Co.	Eureka .....	..... Display of doors made of redwood.
H. N. Wright	Oakland .....	..... Display of Callustro polishing powder.
W. H. Murray	San Francisco .....	..... Display of Warwick cycle (safety).
James Linforth	San Francisco .....	..... Display of wringing mop.
Cathen, Bell & Co.	San Francisco .....	..... Display of Phenyle dog soap.
Cathen, Bell & Co.	San Francisco .....	..... Display of sheep dip.
Lynde & Hough	San Francisco .....	..... Display of cod liver oil.
Lynde & Hough	San Francisco .....	..... Display of boneless codfish.
Lynde & Hough	San Francisco .....	..... Display of Dr. Fisherman's Carbolyzed Alkaline Lotion.
Martin Holje	San Francisco .....	..... Display of powdered gelatine.
A. Halsey	San Francisco .....	..... Display of fertilizers for the soil.
W. H. Murray	San Francisco .....	..... Display of raven food for poultry.
W. H. Murray	San Francisco .....	..... Display of sealingwax strings.
W. H. Murray	San Francisco .....	..... Display of consolidated food.
W. H. Murray	San Francisco .....	..... Display of California slate.
D. H. Allen	Sacramento .....	..... Display of the Wilkshire Safe Co.
D. H. Allen	Sacramento .....	..... Display of one Chicago cash register.
A. A. Krull	Sacramento .....	..... Display of Universal window screen.
Charles Duisenberg	San Francisco .....	..... Display of Judson powder.
W. H. Murray	San Francisco .....	..... Display of maps, models representing our State in commerce and trade, her manufactures, embracing cotton, silk, ramie, jute, and kindred resources.
T. M. Lindley & Co.	Sacramento .....	..... Display of L. & Co. tea.
Ingram & Bird	Sacramento .....	..... Display of folding bed.

FIFTH DEPARTMENT.

CLASS I—SILK, COTTON, AND TOBACCO.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
C. Langdon	Rohnerville .....	..... California tobacco in leaf.
Carlson & Currier	San Francisco .....	..... General display of silks made in California.
Carlson & Currier	San Francisco .....	..... Display of thrown and twisted silk, in the gum and boiled off, made in California.
Carlson & Currier	San Francisco .....	..... Display of machine spool silk made in California.
Carlson & Currier	San Francisco .....	..... Display of knitting silk made in California.
Carlson & Currier	San Francisco .....	..... Display of spool embroidery made in California.
Carlson & Currier	San Francisco .....	..... Display of skein embroidery made in California.
Joseph Sims	Sacramento .....	..... California tobacco in leaf.
California Cotton Mills	San Francisco .....	..... Bale of California cotton (400 pounds).
David Bryant	Grass Valley .....	..... Tobacco in leaf.
Ralph Lucas	Comanche .....	..... Tobacco in leaf.

FIFTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

CLASS II—FLOUR AND GRAIN.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Sunset Mills	Colusa .....	..... Sample of baker's flour.
R. J. Merkley	Sacramento .....	..... Sample of hops.
C. McCreary & Co.	Sacramento .....	..... Sample of baker's flour.
C. McCreary & Co.	Sacramento .....	..... Whitest sample of family flour.
C. Langdon	Rohnerville .....	..... Sample of buckwheat.
John Reith	Union House .....	..... Sample of Australian wheat.
Joseph Sims	Sacramento .....	..... Sample of Australian wheat.
Joseph Sims	Sacramento .....	..... Sample of barley.
Horace Drake	Rohnerville .....	..... Sample of oats.
J. Newman	Camp Grant .....	..... Sack of yellow corn.
C. Langdon	Rohnerville .....	..... Sack of white corn.
Joseph Sims	Sacramento .....	..... Sample of Odessa wheat.
Mrs. George Muddox ..	Sacramento .....	..... Exhibit of garden seeds (California production).
J. D. Huffman	Lodi .....	..... Sample of Australian wheat.
J. D. Huffman	Lodi .....	..... Display of grain in sheaf.
J. R. Nickerson	Grass Valley .....	..... Display of grain in sheaf.

CLASS III—VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
C. Langdon	Rohnerville .....	..... Sack of red potatoes.
C. Langdon	Rohnerville .....	..... Sack of white potatoes.
C. Langdon	Rohnerville .....	..... Sack of any other variety.
C. Langdon	Rohnerville .....	..... Variety of Irish potatoes.
C. Langdon	Rohnerville .....	..... Twelve parsnips.
C. Langdon	Rohnerville .....	..... Six long beets.
C. Langdon	Rohnerville .....	..... Six turnip beets.
C. Langdon	Rohnerville .....	..... Six sugar beets.
C. Langdon	Rohnerville .....	..... Half peck of red onions.
C. Langdon	Rohnerville .....	..... Half peck of yellow onions.
C. Langdon	Rohnerville .....	..... Half peck of white onions.
C. Langdon	Rohnerville .....	..... Twelve roots of salsify.
C. Langdon	Rohnerville .....	..... Pumpkin.
C. Langdon	Rohnerville .....	..... Variety of pears (dry).
George Peters	Sacramento .....	..... Six sugar beets.
George Peters	Sacramento .....	..... Sack of Irish potatoes.
M. Minto	Sacramento .....	..... Six Hubbard squashes.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento .....	..... Sack of red potatoes.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento .....	..... Sack of white potatoes.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento .....	..... Sack of any other variety.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento .....	..... Variety of Irish potatoes.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento .....	..... Sack of sweet potatoes.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento .....	..... Twelve parsnips.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento .....	..... Carrots.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento .....	..... Six long blood beets.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento .....	..... Six turnip beets.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento .....	..... Peck of tomatoes.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento .....	..... Six drumhead cabbages.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento .....	..... Six heads of red Dutch cabbage.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento .....	..... Six heads of any other variety.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento .....	..... Three heads of cauliflower.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento .....	..... Three heads of broccoli.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento .....	..... Six heads of lettuce.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento .....	..... Half peck of red onions.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento .....	..... Half peck of yellow onions.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento .....	..... Half peck of white onions.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento .....	..... Half peck of peppers for pickling.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento .....	..... Twelve roots of salsify.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento .....	..... Six stalks of celery.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento .....	..... Six marrow squashes.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento .....	..... Six Hubbard squashes.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento .....	..... Six crookneck squashes.

FIFTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento	One pumpkin.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento	One dozen sweet corn, green.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento	Three mountain sweet watermelons.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento	Three cantaloupes.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento	Three muskmelons.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento	Six cucumbers.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento	Half peck of lima beans, in pod.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento	Half peck of white beans, dry.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento	Half peck of kidney bush beans, in pod.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento	Half peck of pole beans other than lima.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento	Half peck of field peas, dry.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento	Half peck of garden peas, dry.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento	Half peck of castor oil beans.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento	Variety of peas, dry.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento	Half peck of gherkin cucumbers.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento	Three purple egg plants.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento	Three watermelons.
E. F. Aiken	Sacramento	Six marrow squashes.
E. F. Aiken	Sacramento	Six Hubbard squashes.
E. F. Aiken	Sacramento	Six crookneck squashes.
E. F. Aiken	Sacramento	One pumpkin.
W. E. Harding	Fresno	One pumpkin.
W. E. Harding	Fresno	Three watermelons.
W. E. Harding	Fresno	Three purple egg plants.
W. E. Harding	Fresno	Six crookneck squashes.
C. Langdon	Rohnerville	Twelve carrots.
C. Langdon	Rohnerville	Six sugar beets.
Mrs. Geo. Muddox	Sacramento	Half peck of gherkin cucumbers.
J. H. Hamilton	Sacramento	Six cucumbers.
J. H. Hamilton	Sacramento	Six crookneck squashes.
M. Minto	Sacramento	Three cantaloupes.
Mr. Garibaldi	Amador	Sack of sweet potatoes.
Mr. Garibaldi	Amador	Sack of early rose potatoes.
Mr. Garibaldi	Amador	Greatest variety of Irish potatoes.
Mr. Garibaldi	Amador	Sack of white potatoes.
Mr. Garibaldi	Amador	Sack of red onions.
Mr. Garibaldi	Amador	Sack of white onions.
Mr. Garibaldi	Amador	Peck of tomatoes.
Mr. Garibaldi	Amador	Six drumhead cabbages.
Mr. Garibaldi	Amador	Six red Dutch cabbages.
Mr. Garibaldi	Amador	Six oxheart cabbages.
Mr. Garibaldi	Amador	Three purple egg plants.
W. E. Harding	Fresno	Three mountain sweet watermelons.
L. F. Moulton	Colusa	Twelve carrots.
L. F. Moulton	Colusa	Twelve roots of salsify.
L. F. Moulton	Colusa	Peck of tomatoes.
L. F. Moulton	Colusa	One sack of white corn.
L. F. Moulton	Colusa	Three cantaloupes.
L. F. Moulton	Colusa	Three watermelons.
L. F. Moulton	Colusa	Six stalks of celery.
L. F. Moulton	Colusa	Twelve parsnips.
L. F. Moulton	Colusa	Peck of peppers for pickling.
L. F. Moulton	Colusa	One sack of sweet potatoes.
L. F. Moulton	Colusa	Six heads of cabbage.
Montgomery Bros.	Rough and Ready	One sack of yellow corn.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento	Table of vegetables exhibited by the producer.
J. D. Hoffman	Lodi	Table of vegetables exhibited by one person.
Felice Gabrielli	Sacramento	Table of vegetables exhibited by one person.

FIFTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

CLASS IV—FLOWERS.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Bell Conservatory Co.	Sacramento	Collection of flowering plants in bloom.
Bell Conservatory Co.	Sacramento	Collection of ornamental foliage plants.
Bell Conservatory Co.	Sacramento	Display of cut flowers.
Bell Conservatory Co.	Sacramento	Collection of new and rare plants.
Bell Conservatory Co.	Sacramento	Display of coleus.
Bell Conservatory Co.	Sacramento	Exhibit of named varieties of dahlias.
Bell Conservatory Co.	Sacramento	Collection of roses in bloom.
Bell Conservatory Co.	Sacramento	Collection of fuchsias in bloom.
Bell Conservatory Co.	Sacramento	Collection of tuberose.
Bell Conservatory Co.	Sacramento	Collection of pinks.
Bell Conservatory Co.	Sacramento	Collection of ferns.
Bell Conservatory Co.	Sacramento	Display of bouquets.
Bell Conservatory Co.	Sacramento	Collection of plants suitable for green-house, conservatory, and window culture.
Bell Conservatory Co.	Sacramento	Display of hanging baskets, containing plants.

CLASS V—CHEESE.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Vedder Cheese Factory	Ferndale	Cheese under one year old.
Vedder Cheese Factory	Ferndale	Display of cheese.
Edward Arthur	Sacramento	Cheese one year old and over.
Edward Arthur	Sacramento	Cheese under one year old.
Edward Arthur	Sacramento	Display of cheese.

CLASS VI—BUTTER, BREAD, ETC.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Roberts Bros.	Port Kenyon	Display of butter in rolls.
Wm. Johnston	Richland	Display of butter in rolls.
Garland Jackson	Ferndale	Tub of firkin butter.
John Hanlon	Cosumnes	Tub of firkin butter.
Miss Nellie Sims	Sacramento	Domestic corn bread.
Miss Nellie Sims	Sacramento	Domestic brown bread.
Miss Nellie Sims	Sacramento	Graham bread.
Miss Nellie Sims	Sacramento	Domestic wheat bread.
Miss Nellie Sims	Sacramento	Biscuit.
Miss Nellie Sims	Sacramento	Display of domestic bread.
Lizzie B. Aiken	Sacramento	Biscuit.
Lizzie B. Aiken	Sacramento	Soda biscuit.
Lizzie B. Aiken	Sacramento	Domestic corn bread.
Lizzie B. Aiken	Sacramento	Domestic brown bread.
Lizzie B. Aiken	Sacramento	Display of domestic bread.
Women's Indus. Exchange ..	Sacramento	Domestic brown bread.
Women's Indus. Exchange ..	Sacramento	Domestic wheat bread.
Miss Nellie Sims	Sacramento	Domestic rye bread.
Mrs. W. H. Wright	Sacramento	Domestic rye bread.
Mrs. W. H. Wright	Sacramento	Domestic corn bread.
Mrs. W. H. Wright	Sacramento	Domestic brown bread.
Mrs. W. H. Wright	Sacramento	Graham bread.
Mrs. W. H. Wright	Sacramento	Domestic wheat bread.
Mrs. W. H. Wright	Sacramento	Soda biscuit.
Mrs. W. H. Wright	Sacramento	Display of domestic bread.
Maggie Posch	Freeport	Domestic corn bread.
Maggie Posch	Freeport	Soda biscuit.
Maggie Posch	Freeport	Domestic wheat bread.
Maggie Posch	Freeport	Biscuit.
Mrs. J. Hillhouse	Sacramento	Domestic wheat bread.
Mrs. M. A. Morton	Sacramento	Domestic wheat bread.

FIFTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Mrs. S. E. Clayton	Sacramento	Biscuit.
Mrs. S. E. Clayton	Sacramento	Soda biscuit.
Mrs. S. E. Clayton	Sacramento	Domestic corn bread.
Mrs. S. E. Clayton	Sacramento	Graham bread.
Mrs. S. E. Clayton	Sacramento	Domestic wheat bread.
Mrs. S. E. Clayton	Sacramento	Display of domestic bread.
Miss S. Sullivan	Sacramento	Soda biscuit.
Miss S. Sullivan	Sacramento	Graham bread.
Miss S. Sullivan	Sacramento	Domestic wheat bread.
Mrs. W. H. Wright	Sacramento	Biscuit.
Mrs. F. E. Lambert	Sacramento	Domestic wheat bread.
Mrs. F. E. Lambert	Sacramento	Graham bread.
Mrs. F. E. Lambert	Sacramento	Domestic rye bread.
Mrs. F. E. Lambert	Sacramento	Domestic corn bread.
Mrs. M. L. Bassett	Sacramento	Domestic wheat bread.
Mrs. M. L. Bassett	Sacramento	Domestic corn bread.
Mrs. M. L. Bassett	Sacramento	Domestic rye bread.
Mrs. M. L. Bassett	Sacramento	Graham bread.
Mrs. M. L. Bassett	Sacramento	Domestic brown bread.
Mrs. M. L. Bassett	Sacramento	Soda biscuit.
Mrs. M. L. Bassett	Sacramento	Biscuit.
Mrs. M. L. Bassett	Sacramento	Display of domestic bread.
Mrs. H. Fisher	Sacramento	Domestic rye bread.
Mrs. H. Fisher	Sacramento	Domestic wheat bread.

CLASS VII—SUGAR, SYRUP, ETC.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Charles T. Barton	Sacramento	Display of confectionery.
Charles T. Barton	Sacramento	General varieties of candies made in the hall during the exhibition.
W. H. Murray	San Francisco	Display of sugar cane.
W. H. Murray	San Francisco	Five gallons of syrup made from sugar cane.
W. H. Murray	San Francisco	One hundred pounds of sugar made from cane.
L. F. Moulton	Colusa County	Display of sugar cane.
L. F. Moulton	Colusa County	Five gallons of syrup made from cane.
L. F. Moulton	Colusa County	Five gallons of syrup made from melons.
W. B. Ewer	San Francisco	Display of beet sugar.

CLASS VIII—MISCELLANEOUS.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Meiggs, Bell & Co.	San Francisco	Bremer & Co.'s maple syrup.
M. Minto	Sacramento	Common squash.
M. Minto	Sacramento	Portuguese squash.
R. J. Merkley	Sacramento	Two hop poles.
E. F. Aiken	Sacramento	Seventeen varieties squash.
E. F. Aiken	Sacramento	Yellow pumpkin.
E. F. Aiken	Sacramento	Nest-egg gourd.
E. F. Aiken	Sacramento	Display of pomegranates.
Women's Indus. Exchange	Sacramento	Display of cakes.
H. Wittenbrock	Sacramento	Sample of hops.
J. H. Hamilton	Sacramento	Kershaw squash.
Meiggs, Bell & Co.	San Francisco	New process starch.
Mrs. J. Hillhouse	Sacramento	Display of rusks.
Mrs. M. A. Morton	Sacramento	Domestic cakes.
Mr. Garibaldi	Amador	Silkworms and cocoons.
Mrs. S. E. Clayton	Sacramento	Light rolls.
Mrs. S. E. Clayton	Sacramento	Graham biscuit.

FIFTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Mrs. S. E. Clayton	Sacramento	Graham bread with sugar.
Mrs. S. E. Clayton	Sacramento	Salt-raising bread.
John Palmer	Sacramento	Fraser's improved horse, cattle, and poultry food.
Jno. Hanlon	Cosumnes	Pickled roll butter.
W. H. Murray	San Francisco	Compressed hops.
J. Wickman	North Bloomfield	Display of squash.
Mr. Thelan	San Juan	One hop vine.
Buhach Plantation	Merced	Sample of buhach.
Miller & Lux	Merced	Sample of olive oil.
W. H. Murray	San Francisco	Desiccated cocoanut.
W. H. Murray	San Francisco	Display of special exhibits representing commerce and trade, maps, models, cotton, jute, ramie, and kindred resources of California.

SIXTH DEPARTMENT.

CLASS I—GREEN FRUITS.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
APPLES.		
George Woolsey	Ione	Display and variety of apples.
J. Newman	Camp Grant	Display and variety of apples.
G. W. Thissell	Winters	Display and variety of apples.
M. V. Roe	Nimshew	Display and variety of apples.
John Vance	Eureka	Display and variety of apples.
Jos. Putman	Clements	Display and variety of apples.
Mr. Garibaldi	Amador	Display and variety of apples.
W. Simpson	Nevada City	Display and variety of apples.
J. R. Balch	Nevada City	Display and variety of apples.
Jno. Bost	Nevada City	Display and variety of apples.
Ralph Lucas	Comanche	Display and variety of apples.
E. Pease	Grass Valley	Display and variety of apples.
J. Levee	Lowell Hill	Display and variety of apples.
J. Wickman	North Bloomfield	Display and variety of apples.
Meyer Brothers	North Bloomfield	Display and variety of apples.
Montgomery Brothers	Rough and Ready	Display and variety of apples.
Bourne Vineyard	Grass Valley	Display and variety of apples.
A. C. Gillispie	Nevada City	Display and variety of apples.
F. H. Paul	Grass Valley	Display and variety of apples.
PEARS.		
George Woolsey	Ione	Display and variety of pears.
G. W. Thissell	Winters	Display and variety of pears.
E. L. Hawk	Rocklin	Display and variety of pears.
M. V. Roe	Nimshew	Display and variety of pears.
W. E. Harding	Fresno	Display and variety of pears.
P. M. Artz	Perkins	Display and variety of pears.
Joseph Putman	Clements	Display and variety of pears.
J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Display and variety of pears.
Mr. Garibaldi	Amador	Display and variety of pears.
James Harris	Roseville	Display and variety of pears.
W. Simpson	Nevada City	Display and variety of pears.
J. R. Balch	Nevada City	Display and variety of pears.
John Bost	Nevada City	Display and variety of pears.
Ralph Lucas	Comanche	Display and variety of pears.
E. Pease	Nevada City	Display and variety of pears.

SIXTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Meyer Bros.	North Bloomfield	Display and variety of pears.
Montgomery Bros.	Rough and Ready	Display and variety of pears.
Bourne Vineyard	Grass Valley	Display and variety of pears.
A. C. Gillispie	Nevada City	Display and variety of pears.
F. H. Paul	Grass Valley	Display and variety of pears.
PEACHES.		
George Woolsey	Ione	Display and variety of peaches.
M. V. Roe	Nimshew	Display and variety of peaches.
W. E. Harding	Fresno	Display and variety of peaches.
J. H. Hamilton	Sacramento	Display and variety of peaches.
Joseph Putman	Clements	Display and variety of peaches.
R. E. Greer	Sacramento	Display and variety of peaches.
J. R. Balch	Nevada City	Display and variety of peaches.
Ralph Lucas	Comanche	Display and variety of peaches.
Meyer Bros.	North Bloomfield	Display and variety of peaches.
Montgomery Bros.	Rough and Ready	Display and variety of peaches.
F. H. Paul	Grass Valley	Display and variety of peaches.
S. H. Jackman	Perkins	Display and variety of peaches.
PLUMS.		
Geo. Woolsey	Ione	Display and variety of plums.
M. V. Roe	Nimshew	Display and variety of plums.
W. E. Harding	Fresno	Display and variety of plums.
Mrs. J. Shields	Routiers	Display and variety of plums.
D. A. Jackson	Woodland	Display and variety of plums.
E. F. Aiken	Sacramento	Display and variety of plums.
J. H. Hamilton	Sacramento	Display and variety of plums.
Jos. Putman	Clements	Display and variety of plums.
W. Simpson	Nevada City	Display and variety of plums.
F. H. Paul	Grass Valley	Display and variety of plums.
Ralph Lucas	Comanche	Display and variety of plums.
FIGS.		
W. E. Harding	Fresno	Display of green figs.
E. F. Aiken	Sacramento	Display of green figs.
Jos. Putman	Clements	Display of green figs.
Robert E. Greer	Sacramento	Display of green figs.
ORANGES.		
Isaac Lea	Florin	Display and variety of oranges.
Mr. Garibaldi	Amador	Display and variety of oranges.
Ralph Lucas	Comanche	Display and variety of oranges.
J. Rocher	Merced	Display and variety of oranges.
GENERAL DISPLAY.		
Geo. Woolsey	Ione	Display of fruit by producer.
M. V. Roe	Nimshew	Display of fruit by producer.
Jos. Putman	Clements	Display of fruit by producer.
Robert E. Greer	Sacramento	Display of fruit by producer.

CLASS II—HONEY, PRESERVES, PICKLES, ETC.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Geo. Woolsey	Ione	Display of fruit in glass by other than factories.
Geo. Woolsey	Ione	Display of jams and jellies in glass.
C. Langdon	Rohnerville	Display of fruit in glass by other than factories.
C. Langdon	Rohnerville	Six jars raspberry jelly in glass.
C. Langdon	Rohnerville	Six jars red currant jelly in glass.
C. Langdon	Rohnerville	Six jars black currant jelly in glass.
C. Langdon	Rohnerville	Six jars blackberry jelly in glass.
C. Langdon	Rohnerville	Six jars strawberry jelly in glass.
C. Langdon	Rohnerville	Six jars quince jelly in glass.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE
SIXTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
C. Langdon	Rohnerville	Six jars blackberry jam in glass.
C. Langdon	Rohnerville	Six jars raspberry jam in glass.
C. Langdon	Rohnerville	Display of jams and jellies in glass.
M. V. Roe	Nimshew	Display of jams and jellies in glass.
M. V. Roe	Nimshew	Display of fruit in glass by other than factories.
Geo. E. Freeman	Fresno	Display of fruit in glass by other than factories.
Mrs. F. P. Lowell	Sacramento	Six jars strawberry jelly.
Mrs. F. P. Lowell	Sacramento	Six jars blackberry jelly.
Mrs. F. P. Lowell	Sacramento	Six jars raspberry jelly.
Mrs. F. P. Lowell	Sacramento	Six jars red currant jelly.
Mrs. F. P. Lowell	Sacramento	Six jars quince jelly.
Mrs. F. P. Lowell	Sacramento	Display of jams and jellies in glass.
Mrs. Addie Carter	Sacramento	Six jars raspberry jelly.
Mrs. Addie Carter	Sacramento	Six jars red currant jelly.
Mrs. Addie Carter	Sacramento	Six jars blackberry jelly.
Mrs. Addie Carter	Sacramento	Six jars black currant jelly.
Mrs. Addie Carter	Sacramento	Six jars strawberry jelly.
Mrs. Addie Carter	Sacramento	Six jars quince jelly.
Mrs. Addie Carter	Sacramento	Six jars blackberry jam.
Mrs. Addie Carter	Sacramento	Six jars raspberry jam.
Mrs. Addie Carter	Sacramento	Display of jams and jellies in glass.
Mrs. Addie Carter	Sacramento	Display of fruit in glass by other than factories.
Mrs. Addie Carter	Sacramento	Display of brandied peaches.
Mrs. Geo. Muddox	Sacramento	Display of fruit in glass by other than factories.
Mrs. Geo. Muddox	Sacramento	Ten pounds California honey.
Mrs. Geo. Muddox	Sacramento	Six jars red currant jelly.
Mrs. Geo. Muddox	Sacramento	Six jars raspberry jam.
Mrs. Geo. Muddox	Sacramento	Display of pickles.
Mrs. Geo. Muddox	Sacramento	Display of jams and jellies in glass.
Mrs. Geo. C. McMullen	Sacramento	Six jars raspberry jelly.
Mrs. Geo. C. McMullen	Sacramento	Six jars red currant jelly.
Mrs. Geo. C. McMullen	Sacramento	Six jars black currant jelly.
Mrs. Geo. C. McMullen	Sacramento	Six jars blackberry jelly.
Mrs. Geo. C. McMullen	Sacramento	Six jars strawberry jelly.
Mrs. Geo. C. McMullen	Sacramento	Six jars quince jelly.
Mrs. Geo. C. McMullen	Sacramento	Six jars blackberry jam.
Mrs. Geo. C. McMullen	Sacramento	Six jars raspberry jam.
Mrs. Geo. C. McMullen	Sacramento	Display of jams and jellies in glass.
Mrs. J. P. Odibert	Sacramento	Display of fruit in glass.
Mrs. J. P. Odibert	Sacramento	Six jars raspberry jelly.
Mrs. J. P. Odibert	Sacramento	Six jars red currant jelly.
Mrs. J. P. Odibert	Sacramento	Six jars black currant jelly.
Mrs. J. P. Odibert	Sacramento	Six jars blackberry jelly.
Mrs. J. P. Odibert	Sacramento	Six jars strawberry jelly.
Mrs. J. P. Odibert	Sacramento	Six jars quince jelly.
Mrs. J. P. Odibert	Sacramento	Six jars blackberry jam.
Mrs. J. P. Odibert	Sacramento	Six jars raspberry jam.
Mrs. J. P. Odibert	Sacramento	Display of jams and jellies in glass.
Mrs. J. P. Odibert	Sacramento	Display of pickles.
Mrs. F. P. Lowell	Sacramento	Six jars raspberry jam.
Mrs. F. P. Lowell	Sacramento	Six jars blackberry jam.
B. M. Maxey	Fresno	Ten pounds California honey.
Mrs. Geo. Muddox	Sacramento	Six jars raspberry jelly.
Mrs. Geo. Muddox	Sacramento	Six jars blackberry jelly.
Mrs. Geo. Muddox	Sacramento	Six jars strawberry jelly.
Mrs. Geo. Muddox	Sacramento	Six jars blackberry jam.
Ralph Lucas	Comanche	Display of fruit in glass.
Mrs. Charles Barker	Grass Valley	Display of fruit in glass.
Mrs. Charles Barker	Grass Valley	Six jars blackberry jelly.
Mrs. Charles Barker	Grass Valley	Six jars red currant jelly.
Mrs. Charles Barker	Grass Valley	Six jars black currant jelly.
Mrs. Charles Barker	Grass Valley	Display of jams and jellies in glass.

SIXTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

CLASS III—DRIED AND PRESERVED FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Geo. Woolsey	Ione	Ten pounds dried apples by producer.
Geo. Woolsey	Ione	Ten pounds dried pears by producer.
Geo. Woolsey	Ione	Ten pounds dried peaches by producer.
Geo. Woolsey	Ione	Ten pounds dried plums by producer.
Geo. Woolsey	Ione	Ten pounds dried prunes by producer.
Geo. Woolsey	Ione	Ten pounds dried apricots by producer.
Geo. Woolsey	Ione	Ten pounds dried nectarines by producer.
Geo. Woolsey	Ione	General display dried fruits by producer.
E. Ginocchio	Jackson	Ten pounds dried apples by producer.
E. Ginocchio	Jackson	Ten pounds dried pears by producer.
E. Ginocchio	Jackson	Ten pounds dried peaches by producer.
E. Ginocchio	Jackson	Ten pounds dried plums by producer.
E. Ginocchio	Jackson	Ten pounds dried prunes by producer.
E. Ginocchio	Jackson	Ten pounds dried apricots by producer.
E. Ginocchio	Jackson	Ten pounds dried nectarines by producer.
E. Ginocchio	Jackson	General display dried fruits by producer.
E. Ginocchio	Jackson	General display dried fruits by factory.
G. W. Thissell	Winters	Ten pounds dried prunes by producer.
J. W. DeLamater	Newcastle	Ten pounds dried figs by producer.
J. W. DeLamater	Newcastle	Ten pounds dried peaches by producer.
J. W. DeLamater	Newcastle	Ten pounds dried plums by producer.
J. W. DeLamater	Newcastle	Ten pounds dried nectarines by producer.
Mrs. J. Shields	Routiers	Ten pounds dried prunes by producer.
Mrs. J. Shields	Routiers	Ten pounds dried peaches by producer.
Mrs. J. Shields	Routiers	Ten pounds dried plums by producer.
Mrs. J. Shields	Routiers	Ten pounds dried apricots by producer.
Geo. E. Freeman	Fresno	Ten pounds dried pears by producer.
Geo. E. Freeman	Fresno	Ten pounds dried peaches by producer.
Geo. E. Freeman	Fresno	Ten pounds dried plums by producer.
Geo. E. Freeman	Fresno	Ten pounds dried apricots by producer.
Geo. E. Freeman	Fresno	Ten pounds dried nectarines by producer.
Geo. E. Freeman	Fresno	General display dried fruits by producer.
P. M. Artz	Perkins	Ten pounds dried plums by producer.
P. M. Artz	Perkins	Ten pounds dried peaches by producer.
P. M. Artz	Perkins	Ten pounds dried apples by producer.
B. F. Langford	Lodi	Ten pounds dried apples by producer.
B. F. Langford	Lodi	Ten pounds dried pears by producer.
B. F. Langford	Lodi	Ten pounds dried peaches by producer.
B. F. Langford	Lodi	Ten pounds dried plums by producer.
B. F. Langford	Lodi	Ten pounds dried prunes by producer.
B. F. Langford	Lodi	Ten pounds dried apricots by producer.
B. F. Langford	Lodi	General display dried fruits by producer.
H. E. Parker	Penryn	Ten pounds dried figs by producer.
J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Ten pounds dried peaches by producer.
Geo. Hodge	Yolo	Ten pounds dried prunes by producer.
J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Ten pounds dried prunes by producer.
M. Denicke	Fresno	Ten pounds dried figs by producer.
T. H. Epley	Napa	Ten pounds dried apples by producer.
T. H. Epley	Napa	Ten pounds dried pears by producer.
T. H. Epley	Napa	Ten pounds dried nectarines by producer.
T. H. Epley	Napa	Ten pounds dried plums by producer.
T. H. Epley	Napa	Ten pounds dried prunes by producer.
T. H. Epley	Napa	Ten pounds dried peaches by producer.
T. H. Epley	Napa	General display dried fruits by producer.
Chas. Barker	Grass Valley	Ten pounds dried apples by producer.
Chas. Barker	Grass Valley	Ten pounds dried peaches by producer.
Chas. Barker	Grass Valley	Ten pounds dried prunes by producer.
Chas. Barker	Grass Valley	Ten pounds dried plums by producer.
S. N. Stranahan	Nevada City	Ten pounds dried apples by producer.
S. N. Stranahan	Nevada City	Ten pounds dried pears by producer.
S. N. Stranahan	Nevada City	Ten pounds dried peaches by producer.
S. N. Stranahan	Nevada City	Ten pounds dried plums by producer.
S. N. Stranahan	Nevada City	Ten pounds dried prunes by producer.
S. N. Stranahan	Nevada City	Ten pounds dried apricots by producer.
S. N. Stranahan	Nevada City	Ten pounds dried nectarines by producer.
S. N. Stranahan	Nevada City	Ten pounds dried cherries by producer.
S. N. Stranahan	Nevada City	Ten pounds dried blackberries by producer.

SIXTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
S. N. Stranahan.....	Nevada City.....	Ten pounds dried raspberries by producer.
S. N. Stranahan.....	Nevada City.....	Ten pounds dried strawberries by producer.
S. N. Stranahan.....	Nevada City.....	Ten pounds dried figs by producer.
S. N. Stranahan.....	Nevada City.....	General display dried fruits by producer.
Mrs. E. D. Bridges.....	Nevada City.....	Ten pounds dried apples by producer.
Mrs. E. D. Bridges.....	Nevada City.....	Ten pounds dried pears by producer.
Mrs. E. D. Bridges.....	Nevada City.....	Ten pounds dried peaches by producer.
Mrs. E. D. Bridges.....	Nevada City.....	Ten pounds dried plums by producer.
Mrs. E. D. Bridges.....	Nevada City.....	Ten pounds dried prunes by producer.
Mrs. E. D. Bridges.....	Nevada City.....	Ten pounds dried apricots by producer.
Mrs. E. D. Bridges.....	Nevada City.....	Ten pounds dried nectarines by producer.
Mrs. E. D. Bridges.....	Nevada City.....	Ten pounds dried cherries by producer.
Mrs. E. D. Bridges.....	Nevada City.....	Ten pounds dried blackberries by producer.
Mrs. E. D. Bridges.....	Nevada City.....	Ten pounds dried strawberries by producer.
Mrs. E. D. Bridges.....	Nevada City.....	Ten pounds dried figs by producer.
Mrs. E. D. Bridges.....	Nevada City.....	General display dried fruits by producer.
Mrs. E. D. Bridges.....	Nevada City.....	Ten pounds dried raspberries by producer.
W. H. Williamson.....	Routiers.....	Display of soft shell almonds.
E. F. Aiken.....	Sacramento.....	Display of peanuts.
Mrs. C. H. Bailly.....	Hicksville.....	Display of soft shell almonds.
J. P. Odbert.....	Sacramento.....	Display of soft shell almonds.
Mrs. E. D. Bridges.....	Nevada City.....	Display of soft shell almonds.
Mrs. E. D. Bridges.....	Nevada City.....	Display of peanuts.
Mrs. E. D. Bridges.....	Nevada City.....	Display of English walnuts.
Ralph Lucas.....	Comanche.....	Display of English walnuts.
Ralph Lucas.....	Comanche.....	Soft shell almonds.
G. W. Thissell.....	Winters.....	Codlin moth trap.
Catton, Bell & Co.....	San Francisco.....	Wash for destroying codlin moth on fruit trees.
T. W. Jackson.....	San Francisco.....	Wash for destroying scale insects on fruit trees.
W. B. Ewer.....	San Francisco.....	Package for shipping fruit.

CLASS IV—GRAPES AND RAISINS.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Geo. Woolsey.....	Ione.....	Three varieties table grapes.
Geo. Woolsey.....	Ione.....	General display of grapes by producer.
Jos. Sims.....	Sacramento.....	Six varieties table grapes.
Jos. Sims.....	Sacramento.....	Three varieties table grapes.
Jos. Sims.....	Sacramento.....	Six varieties wine grapes.
Jos. Sims.....	Sacramento.....	Three varieties wine grapes.
E. Ginocchio.....	Jackson.....	Display of seedless raisins.
J. B. Whitcomb.....	Colfax.....	Six varieties table grapes.
J. B. Whitcomb.....	Colfax.....	Three varieties table grapes.
J. B. Whitcomb.....	Colfax.....	One variety table grapes.
J. B. Whitcomb.....	Colfax.....	Six varieties wine grapes.
J. B. Whitcomb.....	Colfax.....	Three varieties wine grapes.
J. B. Whitcomb.....	Colfax.....	One variety wine grapes.
J. B. Whitcomb.....	Colfax.....	General display of grapes by producer.
E. L. Hawk.....	Rocklin.....	Six varieties table grapes.
E. L. Hawk.....	Rocklin.....	Three varieties table grapes.
E. L. Hawk.....	Rocklin.....	One variety table grapes.
E. L. Hawk.....	Rocklin.....	Three varieties wine grapes.
E. L. Hawk.....	Rocklin.....	One variety wine grapes.
E. L. Hawk.....	Rocklin.....	General display of grapes by producer.
Geo. H. Kerr.....	Elk Grove.....	Display of California raisins.
Jos. Sims.....	Sacramento.....	One variety wine grapes.
Jos. Sims.....	Sacramento.....	One variety table grapes.
Jos. Sims.....	Sacramento.....	General display of grapes by producer.
M. V. Roe.....	Nimshew.....	Three varieties table grapes.

SIXTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
T. C. White	Fresno	Display of California raisins.
T. C. White	Fresno	Display of seedless raisins.
P. M. Artz	Perkins	Three varieties table grapes.
E. Ginocchio	Jackson	Six varieties wine grapes.
Jos. Sims	Sacramento	Sample of grape syrup.
D. A. Jackson	Woodland	Six varieties table grapes.
D. A. Jackson	Woodland	Three varieties table grapes.
D. A. Jackson	Woodland	Best variety table grapes.
J. H. Hamilton	Sacramento	Best variety table grapes.
Jos. Putman	Clements	General display of grapes by producer.
E. W. Maslin	Loomis	Three varieties wine grapes.
S. H. Jackman	Perkins	Six varieties table grapes.
J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	One variety table grapes.
Robert E. Greer	Sacramento	Six varieties wine grapes.
Robert E. Greer	Sacramento	Three varieties wine grapes.
Robert E. Greer	Sacramento	One variety wine grapes.
Robert E. Greer	Sacramento	Six varieties table grapes.
Robert E. Greer	Sacramento	Three varieties table grapes.
Robert E. Greer	Sacramento	One variety table grapes.
Robert E. Greer	Sacramento	General display of grapes by producer.
Mr. Garibaldi	Amador	Six varieties table grapes.
Mr. Garibaldi	Amador	Three varieties table grapes.
Mr. Garibaldi	Amador	Best variety table grapes.
T. C. White	Fresno	Six varieties table grapes.
T. C. White	Fresno	Three varieties table grapes.
T. C. White	Fresno	One variety table grapes.
Geo. H. Kerr	Elk Grove	Three varieties table grapes.
Geo. H. Kerr	Elk Grove	One variety table grapes.
James Havies	Roseville	Three varieties table grapes.
Ralph Lucas	Comanche	Three varieties table grapes.
Ralph Lucas	Comanche	One variety table grapes.
Ralph Lucas	Comanche	One variety wine grapes.
D. A. Jackson	Woodland	One box California raisins.
Dr. Manlove	Perkins	General display of grapes by producer.
Dr. Manlove	Perkins	Six varieties table grapes.
Dr. Manlove	Perkins	Three varieties table grapes.
Dr. Manlove	Perkins	One variety table grapes.
Dr. Manlove	Perkins	Six varieties wine grapes.
Dr. Manlove	Perkins	Three varieties wine grapes.
Dr. Manlove	Perkins	One variety wine grapes.
Mrs. E. D. Bridges	Nevada City	Display of California raisins.
S. N. Stranahan	Nevada City	Display of California raisins.
Ralph Lucas	Comanche	Three varieties table grapes.
Ralph Lucas	Comanche	One variety wine grapes.
Thos. Payne	Nevada City	Six varieties table grapes.
Thos. Payne	Nevada City	Three varieties table grapes.
Thos. Payne	Nevada City	One variety table grapes.
Thos. Payne	Nevada City	Six varieties wine grapes.
Thos. Payne	Nevada City	Three varieties wine grapes.
Thos. Payne	Nevada City	One variety wine grapes.

CLASS V—BRANDIES AND WINES.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Geo. West & Son	Stockton	General display of California brandies and wines.
Geo. West & Son	Stockton	Grape brandy three years old and over.
Geo. West & Son	Stockton	Grape brandy two years old.
Geo. West & Son	Stockton	Grape brandy one year old.
Cal. Wine Growers' Union	San Francisco	General display of California brandies and wines.
Cal. Wine Growers' Union	San Francisco	Grape brandy three years old and over.
Cal. Wine Growers' Union	San Francisco	Grape brandy two years old.
Cal. Wine Growers' Union	San Francisco	Grape brandy one year old.
Pacific Wine Co.	San José	General display of California brandies and wines.

SIXTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Pacific Wine Co.	San José .....	.....Grape brandy one year old.
H. W. Crabb	Napa .....	.....General display of California brandies and wines.
H. W. Crabb	Napa .....	.....Grape brandy three years old and over.
H. W. Crabb	Napa .....	.....Grape brandy two years old.
Barton Vineyard Co.	Fresno .....	.....General display of California brandies and wines.
Barton Vineyard Co.	Fresno .....	.....Grape brandy three years old and over.
Barton Vineyard Co.	Fresno .....	.....Grape brandy two years old.
Barton Vineyard Co.	Fresno .....	.....Grape brandy one year old.
DRY WINES.		
Geo. West & Son	Stockton .....	.....Claret wine three years old and over.
Geo. West & Son	Stockton .....	.....Claret wine two years old.
Geo. West & Son	Stockton .....	.....Claret wine one year old.
Cal. Wine Growers' Union.	San Francisco .....	.....White wine two years old and over.
Cal. Wine Growers' Union.	San Francisco .....	.....White wine one year old.
Cal. Wine Growers' Union.	San Francisco .....	.....Claret wine three years old and over.
Cal. Wine Growers' Union.	San Francisco .....	.....Claret wine two years old.
Cal. Wine Growers' Union.	San Francisco .....	.....Claret wine one year old.
E. Ginocchio	Jackson .....	.....Claret wine one year old.
Pacific Wine Co.	San José .....	.....Claret wine one year old.
Pacific Wine Co.	San José .....	.....White wine one year old.
Fresno Vineyard Co.	Fresno .....	.....White wine two years old and over.
Fresno Vineyard Co.	Fresno .....	.....White wine one year old.
Fresno Vineyard Co.	Fresno .....	.....Claret wine two years old.
Fresno Vineyard Co.	Fresno .....	.....Claret wine one year old.
Joseph Mathews	Napa .....	.....Claret wine one year old.
Joseph Mathews	Napa .....	.....White wine one year old.
Mr. Garibaldi	Amador .....	.....Claret wine two years old.
H. W. Crabb	Napa .....	.....Claret wine three years old and over.
H. W. Crabb	Napa .....	.....Claret wine two years old.
H. W. Crabb	Napa .....	.....Claret wine one year old.
H. W. Crabb	Napa .....	.....White wine two years old and over.
H. W. Crabb	Napa .....	.....White wine one year old.
Barton Vineyard Co.	Fresno .....	.....White wine two years old.
Barton Vineyard Co.	Fresno .....	.....White wine one year old.
Barton Vineyard Co.	Fresno .....	.....Claret wine three years old and over.
Barton Vineyard Co.	Fresno .....	.....Claret wine two years old.
Barton Vineyard Co.	Fresno .....	.....Claret wine one year old.
Charles Helwig	Grass Valley .....	.....Claret wine three years old and over.
Charles Helwig	Grass Valley .....	.....Claret wine one year old.
SWEET WINES.		
Geo. West & Son	Stockton .....	.....Sweet wine.
H. W. Crabb	Napa .....	.....Sweet wine.
Barton Vineyard Co.	Fresno .....	.....Sweet wine.
Chas. Helwig	Grass Valley .....	.....Sweet wine.
SPECIAL WINES.		
Geo. West & Son	Stockton .....	.....California port two years old and over.
Geo. West & Son	Stockton .....	.....California port one year old.
Geo. West & Son	Stockton .....	.....California sherry two years old and over.
Geo. West & Son	Stockton .....	.....California sherry one year old.
Cal. Wine Growers' Union.	San Francisco .....	.....California port two years old and over.
Cal. Wine Growers' Union.	San Francisco .....	.....California port one year old.
Cal. Wine Growers' Union.	San Francisco .....	.....California sherry two years old and over.
Cal. Wine Growers' Union.	San Francisco .....	.....California sherry one year old.
Pacific Wine Co.	San José .....	.....California port one year old.
Pacific Wine Co.	San José .....	.....California sherry one year old.
Fresno Vineyard Co.	Fresno .....	.....California port two years old and over.
Fresno Vineyard Co.	Fresno .....	.....California port one year old.
Fresno Vineyard Co.	Fresno .....	.....California sherry two years old and over.
Fresno Vineyard Co.	Fresno .....	.....California sherry one year old.
Joseph Mathews	Napa .....	.....California sherry one year old.
H. W. Crabb	Napa .....	.....California port two years old and over.
H. W. Crabb	Napa .....	.....California sherry two years old and over.
A. Lagard	San Francisco .....	.....California champagne.
Barton Vineyard Co.	Fresno .....	.....California port two years old and over.

SIXTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Barton Vineyard Co.	Fresno	California port one year old.
Barton Vineyard Co.	Fresno	California sherry two years old and over.
Barton Vineyard Co.	Fresno	California sherry one year old.

CLASS VI—MISCELLANEOUS.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Reed & Van Gelder	Sacramento	One orange tree.
Mrs. E. L. Hawk	Rocklin	Six jars apple jelly.
Mrs. E. L. Hawk	Rocklin	Six jars peach jelly.
Mrs. E. L. Hawk	Rocklin	Six jars plum jelly.
Nelson Wilcox	Sacramento	Display of quinces.
C. H. Bailey	Hicksville	Display of hard shell almonds.
Jos. Sims	Sacramento	Tobacco plant.
Isaac Lea	Florin	Green and dried olives.
Isaac Lea	Florin	Green and dried licorice.
Isaac Lea	Florin	Pomegranates.
Isaac Lea	Florin	Butternuts.
Jos. Sims	Sacramento	Pomegranates.
Jos. Sims	Sacramento	Quinces.
B. M. Maxey	Fresno	Display case of county productions.
T. C. White	Fresno	Ten pounds chestnuts.
T. C. White	Fresno	Ten pounds hard shell almonds.
P. M. Artz	Perkins	Pomegranates.
P. M. Artz	Perkins	Tobacco plant.
P. M. Artz	Perkins	Fruit house.
P. M. Artz	Perkins	Rye.
Stella Lowell (six years old) ..	Sacramento	Four glasses jelly.
Cal. Wine Growers' Union ..	San Francisco ..	Angelica wine.
Cal. Wine Growers' Union ..	San Francisco ..	Tokay wine.
Paul Sims	Sacramento	Artificial hen eggs.
Jerry Woods	Sacramento	Tobacco plant.
Pacific Wine Co.	San José	Tokay wine.
Pacific Wine Co.	San José	Angelica wine.
Fresno Vineyard Co.	Fresno	Angelica wine.
Mrs. Addie Carter	Sacramento	Apple jelly.
Mrs. Addie Carter	Sacramento	Plum jelly.
Mrs. Addie Carter	Sacramento	Peach jelly.
Mrs. Addie Carter	Sacramento	Apricot jelly.
Mrs. Addie Carter	Sacramento	Pineapple jelly.
Mrs. Addie Carter	Sacramento	Orange jelly.
Mrs. Addie Carter	Sacramento	Elderberry jelly.
Mrs. Addie Carter	Sacramento	Rhubarb jelly.
Mrs. Addie Carter	Sacramento	Lemon jelly.
Mrs. Addie Carter	Sacramento	Plum jam.
Mrs. Addie Carter	Sacramento	Fig jam.
Mrs. Addie Carter	Sacramento	Elderberry jam.
Mrs. Addie Carter	Sacramento	Currant jam.
Mrs. Addie Carter	Sacramento	Apricot jam.
Mrs. Addie Carter	Sacramento	Orange jam.
Mrs. Addie Carter	Sacramento	Strawberry jam.
Mrs. Addie Carter	Sacramento	Pickled peaches.
Mrs. Addie Carter	Sacramento	Pickled pears.
Mrs. Geo. Muddox	Sacramento	Berry wine.
Mrs. Geo. Muddox	Sacramento	Popcorn.
Mrs. Geo. Muddox	Sacramento	Display of vegetables in jars.
D. A. Jackson	Woodland	Bearing muscatel grapevine.
Mrs. G. C. McMullen	Sacramento	Orange jelly.
Mrs. G. C. McMullen	Sacramento	Lemon jelly.
Mrs. G. C. McMullen	Sacramento	Peach jelly.
Mrs. G. C. McMullen	Sacramento	White plum jelly.
Mrs. G. C. McMullen	Sacramento	Red plum jelly.
Mrs. G. C. McMullen	Sacramento	Prune jelly.
Mrs. G. C. McMullen	Sacramento	Cherry jelly.
Mrs. G. C. McMullen	Sacramento	Apple jelly.

SIXTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Mrs. G. C. McMullen	Sacramento	Muscat grape jelly.
Mrs. G. C. McMullen	Sacramento	Purple grape jelly.
Mrs. G. C. McMullen	Sacramento	Pear jelly.
Mrs. G. C. McMullen	Sacramento	Gooseberry jelly.
Mrs. G. C. McMullen	Sacramento	Apricot jelly.
Mrs. G. C. McMullen	Sacramento	Nectarine jelly.
Mrs. G. C. McMullen	Sacramento	Cranberry jelly.
J. H. Hamilton	Sacramento	Pomegranates.
S. H. Jackman	Perkins	Quinces.
S. H. Jackman	Perkins	Pomegranates.
S. H. Jackman	Perkins	Evergreen millet.
S. H. Jackman	Perkins	Orange gourds.
J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Quinces.
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	German prune jelly.
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Peach jelly.
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Isabella grape jelly.
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Apple jelly.
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Plum jelly.
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Cherry jelly.
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Crabapple jelly.
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Orange jelly.
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Lemon jelly.
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Pomegranate jelly.
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Pear jelly.
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Strawberry jam.
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Yellow tomato jam.
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Red tomato jam.
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Red plum jam.
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Cranberry jam.
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Grape jam.
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Quince jam.
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Damson plum jam.
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Peach jam.
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	White plum jam.
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Apricot jam.
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Silver prune jam.
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Nectarine jam.
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Wild blackberry jam.
J. H. Hamilton	Sacramento	Japanese persimmons.
Mr. Garibaldi	Amador	Quinces.
Mr. Garibaldi	Amador	Pomegranates.
Mr. Garibaldi	Amador	Italian chestnuts.
Mr. Garibaldi	Amador	Olives.
Jos. Sims	Sacramento	Petite Bouschet, best coloring grape.
T. C. White	Fresno	Chestnuts.
H. W. Crabb	Napa	Blackberry brandy.
Ralph Lucas	Comanche	Pomegranates.
Ralph Lucas	Comanche	Persimmons.
W. R. Strong & Co.	Sacramento	Display of orange trees and nursery stock.
W. H. Murray	San Francisco	Display of special exhibits representing commerce and trade, maps, models, cotton, jute, ramie, and kindred resources of California.
J. R. Nickerson	Grass Valley	Display of cultured grasses.
Mrs. C. Barker	Grass Valley	Plum jelly.
Mrs. C. Barker	Grass Valley	Apple jelly.
Mrs. C. Barker	Grass Valley	Lemon jelly.
Mrs. C. Barker	Grass Valley	Crabapple jelly.
Mrs. C. Barker	Grass Valley	Grape jelly.
S. N. Stranahan	Nevada City	Pressed hops.
Mrs. E. D. Bridges	Nevada City	Black walnuts.
Mrs. E. D. Bridges	Nevada City	Hard shell almonds.
Mrs. E. D. Bridges	Nevada City	Chestnuts.
Mrs. E. D. Bridges	Nevada City	Hazel nuts.
Mrs. E. D. Bridges	Nevada City	Hickory nuts.
Ralph Lucas	Comanche	Pawpaws.
Ralph Lucas	Comanche	Black walnuts.
Ralph Lucas	Comanche	Pecans.
Ralph Lucas	Comanche	Hickory nuts.
Ralph Lucas	Comanche	Hard shell almonds.

SEVENTH DEPARTMENT.

CLASS I—OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS, ETC.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
A. Joullin	San Francisco	Six oil paintings.
Nellie E. Burrell	San Francisco	Five oil paintings.
J. A. Stanton	San Francisco	Nine oil paintings.
J. P. Larpeur	San Francisco	Two oil paintings.
Mrs. S. Farnum	Oakland	One oil painting and one water color.
Eva Withrow	San Francisco	Seven oil paintings and one charcoal.
Alice Chittenden	San Francisco	Six oil paintings and two crayons.
Arthur Nahl	Oakland	Forty oil paintings and crayons, water colors, and India ink drawings.
Mary Curtis Richardson	San Francisco	One oil painting.
Wm. Keith	San Francisco	Twelve oil paintings.
C. T. Wilson	San Francisco	Three oil paintings.
Norton Bush	San Francisco	Ten oil paintings.
S. M. Brookes	San Francisco	Five oil paintings and one water color.
F. L. Heath	Santa Cruz	Six oil paintings.
E. Narjot	San Francisco	Six oil paintings.
Chris. Jorgensen	San Francisco	One oil painting and eight water colors.
L. Roethe	San Francisco	Two oil paintings and five pastels.
Alice H. Vincent	Oakland	One oil painting.
May Bailey	Oakland	Two oil paintings.
Mrs. L. Irelan	San Francisco	Eight water colors.
Mrs. Virgil Williams	San Francisco	Two oil paintings.
J. Frank Currier	Munich, Germany	Three oil paintings.
Edwin Deakin	San Francisco	Three oil paintings.
Oscar Kunath	San Francisco	One oil painting.
Amanda Austin	Sacramento	Ten oil paintings and two crayons.
R. D. Yelland	San Francisco	One oil painting.
Ida Coleman	Napa	Two oil paintings and nine water colors.
G. Boedewig	San Francisco	One pastel, one water color, and six crayons.
J. Ivey	San Francisco	Two water colors.
Alice Porter	San Francisco	Two oil paintings and one water color.
Oscar Deakin	San Francisco	Nine water color paintings.
J. O. Mills	San Francisco	Two crayon drawings.
Kate Boyd	San Francisco	Five oil paintings.
D. H. Wood	Chico	One oil painting and six crayons.
Mrs. S. S. Boynton	Oroville	Two oil paintings.
Wm. F. Jackson	Sacramento	One oil painting.
Nina M. Cochrane	San Francisco	Three oil paintings.
Mary Georgiana Stewart	Sacramento	One water color and one crayon.
Miss Minnie K. Irving	Colfax	Three oil paintings.
Miss M. J. McDevitt	San Francisco	Two oil paintings and two crayons.

CLASS I—AMATEURS' GALLERY—OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS, ETC.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Wm. Hintze	Sacramento	Two oil paintings.
Mrs. J. W. Johnson	Sacramento	Eight oil paintings.
Miss Neva Young	Napa	One oil painting.
J. M. Gamble	San Francisco	Six oil paintings.
Mrs. E. L. Brackett	San Francisco	Eight oil paintings.
Paul Menigoena	San Francisco	One oil painting and one crayon.
L. E. Rea	San Francisco	One oil painting.
M. L. Olivier	San Francisco	Seven oil paintings.
E. M. Pessis	San Francisco	One oil painting.
O. Soyada	San Francisco	Two oil paintings.
Stella Austin	San Francisco	Seven water colors.
M. Eggers	San Francisco	Six water colors.
J. Greenebaum	San Francisco	One oil painting and two water colors.
Salome Acock	Sacramento	Three oil paintings.

SEVENTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Mrs. D. C. Halsey	Sacramento	Two oil paintings.
Miss Lillie Blue	Sacramento	One oil painting.
Bertha E. Stringer	San Francisco	Six oil paintings.
J. Morris	Sacramento	Four oil paintings.
Alma Dunn	Sacramento	Three oil paintings.
Miss Lagomoisino	Sacramento	One oil painting.
O. E. Graham	Sacramento	One oil painting.
Mrs. W. M. Jenks	Sacramento	Two oil paintings.
Mrs. L. J. Fontanrose	Amador	Two oil paintings.
Sacramento Art School	Sacramento	Exhibition of oil paintings, crayons, pencil drawings, and charcoal studies.

CLASS II—PHOTOGRAPHS.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
J. R. Hodson	Sacramento	Display of photographs.
A. O. Gregory	Sacramento	Display of photography.
David P. Richards	Sacramento	Specimens of amateur photography.
Geo. D. Stewart	Sacramento	Landscape photography.
D. S. Woods & Son	Chico	Photography.
— Ottmat	San Francisco	Display and indelible pictures.
I. Taber	San Francisco	Display and photographs.

CLASS III—ETCHINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Mrs. A. G. Jorgensen	San Francisco	Eleven India ink drawings.
Mary Bailey	Oakland	Thirteen pencil drawings.
Leonard Liés	San Francisco	Eight pen drawings.
J. Greenebaum	San Francisco	Three pencil drawings.
Oscar Deakin	San Francisco	Eight pencil drawings.
Carl Eisenchimmel	San Francisco	Three pen drawings.

CLASS IV—STATUARY, FRESCO, ETC.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
A. Weinert	San Francisco	One bust and head.
F. Happersberger	San Francisco	Four busts and heads.
C. S. Newell	San Francisco	Two busts and heads.

CLASS V—PENMANSHIP.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Sacramento Business Coll.	Sacramento	Display of penmanship.
Carl Eisenchimmel	San Francisco	Display of penmanship.
Bainbridge Business Coll.	Sacramento	Display of penmanship (executed by J. C. Bainbridge and F. O. Young, penmen).
B. Franklin Williams	Sacramento	Best sample of penmanship.

SEVENTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

CLASS VI—JUVENILE PAINTINGS.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
Miss Carrie Belknap.	Carson, Nevada.	Four oil paintings.
Miss Mary Belknap.	Grass Valley.	One pencil drawing.
T. Sebluer.	Sacramento.	One crayon drawing.
Belle Sullivan.	Sacramento.	One pencil drawing.
Warren E. Murray.	San Francisco.	Best drawing by a minor.

EIGHTH DEPARTMENT.

COUNTY EXHIBITS.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.
E. C. Voorhies.	Sutter Creek.	Amador County exhibit.
Chauncey Langdon.	Rohnerville.	Humboldt County exhibit.
Robert Cosner.	Colusa.	Colusa County exhibit.
J. R. Nickerson.	Grass Valley.	Nevada County exhibit.
H. J. Ostrander.	Merced.	Merced County exhibit.
B. M. Maxey.	Fresno.	Fresno County exhibit.
W. R. Ellis.	Woodland.	Yolo County exhibit.
J. D. Huffman.	Lodi.	San Joaquin County exhibit.

PREMIUMS AWARDED—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

LIVE STOCK.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Name of Animal.	Award.
CLASS I—THOROUGHBRED HORSES.				
<i>Stallions.</i>				
Best four years old and over.....	Guenoc Stock Farm.....	Lake County.....	Greenback (imp.).....	\$40 00
Second best.....	Guenoc Stock Farm.....	Lake County.....	Friar Tuck.....	20 00
Best two years old.....	L. U. Shippee.....	Stockton.....	Major Ban.....	15 00
Best one year old.....	L. U. Shippee.....	Stockton.....	Lodowic.....	15 00
Second best.....	W. L. Pritchard.....	Sacramento.....	Lord Dunbar.....	7 50
Best under one year old.....	Wm. Boots.....	San José.....	San José.....	7 50
<i>Mares.</i>				
Best four years old and over, with suckling colt.....	W. L. Pritchard.....	Sacramento.....	Lizzie Dunbar and colt.....	40 00
Second best.....	Wm. Boots.....	San José.....	Mollie H and colt.....	20 00
Best four years old and over.....	Wilbur F. Smith.....	Sacramento.....	Annie Laurie.....	30 00
Second best.....	Wm. Boots.....	San José.....	Nerva.....	15 00
Best three years old.....	Wm. Boots.....	San José.....	Installation.....	18 75
Best two years old.....	L. U. Shippee.....	Stockton.....	Falsalara.....	15 00
Second best.....	Wm. Boots.....	San José.....	San José.....	7 50
Best one year old.....	L. U. Shippee.....	Stockton.....	May H.....	10 00
Second best.....	L. U. Shippee.....	Stockton.....	False Queen.....	5 00
<i>Families.</i>				
Best thoroughbred dam with not less than two of her colts.....	W. L. Pritchard.....	Sacramento.....	Lizzie Dunbar and colts.....	75 00
Best stallion, other than thoroughbred, with not less than five of his colts.....	G. W. Woodard.....	Yolo.....	Alex Button and colts.....	100 00
Best dam, other than thoroughbred, with not less than two of her colts.....	B. E. Harris.....	San Francisco.....	Lena Bowles and colts.....	75 00
CLASS II—STANDARD TROTTERS.				
<i>Stallions.</i>				
Best four years old and over.....	F. H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.....	Eros.....	40 00
Second best.....	J. A. McCloud.....	Stockton.....	Mt. Vernon.....	20 00

Best two years old.....	B. C. Holly.....	Vallejo.....	Kaffir.....	20 00
Second best.....	W. F. Smith.....	Sacramento.....	Calabar.....	10 00
Best one year old.....	L. U. Shippee.....	Stockton.....	Dictator Wilkes.....	15 00
Second best.....	B. C. Holly.....	Vallejo.....	Woodside.....	7 50
Best suckling colt.....	B. C. Holly.....	Vallejo.....	Danger.....	10 00
Second best.....	W. F. Smith.....	Sacramento.....	Grampian.....	5 00
Best gelding.....	F. H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.....	Daylight.....	40 00
Second best.....	B. E. Harris.....	San Francisco.....	Harry Mc.....	20 00
<i>Mares.</i>				
Best four years old and over.....	J. B. McDonald.....	Marysville.....	Fedora.....	40 00
Second best.....	B. C. Holly.....	Vallejo.....	Aurelia.....	20 00
Best three years old.....	B. C. Holly.....	Vallejo.....	Lassette.....	30 00
Second best.....	F. H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.....	Mariqueta.....	15 00
Best two years old.....	G. W. Hancock.....	Sacramento.....	Lady Guy.....	20 00
Second best.....	W. F. Smith.....	Sacramento.....	Arabella.....	10 00
Best one year old.....	B. C. Holly.....	Vallejo.....	_____, by Stamboul.....	10 00
Second best.....	B. E. Harris.....	San Francisco.....	Starlight.....	5 00
Best suckling colt.....	W. F. Smith.....	Sacramento.....	Renora.....	10 00
Second best.....	B. E. Harris.....	San Francisco.....	Sidena.....	5 00
CLASS III—ROADSTERS.				
<i>Stallions.</i>				
Best four years old and over.....	W. F. Smith.....	Sacramento.....	Election.....	40 00
Second best.....	A. D. Miller.....	Walsh Station.....	Buccaneer, Jr.....	20 00
Best three years old.....	C. A. Carson.....	Lodi.....	Somerset Prince.....	30 00
Second best.....	John Williams.....	Sacramento.....	_____, by Dexter Prince.....	15 00
Best two years old.....	Matt. Storn.....	Sacramento.....	Belvidere.....	20 00
Second best.....	W. A. French.....	Stockton.....	_____, by Mt. Vernon.....	10 00
Best one year old.....	G. W. Hancock.....	Sacramento.....	Easter Wilkes.....	15 00
Second best.....	D. G. Tilton.....	Nicolaus.....	Daylight.....	7 50
Best suckling.....	R. McEespy.....	Chico.....	Boulanger.....	10 00
Second best.....	A. D. Miller.....	Walsh Station.....	N B.....	5 00
<i>Geldings.</i>				
Best gelding.....	G. C. McMullen.....	Sacramento.....	Little Phil.....	40 00
Second best.....	A. D. Miller.....	Walsh Station.....	Chas. Russell.....	20 00
<i>Mares.</i>				
Best four years old and over.....	Miss Nellie Ryan.....	Sacramento.....	Mollie.....	40 00
Second best.....	Richard Barry.....	Woodland.....	Nellie B.....	20 00
Best three years old.....	J. A. McCloud.....	Stockton.....	Ida Vernon.....	30 00
Second best.....	R. J. McKenzie.....	Nicolaus.....	Laura.....	15 00

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

LIVE STOCK.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Name of Animal.	Award.
Best two years old.....	W. Masten.....	Davisville.....	Flora.....	\$20 00
Second best.....	J. Gruhier.....	Sacramento.....	May.....	10 00
Best one year old.....	B. C. Holly.....	Vallejo.....	Stannia.....	10 00
Second best.....	W. F. Smith.....	Sacramento.....	Trater.....	5 00
Best suckling colt.....	H. S. Sargent.....	Stockton.....	Rosie.....	10 00
Second best.....	J. P. Callendine.....	Sacramento.....	Pay Falls.....	5 00
CLASS IV—CLEVELAND BAYS AND FRENCH COACH HORSES.				
Best stallion four years old and over.....	Cook Stock Farm.....	Danville.....	Napoleon.....	30 00
Best stallion three years old.....	W. J. Prather.....	Fresno.....	Lord Harlington.....	22 50
CLASS V—CARRIAGE TEAMS.				
Best.....	H. W. Crabb.....	Oakville, Napa Co.....	Sam and Prince.....	\$75, or sil. goblet.
Second best.....	E. M. Leitch.....	Sacramento.....	Garland and Sister.....	\$40, or sil. goblet.
Best.....	A. L. Nichols.....	Sacramento.....	Addie B and Silvia.....	\$50, or sil. goblet.
Second best.....	E. C. Fortier.....	Red Bluff.....	Louis and Josie.....	\$30, or sil. goblet.
CLASS VII—HORSES OF ALL WORK.				
Stallions.				
Best four years old and over.....	W. Johnson.....	Hunter.....	Fern Cliffe.....	\$40 00
Second best.....	C. Kinkaid.....	Davisville.....	Charley Patchen.....	20 00
Best three years old.....	J. A. McCloud.....	Stockton.....	J A Vernon.....	30 00
Second best.....	P. Russell.....	Brighton.....	Selim.....	15 00
Best two years old.....	Joseph Heintz.....	Sacramento.....	Seely.....	20 00
Second best.....	A. Heilbron & Bros.....	Sacramento.....	Monitor.....	10 00
Best one year old.....	Joseph Heintz.....	Sacramento.....	George.....	15 00
Second best.....	Jacob Heintz.....	Sacramento.....	Major.....	7 50
Best suckling colt.....	B. M. Lovejoy.....	Brighton.....	Hamilton.....	10 00
Second best.....	R. McEnespy.....	Chico.....	Deacon.....	5 00
Mares.				
Best four years old and over, with colt.....	B. M. Lovejoy.....	Brighton.....	Flora and colt.....	40 00
Second best.....	A. D. Miller.....	Walsh Station.....	Lucy Gray and colt.....	20 00
Best four years old and over.....	A. D. Miller.....	Walsh Station.....	Buttercup.....	30 00
Second best.....	W. E. Comstock.....	Pleasant Grove.....	Lena Leinster.....	15 00

Best three years old	H. H. Wilson	Rocklin	Annie Laurie	20 00
Second best	D. R. Hunt	Freeport	Jennie	10 00
Best two years old	W. E. Comstock	Pleasant Grove	Lady	15 00
Second best	A. D. Miller	Walsh Station	Nellie	7 50
Best one year old	D. R. Hunt	Freeport	Mary Ann	10 00
Second best	D. R. Hunt	Freeport	Bessie	5 00
Best suckling colt	R. McInespy	Chico	Kitty	10 00
Second best	A. D. Miller	Walsh Station	Belle	5 00
CLASS VIII—DRAFT HORSES.				
<i>Stallions.</i>				
Best three years old	F. B. Chandler	Elmira	Frank Pixley	22 50
Best two years old	F. B. Chandler	Elmira	Shasta	15 00
Best one year old	F. B. Chandler	Elmira	Ko-Ko	11 25
<i>Mares.</i>				
Best four years old and over	F. B. Chandler	Elmira	Biche	22 50
Best two years old	F. B. Chandler	Elmira	Pet	11 25
CLASS IX—PERCHERONS.				
Best stallion four years old and over	L. C. Ruble	Rio Vista	Solon	30 00
Best three years old	"Examiner"	San Francisco	The Monarch	22 50
CLASS X—CLYDESDALES.				
Best stallion four years old and over	Charles Scott	Napa	Hawarden	40 00
Second best	James Harris	Sulinas	Duke	20 00
Best three years old	John Coakley	Irvington	Prince	30 00
Second best	J. H. Brewer	Irvington	Modoc	15 00
CLASS XI—DRAFT HORSES, OTHER THAN NORMANS, PERCHERONS, OR CLYDESDALES.				
<i>Stallions.</i>				
Best four years old and over	John Soto, Jr.	Freeport	Young Idol	40 00
Second best	Cook Stock Farm	Danville	General	20 00
Best three years old	R. J. Merkley	Sacramento	Victor	30 00
Second best	John Barrett	Elmira	Young George Optimus	15 00
Best two years old	R. J. Merkley	Sacramento	Barney	20 00
Second best	R. C. Grubbs	Sacramento	Bertoni, Jr.	15 00
Best one year old	Smith Baylis	Freeport	Freeport	11 25
<i>Mares.</i>				
Best four years old and over, with colt.	R. J. Merkley	Sacramento	Fanchon and colt.	40 00

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

LIVE STOCK.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Name of Animal.	Award.
Second best.....	L. C. Ruble.....	Rio Vista.....	Belle and colt.....	\$20 00
Best three years old and over.....	Bert Berry.....	Nicolaus.....		25 00
Second best.....	Bert Berry.....	Nicolaus.....		12 50
Best two years old.....	R. J. Merkle.....	Sacramento.....	Black Bess.....	15 00
Second best.....	C. B. Harris.....	Nicolaus.....	Florence.....	7 50
Best one year old.....	C. J. Merkle.....	Sacramento.....	Queen.....	10 00
Second best.....	C. B. Harris.....	Nicolaus.....	Estrella.....	5 00
Best under one year.....	R. J. Merkle.....	Sacramento.....	Mollie Darling.....	10 00
Second best.....	L. C. Ruble.....	Rio Vista.....	Nora.....	5 00
<i>Walking Match.</i>				
Best.....	W. J. Prather.....	Fresno.....	Illiers.....	Wagon.
Second best.....	A. Buckland.....	Fresno.....	Jim Lavin.....	\$25 00
CLASS XII—SADDLE HORSES.				
Best.....	B. E. Harris.....	San Francisco.....	Robin.....	40 00
Second best.....	S. P. Smith.....	Sacramento.....	Do Do.....	20 00
CLASS XIII—SWEEPSTAKES.				
Stallion of any age.....	A. W. Gable.....	Woodland.....	Jim Douglas, Jr.....	130 00
Mare of any age.....	B. C. Holly.....	Vallejo.....	—, by Stamboul.....	130 00
CLASS XIV—JACKS AND JENNIES.				
Best jack four years old and over.....	F. T. Underhill.....	Los Alamos.....	Commodore Stockton.....	40 00
Second best.....	H. M. La Rue & Sons.....	Arlington Farm.....	Brigham.....	20 00
Best three years old.....	W. A. Munion.....	Dixon.....		22 50
Best suckling jack.....	H. P. Merritt.....	Merritts.....	Daisy No. 1.....	7 50
Best jennie four years old and over.....	H. P. Merritt.....	Merritts.....	Jennie.....	30 00
Second best.....	H. M. La Rue & Sons.....	Davisville.....		15 00
Best one year old.....	H. P. Merritt.....	Merritts.....	Daisy No. 2.....	7 50
MULES.				
Best matched span, three years old and over, California bred.....	J. F. Elliott.....	Sacramento.....	Beck and Jule.....	40 00
Second best.....	J. F. Elliott.....	Sacramento.....	Pete and Ned.....	20 00
Best one year old.....	B. C. Holly.....	Vallejo.....	John Mackey.....	15 00
Best suckling.....	H. P. Merritt.....	Merritts.....	Julia.....	15 00

CATTLE.

LIVE STOCK.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Name of Animal.	Award.
CLASS I—DURHAMS.				
<i>Bulls.</i>				
Best three years old and over.	Joseph Marzen	Humb't St'k Farm.	Kawcah Duke 2d	--- \$40 00
Second best.	C. Younger & Son.	San José	3d Kirklevington of Forest Home	--- 20 00
Best two years old	Bridgford & Mulligan	Colusa	Mazurka Duke	--- 30 00
Second best.	E. S. Driver	Antelope	Red Eureka 3d	--- 15 00
Best one year old	Bridgford & Mulligan	Colusa	Scotch Belle	--- 20 00
Second best.	C. Younger & Son.	San José	44th Kirklevington of F. H.	--- 10 00
Best calf	C. Younger & Son.	San José	Royal Crown	--- 15 00
Second best.	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento	Lord Sharon	--- 7 50
<i>Cows.</i>				
Best three years old and over.	C. Younger & Son.	San José	21st Rose of Forest Home.	--- 40 00
Second best.	Joseph Marzen	Humb't St'k Farm.	Amelia Louan	--- 20 00
Best two years old	Joseph Marzen	Humb't St'k Farm.	Felluria Waif	--- 30 00
Second best.	C. Younger & Son.	San José	Nevada Belle 8th	--- 15 00
Best one year old	C. Younger & Son.	San José	Oxford Rose 12th	--- 20 00
Second best.	P. Peterson	Sities	3d Rosely K	--- 10 00
Best calf	C. Younger & Son.	San José	Jessie Maynard	--- 15 00
Second best.	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento	Duchess of W. F.	--- 7 50
<i>Herd.</i>				
Best over two years old.	C. Younger & Son.	San José	3d Kirklevington and four cows.	--- \$60, or sil. pitcher.
Best under two years old	C. Younger & Son.	San José	44th Kirklevington and four cows	--- \$30, or sil. pitcher.
<i>SwEEPstAKes.</i>				
Best bull of any age.	Joseph Marzen	Humb't St'k Farm.	Kawcah Duke 2d	--- \$100 00
Best cow of any age.	C. Younger & Son.	San José	Oxford Rose	--- 100 00
CLASS II—JERSEYS.				
<i>Bulls.</i>				
Best three years old and over.	P. C. Anderson	Oakland	Prince of Oakland	--- 40 00
Second best.	A. L. Nichols	Sacramento	Ben Lomond	--- 20 00
Best two years old	W. C. Smith	Florin	King of Y. B.	--- 30 00
Second best.	A. L. Nichols	Sacramento	Livingstone.	--- 15 00
Best one year old	A. L. Nichols	Sacramento	Soojee	--- 15 00

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

LIVE STOCK.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Name of Animal.	Award.
Best calf..... Second best.....	W. C. Smith..... H. S. Sargent.....	Florin..... Stockton.....	Commodore.....	\$15 00 7 50
<i>Cows.</i>				
Best three years old and over.....	W. C. Smith.....	Florin.....	Irene of Strasburg.....	40 00
Second best.....	A. L. Nichols.....	Sacramento.....	Flora Nix.....	20 00
Best two years old.....	W. C. Smith.....	Florin.....	Martha of Florin.....	30 00
Second best.....	A. L. Nichols.....	Sacramento.....	Dolly A.....	15 00
Best one year old.....	W. C. Smith.....	Florin.....	Mona of Florin.....	20 00
Second best.....	A. L. Nichols.....	Sacramento.....	Flora Nix 2d.....	10 00
Best calf.....	W. C. Smith.....	Florin.....	Maud S.....	15 00
Second best.....	H. S. Sargent.....	Stockton.....	.....	7 50
<i>Hends.</i>				
Best over two years old.....	H. S. Sargent.....	Stockton.....	Waterman and herd.....	\$45, or sil. pitcher.
Best under two years old.....	A. L. Nichols.....	Sacramento.....	Soojee and herd.....	\$22 50 or silver pitcher.
<i>Sweepstakes.</i>				
Best bull of any age.....	W. C. Smith.....	Florin.....	King of Y. B.....	\$70 00
Best cow of any age.....	W. C. Smith.....	Florin.....	Irene of Strasburg.....	60 00
CLASS III—DEVONS.				
<i>Bulls.</i>				
Best one year old.....	R. McEnespy.....	Chico.....	Protection.....	15 00
Best calf.....	R. McEnespy.....	Chico.....	Flowboy.....	11 25
<i>Cows.</i>				
Best three years old and over.....	R. McEnespy.....	Chico.....	Mayflower 16th.....	30 00
Best two years old.....	R. McEnespy.....	Chico.....	Frances.....	22 50
Best one year old.....	R. McEnespy.....	Chico.....	Strive.....	15 00
Best calf.....	R. McEnespy.....	Chico.....	Nellie.....	11 25
<i>Herd.</i>				
Best herd.....	R. McEnespy.....	Chico.....	Protection and herd.....	45 00
<i>Sweepstakes.</i>				
Best bull of any age.....	R. McEnespy.....	Chico.....	Protection.....	41 25
Best cow of any age.....	R. McEnespy.....	Chico.....	Mayflower 6th.....	41 25

CLASS IV—AYRESHIRE.

Bulls.

Best three years old and over	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove Farm	Lord Faxon	30 00
Best two years old	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove Farm	Hotspur	22 50
Best one year old	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove Farm	Express	15 00
Best calf	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove Farm	Faust	11 25

Cows.

Best three years old and over	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove Farm	Lady Faxon	30 00
Best two years old	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove Farm	Frou Frou	22 50
Best one year old	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove Farm	Satrana	15 00
Best calf	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove Farm	Satella	11 25

Herd.

Best herd	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove Farm	Lord Faxon and herd	45 00
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Sweepstakes.

Best bull of any age	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove Farm	Lord Faxon	} -----\$85 and sweepstakes.
Best cow of any age	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove Farm	Sybella	

CLASS V—HEREFORDS.

Bulls.

Best three years old and over	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento	Sir Stanley	\$40 00
Second best	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco	Pertley	20 00
Best two years old	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco	Hickory Grove	30 00
Second best	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento	Howard	15 00
Best one year old	Joseph Marzen	Humb't St'k Farm	Gay Lad	20 00
Second best	H. Vaughan	San Francisco	What's Wanted	10 00
Best calf	H. Vaughan	San Francisco	Bellrope	15 00
Second best	H. Vaughan	San Francisco	Frank	7 50

Cows.

Best three years old and over	H. Vaughan	San Francisco	Flora	40 00
Second best	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento	Jessie M	20 00
Best two years old	H. Vaughan	San Francisco	Mogua Lass	22 50
Best one year old	H. Vaughan	San Francisco	Maple 2d	20 00
Second best	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento	Dainty	10 00
Best calf	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento	Lady Cora	15 00
Second best	H. Vaughan	San Francisco	Pretty Face 2d	7 50

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

LIVE STOCK.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Name of Animal.	Award.
<i>Herd.</i>				
<i>Sweepstakes.</i>				
Best herd.....	H. Vaughan	San Francisco.....	Pertley, Melody 16th, Flora, Muriel, Moadeska Lass .....	.....\$60 00
Best bull of any age.....	H. Vaughan	San Francisco.....	Pertley .....	.....60 00
Best cow of any age.....	A. Heilbron & Bros.....	Sacramento.....	Mabel .....	.....60 00
CLASS VI—HOLSTEINS.				
<i>Bulls.</i>				
Best three years old and over.....	F. H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.....	El Guerro Netherlands .....	.....40 00
Second best.....	G. B. Polhemus	Coyote	Romley 2d .....	.....20 00
Best two years old.....	Leland Stanford	Vina	Zelo .....	.....30 00
Second best.....	G. B. Polhemus	Coyote	Egmond Pride.....	.....15 00
Best one year old.....	G. B. Polhemus	Coyote	Coyote Prince .....	.....20 00
Second best.....	Leland Stanford	Vina	Osuno .....	.....10 00
Best calf.....	F. H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.....	Quito .....	.....15 00
Second best.....	Leland Stanford	Vina	Jarva .....	.....7 50
<i>Cows.</i>				
Best three years old and over.....	G. B. Polhemus	Coyote	Ant. Poel.....	.....40 00
Second best.....	F. H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.....	Ontarette .....	.....20 00
Best two years old.....	L. Stanford	Vina	Zaritta .....	.....30 00
Second best.....	L. Stanford	Vina	Mecox .....	.....15 00
Best one year old.....	G. B. Polhemus	Coyote	Lady Blackenhoff .....	.....20 00
Second best.....	F. H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.....	Aagge Leslie's 2d Precious .....	.....10 00
Best calf.....	L. Stanford	Vina	Mujicute .....	.....15 00
Second best.....	G. B. Polhemus	Coyote	Fatje 3d .....	.....7 50
<i>Herd.</i>				
Best herd.....	G. B. Polhemus	Coyote	Romley and four cows .....	.....60 00
<i>Sweepstakes.</i>				
Best bull of any age.....	F. H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.....	King of Menlo.....	.....60 00
Best cow of any age.....	G. B. Polhemus	Coyote	Rebecca Egmond .....	.....60 00

Bulls.

Best three years old and over.....	Dr. G. M. Dixon.....	Sacramento.....	Minatour.....	40 00
Second best.....	Interstate Galloway Cat- tle Co.....	Kansas City Perkins.....	Baronette.....	20 00
Best two years old.....	J. E. Camp.....	Kansas City.....	Kerr's Knight.....	30 00
Second best.....	Interstate Galloway Cat- tle Co.....	Sacramento.....	Valiant.....	15 00
Best one year old.....	Dr. G. M. Dixon.....	Kansas City.....	Brilliant.....	15 00
Best calf.....	Interstate Galloway Cat- tle Co.....	Kansas City.....	Egbert.....	15 00
Second best.....	J. E. Camp.....	Perkins.....	Duke of Brighton.....	7 50
Best three years old and over.....	J. E. Camp.....	Perkins.....	Gretchen.....	40 00
Second best.....	Interstate Galloway Cat- tle Co.....	Kansas City.....	Alice Hawthorne.....	20 00
Best two years old.....	Dr. G. M. Dixon.....	Sacramento.....	Eva.....	30 00
Second best.....	J. E. Camp.....	Perkins.....	Gretchen 2d.....	15 00
Best one year old.....	Dr. G. M. Dixon.....	Sacramento.....	Lady Milne.....	20 00
Second best.....	Dr. G. M. Dixon.....	Sacramento.....	Lady Whitmore.....	10 00
Best calf.....	Dr. G. M. Dixon.....	Sacramento.....	Doreas of Argonaut.....	15 00
Second best.....	Interstate Galloway Cat- tle Co.....	Kansas City.....	Esther Pryn.....	7 50
Best Angus or Galloway herd.....	Dr. G. M. Dixon.....	Sacramento.....	Brilliant and four cows.....	60 00
Best bull of any age.....	J. E. Camp.....	Perkins.....	Kerr's Knight.....	65 00
Best cow of any age.....	Dr. G. M. Dixon.....	Sacramento.....	Coquette 2d.....	65 00

CLASS VIII—GRADED.

Cows.

Best three years old and over.....	Dr. G. M. Dixon.....	Sacramento.....	Black Bess.....	30 00
Best two years old.....	Willie Tryon.....	Sacramento.....	Dunn.....	7 50
Best one year old.....	Willie Tryon.....	Sacramento.....	Topsy.....	5 00
Best calf.....	Interstate Galloway Cat- tle Co.....	Kansas City.....	Empress.....	5 00
Best beef breed.....	P. S. Childs.....	Davisville.....	3d Kirklevington of F. H. and four cows.....	200 00
Best milk breed.....	F. H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.....	King of Menlo and four cows.....	100 00

CLASS IX—HERD SWEEPSTAKES.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Live Stock.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Name of Animal.	Award.
CLASS X—MILCH COWS.				
Best milch cow	Geo. B. Polhemus	Coyote	Rebecca Edmond	\$30 00
Second best.	Leland Stanford	Viña	Aaggie Alphie 2d	20 00
SHEEP.				
Live Stock.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Name of Animal.	Award.
CLASS I—SPANISH MERINO.				
Best ram two years old and over	F. Bullard	Woodland	King George	\$22 50
Best ram one year old	F. Bullard	Woodland	Stoneman	16 87½
Best three ram lambs.	F. Bullard	Woodland		16 87½
Best pen of five ewes, two years old and over	F. Bullard	Woodland		16 87½
Best pen of five ewes, one year old and under two	F. Bullard	Woodland		16 87½
Best pen of five ewe lambs.	F. Bullard	Woodland		16 87½
Best ram and five of his lambs	F. Bullard	Woodland	King George and five lambs	22 50
CLASS II—FRENCH MERINO.				
Best ram two years old and over	J. H. Glide	Sacramento	Roberts	22 50
Best ram one year old and under two	J. H. Glide	Sacramento	Stanley	16 87½
Best three ram lambs.	J. H. Glide	Sacramento		16 87½
Best pen of not less than five ewes, two years old and over	J. H. Glide	Sacramento		16 87½
Best pen of not less than five ewes, one year old and under two	J. H. Glide	Sacramento		16 87½
Best pen of not less than five ewe lambs	J. H. Glide	Sacramento		16 87½
Best ram and five of his lambs	J. H. Glide	Sacramento		22 50
CLASS IV—COTSWOLD.				
Best ram of any age	"Examiner"	San Francisco	Ajax	15 00
CLASS V—SHEPESHIRE.				
Best ram of any age	J. H. Glide	Sacramento	Jumbo	20 00
Second best.	A. Smith	Redwood City	Royal Duke	10 00
Best pen of not less than five ewes, any age	A. Smith	Redwood City		15 00
Best ram and five of his lambs	J. H. Glide	Sacramento		20 00

Second best.....	A. Smith.....	Redwood City.....	.....	10 00
Best three ram lambs.....	J. H. Glide.....	Sacramento.....	.....	22 50
Second best.....	A. Smith.....	Redwood City.....	.....	11 25
Best pen of not less than five ewe lambs.....	J. H. Glide.....	Sacramento.....	.....	22 50
Second best.....	A. Smith.....	Redwood City.....	.....	11 25
SWEETSTAKES.				
♂ Best Merino ram and five of his lambs.....	F. Bulard.....	Woodland.....	King George.....	36 00
♂ Best Shropshire ram and five of his lambs.....	J. H. Glide.....	Sacramento.....	Jumbo.....	36 00
ANGORA GOATS.				
<i>Thoroughbred.</i>				
Best buck two years old and over.....	C. P. Bailey.....	San José.....	Altai.....	25 00
Second best.....	T. H. Harlan.....	Williams.....	Gov. Helm, Jr.....	12 50
Best buck under two years.....	T. H. Harlan.....	Williams.....	Shirkland, Jr.....	15 00
Second best.....	C. P. Bailey.....	San José.....	.....	7 50
Best pen of not less than three does, two years old and over.....	T. H. Harlan.....	Williams.....	.....	25 00
Second best.....	C. P. Bailey.....	San José.....	.....	12 50
Best pen of not less than three does, under two years.....	C. P. Bailey.....	San José.....	.....	15 00
Second best.....	T. H. Harlan.....	Williams.....	.....	7 50
<i>Graded.</i>				
Pen of not less than three does, two years old and over.....	T. H. Harlan.....	Williams.....	.....	7 50
Pen of not less than three does, under two years.....	T. H. Harlan.....	Williams.....	.....	5 00
<i>Hends.</i>				
Best herd of not less than ten.....	C. P. Bailey.....	San José.....	.....	30 00
Second best.....	T. H. Harlan.....	Williams.....	.....	15 00

SWINE.

LIVE STOCK.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Name of Animal.	Award.
CLASS 1—BERKSHIRE.				
Best boar two years old and over.....	A. Smith.....	Redwood City.....	Motel Dulce.....	\$20 00
Second best.....	W. Jacobs.....	Sacramento.....	Bismarck 2d.....	10 00
Best boar one year old.....	T. Waite.....	Perkins.....	Perkins.....	15 00
Second best.....	A. Smith.....	Redwood City.....	Commodore.....	7 50

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

LIVE STOCK.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Name of Animal.	Award.
Best boar six months old and under one year	A. Smith	Redwood City	Governor	\$10 00
Second best	W. Jacobs	Sacramento	Baron Hamilton	5 00
Best breeding sow	A. Smith	Redwood City	Redwood Sallie 2d	20 00
Second best	T. Waite	Perkins		10 00
Best sow one year old and under two	A. Smith	Redwood City	Redwood Sallie 9th	15 00
Second best	A. Smith	Redwood City	Esther	7 50
Best sow six months old and under one year	A. Smith	Redwood City	Ella	10 00
Second best	John McFarling	Oakland	Daisy	5 00
Best sow and six pigs under three months	A. Smith	Redwood City	Perfection and six pigs	20 00
Second best	A. Smith	Redwood City	Minerva and six pigs	10 00
Best pair of pigs under six months	T. Waite	Perkins		15 00
Second best	A. Smith	Redwood City	Redwood City	7 50
<i>Sweepstakes.</i>				
Best boar	A. Smith	Redwood City	Model Duke	24 00
Best sow	A. Smith	Redwood City	Redwood Sallie 2d	24 00
Best pen of six pigs under six months	A. Smith	Redwood City		24 00
Best family—two sows, one boar, and six pigs	A. Smith	Redwood City		24 00
CLASS II—ESSEX.				
Best boar two years old and over	G. Bement & Son	Oakland	Tyler	15 00
Best boar one year old	G. Bement & Son	Oakland	Duke of Essex	11 25
Best breeding sow two years old and over	G. Bement & Son	Oakland	Peggy	15 00
Best sow one year old and under two	G. Bement & Son	Oakland	Duchess of Essex	11 25
Best sow and six pigs under three months	G. Bement & Son	Oakland	Josie and six pigs	15 00
Best pair of pigs under six months	G. Bement & Son	Oakland		11 25
<i>Sweepstakes.</i>				
Best boar of any age	G. Bement & Son	Oakland	Tyler	16 50
Best sow of any age	G. Bement & Son	Oakland	Peggy	16 50
Best pen of six pigs under six months	G. Bement & Son	Oakland		16 50
Best family—one boar, two sows, and six pigs	G. Bement & Son	Oakland	Tyler and family	16 50
CLASS III—POLAND-CHINA.				
Best boar two years old and over	J. Melvin	Davisville	Perfection King	15 00
Best boar one year old and under two	J. Melvin	Davisville	Bobtail	15 00
Second best	Paul Sheppa	Batavia	Tippecanoe	7 50
Best boar six months old and under one year	A. Smith	Redwood City	San Carlos	7 50
Best sow two years old and over	J. Melvin	Davisville	Bertha's Bess	15 00

POULTRY.				
LIVE STOCK.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Name of Animal.	Award.
LIGHT BRAHMAS.				
Best cock and hen	T. Waite	Perkins	-----	\$3 00
Best cockerel and pullet	T. Waite	Perkins	-----	3 00
Best breeding pen	T. Waite	Perkins	-----	10 00
DARK BRAHMAS.				
Best cock and hen	T. Waite	Perkins	-----	3 00
Best cockerel and pullet	T. Waite	Perkins	-----	3 00
Best breeding pen	T. Waite	Perkins	-----	10 00
LANGSHANS.				
Best cock and hen	W. Jacobs	Sacramento.	-----	3 00
Best cockerel and pullet	W. Jacobs	Sacramento.	-----	3 00
Best breeding pen	W. Jacobs	Sacramento.	-----	7 50
BUFF COCHINS.				
Best cock and hen	G. Trefzer	Sacramento.	-----	3 00
Best cockerel and pullet	G. Trefzer	Sacramento.	-----	3 00
PARTRIDGE COCHINS.				
Best cock and hen	T. Waite	Perkins	-----	3 00
Best cockerel and pullet	W. Jacobs	Sacramento.	-----	3 00
LIVE STOCK.				
Best sow one year old and under two	A. Smith	Redwood City	Exquisite	15 00
Second best	J. Melvin	Davisville	Bertha's Bess 6th	7 50
Best sow six months old and under one year	A. Smith	Redwood City	Michigan Girl	10 00
Second best	J. Melvin	Davisville	Black Lily	5 00
Best sow and six pigs under three months	J. Melvin	Davisville	Bertha's Bess 2d	11 25
Best pair of pigs under six months	A. Smith	Redwood City	Romeo and Juliet	15 00
Second best	J. Melvin	Davisville	-----	7 50
Sweepstakes.				
Best boar of any age	J. Melvin	Davisville	Perfection King	25 00
Best sow of any age	A. Smith	Redwood City	Exquisite	24 00
Best pen of six pigs under six months	J. Melvin	Davisville	-----	16 50

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

LIVE STOCK.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Name of Animal.	Award.
PLYMOUTH ROCKS.				
Best cock and hen	G. E. Duden	Sacramento	.....	\$3 00
Best cockerel and pullet	G. E. Duden	Sacramento	.....	3 00
Best breeding pen	G. E. Duden	Sacramento	.....	10 00
BROWN LEGHORNS.				
Best cock and hen	T. Waite	Perkins	.....	3 00
Best cockerel and pullet	G. E. Duden	Sacramento	.....	3 00
Best breeding pen	T. Waite	Perkins	.....	10 00
WHITE LEGHORNS.				
Best cock and hen	G. E. Duden	Sacramento	.....	3 00
Best cockerel and pullet	G. E. Duden	Sacramento	.....	3 00
Best breeding pen	G. E. Duden	Sacramento	.....	10 00
WHITE-FACED BLACK SPANISH.				
Best cock and hen	T. Waite	Perkins	.....	3 00
Best cockerel and pullet	T. Waite	Perkins	.....	3 00
Best breeding pen	G. E. Duden	Sacramento	.....	10 00
HOUDANS.				
Best cock and hen	T. Waite	Perkins	.....	3 00
Best cockerel and pullet	G. Trefzer	Sacramento	.....	3 00
Best breeding pen	T. Waite	Perkins	.....	7 50
SILVER-SPANGLED HAMBURGS.				
Best cock and hen	T. Waite	Perkins	.....	3 00
Best cockerel and pullet	T. Waite	Perkins	.....	3 00
Best breeding pen	T. Waite	Perkins	.....	7 50
POLISH.				
Best cock and hen	T. Waite	Perkins	.....	3 00
Best breeding pen	T. Waite	Perkins	.....	7 50
WYANDOTTES.				
Best cock and hen	Geo. Trefzer	Sacramento	.....	3 00
Best cockerel and pullet	Bert Hodson	Sacramento	.....	3 00
Best breeding pen	Wm. M. Tracy	Sacramento	.....	10 00

BLACK-BREADED RED GAME BANTAMS.			
Best cock and hen	T. Waite	Perkins	3 00
Best breeding pen	T. Waite	Perkins	5 00
BRONZE TURKEYS.			
Best pair	T. Waite	Perkins	7 50
TOULOUSE GESE.			
Best pair	Geo. E. Bates	Sacramento	5 00
Second best	T. Waite	Perkins	3 00
DUCKS.			
Best Rouen ducks	T. Waite	Perkins	5 00
Best Pekin ducks	T. Waite	Perkins	5 00
Second best	E. Hawes	Sacramento	3 00
Best Muscovy ducks	Paul Sheppa	Batavia	5 00
GUINEA FOWLS.			
Best pair	G. E. Duden	Sacramento	5 00
Second best	T. Waite	Perkins	3 00
CARRIER PIGEONS.			
Carrier pigeon contest	F. E. Magee	Oakland	25 00
Second	F. E. Magee	Oakland	15 00

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.	Award.
CLASS I.—MACHINERY, ENGINES, ETC.			
Donnelly & Howard	Sutter Creek	Best waterwheel	Diploma.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Best well pump .....	.....\$10 00
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Best field or garden fence device .....	.....\$20 00
Root, Neilson & Co.	Sacramento	Best apparatus for raising water for irrigating purposes .....	.....\$20 00
D. C. Crummy	Los Gatos	Bean spray pump for orchard .....	.....\$25 00
Daniel Best	San Leandro	Best traction steam engine .....	.....\$100 00
L. M. Lansborough, agent W. T. Y. Schenck	San Francisco	Best fire extinguisher, "Paragon Hose Reel"	Diploma.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STEAM WAGON.

To the Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee, appointed to examine into the merits of the traction engine built and exhibited by Mr. Daniel Best, respectfully report as follows:

The engine was put to a practical test on three successive days, one hour each day, and during the test handled with perfect ease a gang of twelve plows, plowing moderately hard ground. Then another test was also made by reploting the same land to a depth of ten inches, and the work was done in a satisfactory manner. As an opportunity was not afforded for a test in light, sandy soil, or in wet, heavy soil, your committee do not feel warranted in reporting as regards the work which this engine and its gang of plows would do under those conditions.

A combined harvester was also drawn over the field with the same apparent ease. Neither of the tests made seemed to demand or require the full power of the engine. Your committee could not fail to be impressed with its simplicity, symmetry of construction, and the evident pains taken to reduce the weight to a just and practical proportion to the strength of the engine and the work to be performed.

The arrangements for controlling the movements of the engine are simple and practical, and the perfect control the engineer thereby has over his engine is, in the opinion of your committee, to be especially commended.

As there were no other traction engines on exhibition, comparisons cannot with justice be made; and we therefore take pleasure in submitting the foregoing report of what we have actually observed, and our opinions formed from such observations.

Yours very respectfully,

E. M. LUCKETT,
B. F. LANGFORD,
H. P. MERRITT,
G. W. SCOTT,
Committee.

SACRAMENTO, September 20, 1889.

Exhibitor.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.	Award.
CLASS II—AGRICULTURAL MACHINES.			
S. C. H. Agricultural Works	Stockton	Best hay press, "Lightning"	\$20 00
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Best horse hay rake	\$5 00
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Best lawn mower	Diploma.
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento	Best thrashing machine	\$30 00
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento	Best cider mill and press	Diploma.
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento	Best hay and straw cutter	Diploma.
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento	Best hand corn sheller	\$50 00
Benicia Agricultural Works	Benicia	Best display of agricultural machinery by any one house, Cal. manuf.	\$10 00
Benicia Agricultural Works	Benicia	Sweep horse power, California manufacture	Diploma.
William Wahwright	San Francisco	Best rotary lawn sprinkler	
CLASS III—AGRICULTURAL MACHINES.			
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Best hay-pitching machine	\$10 00
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Best one-horse cultivator	\$5 00
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Best self-binding harvester	\$20 00
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Best mowing machine	\$10 00
L. P. Helmer	Watsonville	Best cultivator	\$10 00
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento	Best combined reaper and mower	\$10 00
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento	Best reaping machine	\$2 00
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento	Best corn planter, hand power	\$5 00
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento	Best corn planter, horse power	\$10 00
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento	Best wheat drill	\$5 00
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento	Best potato planter	Diploma.
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento	Best horse hoe	\$10 00
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento	Best grain broadcast sowing machine	\$5 00
Bull & Grant	Sacramento	Best reaping and mowing machine knives	\$10 00
A. & A. Heilbron	Sacramento	Best harrow	Silver medal.
A. & A. Heilbron	Sacramento	Best combined clod crusher, harrow, pulverizer, and leveler	
D. Lubin	Sacramento		
CLASS IV—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.			
S. C. H. Agricultural Works	Stockton	Best grain cleaner	\$10 00
S. C. H. Agricultural Works	Stockton	Best grain cleaner for combined harvester	\$10 00
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Best windmill	\$25 00
Benicia Agricultural Works	Benicia	Best farm feed mill	\$10 00
Klees & Finley	Sacramento	Best fanning mill	\$5 00
C. F. Schallenberger	West Berkeley	Best farm gate	\$10 00
Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson	Sacramento	Best refrigerator	Diploma.

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.	Award.
CLASS V—TOOLS AND HOUSEHOLD IMPLEMENTS.			
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.	Sacramento	Best churn	\$5 00
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.	Sacramento	Best butter worker	Diploma.
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.	Sacramento	Best clothes horse to occupy least space	Diploma.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Best display of haying and harvesting tools	\$10 00
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Best garden seed drill	\$2 00
G. W. Thissell	Winters	Best fruit grader	\$5 00
E. W. Melvin	Sacramento	Best washing machine	\$5 00
E. W. Melvin	Sacramento	Best clothes wringer	Diploma.
Western Wheel Scraper Co.	Iowa	Best road scraper	\$10 00
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento	Best sausage meat cutter and stuffer	\$2 00
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento	Best cabbage cutter	\$2 00
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento	Best pruning shears	\$2 50
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento	Best pruning knives	\$2 50
Jas. Linforth, agent	Sacramento	Best fruit drier	\$20 00
Toulouse & Delorieux	San Francisco	Best wine and cider press	Diploma and \$10 00
CLASS VI—PLOWS.			
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Best plow for all purposes	\$5 00
Benicia Agricultural Works	Benicia	Best gang plow	\$25 00
Benicia Agricultural Works	Benicia	Best stubble plow	\$5 00
Benicia Agricultural Works	Benicia	Best sod plow	\$5 00
Benicia Agricultural Works	Benicia	Best steel plow	\$5 00
Benicia Agricultural Works	Benicia	Best subsoil plow	\$5 00
Benicia Agricultural Works	Benicia	Best one-horse plow	\$5 00
A. & A. Heilbron	Sacramento	Best sulky plow	\$10 00
A. & A. Heilbron	Sacramento	Best sidehill plow	\$5 00
A. & A. Heilbron	Sacramento	Best chilled plow	\$5 00
A. & A. Heilbron	Sacramento	Best vineyard plow	\$5 00
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Best dynamometer	\$5 00
CLASS VII—VEHICLES.			
W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	Best track sulky	\$5 00
W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	Best pleasure cart	\$10 00
Bull & Grant	Sacramento	Best spring wagon	\$10 00
Bull & Grant	Sacramento	Best trotting wagon	\$10 00
E. M. Miller & Co.	San Francisco	Best closed family carriage	Diploma and \$25 00
Chris. Neilsen	Sacramento	Best business wagon	\$10 00

Chris. Neilson.....	Sacramento.....	Best assortment of carriage material and trimmings.....	.....	Diploma.
A. Meister.....	Sacramento.....	Best open family carriage.....	\$25 00	Diploma and \$25 00
A. Meister.....	Sacramento.....	Best two-seated open wagon.....	\$15 00	Diploma and \$15 00
A. Meister.....	Sacramento.....	Best top buggy.....	\$10 00	Diploma and \$10 00
A. Meister.....	Sacramento.....	Best ladies phaeton.....	\$10 00	Diploma and \$10 00
A. Meister.....	Sacramento.....	Best open buggy.....	\$10 00	Diploma and \$10 00
A. Meister.....	Sacramento.....	Best carriage or cab for children.....	\$20 00	Diploma and \$20 00
Studebaker Bros.....	San Francisco.....	Best farm wagon for general purposes.....	.....	Silver medal.
Studebaker Bros.....	San Francisco.....	Best wagon or carriage brake.....	.....	.....
Robert Cosner.....	Colusa.....	Best display of California grown wood.....	.....	.....
CLASS VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.				
Donnelly & Howard.....	Sutter Creek.....	Best iron mining car.....	\$1 00	\$1 00
Stanton, Thomson & Co.....	Sacramento.....	Best passenger hack.....	\$1 00	\$1 00
Stanton, Thomson & Co.....	Sacramento.....	Best hotel bus.....	\$1 00	\$1 00
John W. Rush.....	Sacramento.....	Best wagon jack.....	\$1 00	\$1 00
Columbus Buggy Co.....	Stockton.....	Bureka sack holder.....	\$2 00	\$2 00
Columbus Buggy Co.....	San Francisco.....	Extension top buggy or rockaway.....	\$1 00	\$1 00
Erich Schmidt.....	San Francisco.....	Best exercising cart.....	\$1 00	\$1 00
Matteson & Williamson.....	Yuba City.....	Best weed cutter.....	\$5 00	\$5 00
Benicia Agricultural Works.....	Stockton.....	Vineyard gang plow.....	\$1 00	\$1 00
Benicia Agricultural Works.....	Benicia.....	Best header.....	\$2 00	\$2 00
Benicia Agricultural Works.....	Benicia.....	Best farm cart.....	\$1 00	\$1 00
Joseph Bidde.....	Benicia.....	Best three-seated passenger wagon.....	\$1 00	\$1 00
Vallejo & Harris.....	San Francisco.....	Ocean spray and cliff stream flushing water-closet.....	.....	Diploma.
Risdon Iron and Locomotive Works.....	Napa City.....	Device for oiling wheels.....	\$1 00	\$1 00
John Simond, agent.....	San Francisco.....	Best steam pump for general purposes.....	.....	Silver medal.
Noble Fisher.....	San Francisco.....	Dodge's wood-split pulley.....	.....	Silver medal.
Noble Fisher.....	Sacramento.....	Fisher's lathe attachment for grinding purposes.....	\$2 00	\$2 00
Stanton, Thomson & Co.....	Sacramento.....	Faucet grinding machine.....	\$1 00	\$1 00
William Wainwright.....	Sacramento.....	Best road cart.....	\$1 00	\$1 00
William Wainwright.....	San Francisco.....	Best spray nozzle.....	\$1 00	\$1 00
William Wainwright.....	San Francisco.....	Best hose pipe holder.....	\$1 00	\$1 00
William Wainwright.....	San Francisco.....	Best rotary lawn sprinkler.....	\$1 00	\$1 00
William Wainwright.....	San Francisco.....	Best grape picker, etc.....	\$1 00	\$1 00
M. S. Tarkington.....	San Francisco.....	Best movable iron pipe lawn sprinkler.....	\$1 00	\$1 00
William Wainwright.....	Tulare.....	Best smooth wire stock fence.....	\$2 00	\$2 00
William Wainwright.....	San Francisco.....	Best garden hose.....	\$1 00	\$1 00
E. M. Miller.....	San Francisco.....	Best couplet.....	.....	Diploma.
D. Lubin.....	Sacramento.....	Best combined sowing machine and pulverizer.....	.....	Diploma.
Chris. Neilson.....	Sacramento.....	Doctor's phaeton.....	\$2 00	\$2 00
French & Linforth.....	San Francisco.....	Best cotton duck belting.....	.....	Diploma.
French & Linforth.....	San Francisco.....	Everlasting whiffletree.....	.....	Honorable mention.

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.	Award.
Benicia Agricultural Works	Benicia	Two-seated spring wagon, with top.	.....\$1 00
Baker & Hamilton	Sacramento	Pulverizing disk harrow	.....\$2 00
E. W. Vacher	Sacramento	Best attachable can spout	.....Diploma.
Western Wheel Scraper Co.	Iowa	Best all-steel road grader and ditching machine.	.....Diploma.
Western Wheel Scraper Co.	Iowa	Best wood frame road grader and ditching machine.	.....Diploma.
Western Wheel Scraper Co.	Iowa	Best irrigating ditch and levee builder	.....\$5 00
Western Wheel Scraper Co.	Iowa	Best wheel scraper	.....\$2 00
Mrs. H. R. Brewster	Roseville	Magie insulated kettle	.....Diploma.
James Linnforth, agent	San Francisco	Best family fruit drier	.....Diploma.
Pacific Saw Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	Best pruning saw	.....\$1 00
Garcin & Sons	San Francisco	Best lifting jack	.....Diploma.
Stanton, Thomson & Co.	Sacramento	Best storm wagon	.....\$1 00
F. S. Osborne	New York	Best hop shovel	.....\$1 00

THIRD DEPARTMENT.

TEXTILE FABRICS.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.	Award.
CLASS I—CLOTHING AND KINDRED TEXTURES.			
Carlson & Currier	San Francisco	Best display of silk hosiery, American manufacture	.....Silver medal.
Ingram & Bird	Sacramento	Best exhibit of carpets and rugs	.....\$30 00
Ingram & Bird	Sacramento	Fifteen yards of woolen carpet	.....Silver medal.
D. H. Quinn	Sacramento	Best exhibit of men's hats and caps	.....Silver medal.
D. H. Quinn	Sacramento	Best silk hat	.....\$5 00
D. H. Quinn	Sacramento	Best soft hat	.....\$5 00
Mrs. L. P. Gilman	Sacramento	Best Turkish rug	.....\$5 00
Porter, Russ & Co.	Hydesville	Best samples of California wool	.....Silver medal.

R. Stocks	Sacramento	Fifteen yards rag carpet	\$5 00
California Cotton Mills Co.	San Francisco	Best display of cotton duck and toweling, towels, and table cloths	\$5 00
California Cotton Mills Co.	San Francisco	Ten yards dressed flax	\$5 00
California Cotton Mills Co.	San Francisco	Ten yards cloth (flax cotton)	\$5 00
California Cotton Mills Co.	San Francisco	Best linen sack twine	\$5 00
California Cotton Mills Co.	San Francisco	Ten yards kersey	\$5 00
California Cotton Mills Co.	San Francisco	Best carpet warp	\$5 00
California Cotton Mills Co.	San Francisco	Best stocking yarn	\$3 00
Merced Woolen Mills	Merced	Best display of woolen goods by one factory, California manufacture	\$50 00
C. Langdon	Kohnerville	Best collection of furs	\$10 00
Joe Pohelm	Sacramento	Best exhibit of men's clothing	\$10 00
CLASS II—NEEDLE, SHELL, AND WAXWORK.			
Mrs. F. J. Strub	Sacramento	Best shell work	\$2 00
Mrs. M. R. Griswold	Oakland	Best pressed natural flowers	Silver medal.
Mrs. J. P. Nierendorfer	Sacramento	Best toilet set	\$5 00
Misses C. & M. Brothers	Sacramento	Best display of millinery	\$20 00
Misses C. & M. Brothers	Sacramento	Best velvet bonnet	\$5 00
Misses C. & M. Brothers	Sacramento	Best velvet hat	\$5 00
Misses C. & M. Brothers	Sacramento	Best silk bonnet	\$5 00
Misses C. & M. Brothers	Sacramento	Best display of feathers	\$10 00
Misses C. & M. Brothers	Sacramento	Best display of artificial flowers	\$10 00
Misses C. & M. Brothers	Carson, Nevada	Best embroidered sofa pillow and cushion	\$3 00
Mrs. R. M. Clark	Carson, Nevada	Best embroidered wall banner	\$3 00
Mrs. R. M. Clark	Carson, Nevada	Best embroidered piano scarf	\$3 00
Mrs. R. M. Clark	Carson, Nevada	Best embroidered bed quilt	\$5 00
Mrs. R. M. Clark	Carson, Nevada	Best painted toilet set, five pieces	\$10 00
Mrs. R. M. Clark	Carson, Nevada	Best Kensington, crevel on wool	\$2 00
Mrs. R. M. Clark	Sacramento	Best silk embroidery on flannel	\$5 00
Mrs. R. Kunigk	Sacramento	Best embroidered table cover	\$5 00
Mrs. R. Kunigk	Sacramento	Best embroidered glove case	\$3 00
Mrs. R. Kunigk	Chico	Best embroidered crevel seat and back	\$5 00
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	Best ribbon and plush work	\$3 00
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	Best needlework picture	\$3 00
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	Best display of paper flowers	\$5 00
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	Best arrasene embroidery	\$3 00
Mrs. Wm. M. Lyon	Sacramento	Best porcelain painting	\$10 00
Mrs. Wm. M. Lyon	Sacramento	Best decorative painting on wood, etc	\$10 00
Mrs. Wm. M. Lyon	Sacramento	Best decorative painting on wall panel	\$3 00
Mrs. Wm. M. Lyon	Sacramento	Best decorative painting on satin ivory	\$5 00
Miss Laura C. Poorman	Sacramento	Best crochet bedspread	\$5 00
Mrs. N. A. Hunt	Sacramento	Best patchwork quilt	\$3 00
Mrs. Walter Wright	Sutter Creek	Best wood carving	\$5 00

THIRD DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Exhibitor.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.	Award.
Mrs. Walter Wright	Sutter Creek	Best crochet shawl	\$3 00
Mrs. Walter Wright	Sutter Creek	Best carriage afghan	\$5 00
Mrs. L. J. Fontunrose	Jackson	Best luster painted portiers	\$5 00
Mrs. W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	Best knitted shawl	\$5 00
Mrs. W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	Best child's afghan	\$2 00
Mrs. W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	Best knit silk mittens	\$2 00
Miss Lida Clinch	Sacramento	Best pair of shams and scarfs, outline embroidery	\$1 00
Miss Lida Clinch	Sacramento	Best honiton lace handkerchief	\$3 00
Mrs. L. Hummel	Sacramento	Best cotton embroidery	\$3 00
Mrs. L. Hummel	Sacramento	Best embroidered handkerchiefs	\$2 00
Mrs. J. A. Parker	Sacramento	Best two knitted spreads	\$5 00
Mrs. J. P. Odert	Sacramento	Best two crazy quilts	\$3 00
Mrs. J. P. Odert	Sacramento	Best cone frames	\$2 00
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	Best embroidered lady's dress	\$5 00
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	Best embroidered ottoman	\$3 00
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	Best wall panel, one-thread Kensington on satin	\$5 00
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	Best embroidered handkerchief case, chenille	\$3 00
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	Best embroidered glove case, one-thread Kensington	\$3 00
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	Best applique on bolting cloth	\$2 00
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	Best, largest, and handsomest display by a lady	\$20 00
Women's Industrial Exchange	Sacramento	General display	\$20 00
Chas. Duisenberg	San Francisco	Best modeling in clay	\$3 00
Miss Hattie Gardiner	Pleasant Valley	Six pieces best work by hand	\$3 00
Miss Hattie Gardiner	Pleasant Valley	Best crochet capes	\$2 00
Miss Hattie Gardiner	Pleasant Valley	Best lounge afghan	\$3 00
Miss Hattie Gardiner	Pleasant Valley	Best ornamental grasses	\$2 00
Mrs. E. L. Brackett	San Francisco	Best decorated fire screen	\$5 00
Mrs. Joseph Marzen	Lovelocks, Nevada	Best chenille embroidery	\$5 00
Miss Annie Blowers	Woodland	Best Spanish drawn work	\$5 00
Mrs. Geo. D. Clark	Sacramento	Best darned net	\$2 00
Mrs. Geo. D. Clark	Sacramento	Best display of lace	\$2 00
Mrs. L. A. Spurgeon	Davisville	Best burlap rugs	\$10 00
Mrs. Robert Frazee	Sacramento	Best display of hand sewing	Silver medal
Mrs. B. B. Quarles	Sacramento	Best work on Ideal embroidery machine	Diploma.
CLASS II—SPECIAL PREMIUMS.			
Mrs. R. M. Clark	Carson, Nevada	Best embroidered table cover	\$20 00
Miss Flora Bell	Oakland	Best painting on porcelain	\$20 00

Salome Acocik	Sacramento	Best piece decorative painting	\$20 00
School of Design	Sacramento	Best piece of work from a school of design	\$20 00
CLASS II—JUVENILE.			
Anna Fish	Sacramento	One needlework picture	\$5 00
Anna Fish	Sacramento	Two pieces waxwork	\$5 00
Agnes Hopper	Sacramento	One calico dress	\$5 00
Jimmy Snow	Sacramento	One patchwork quilt	Napkin ring.
Abbie Miller	Sacramento	One crocheted afghan	Napkin ring.
Jessie Quarles	Sacramento	Ideal embroidery scarf	Napkin ring.
Miss Ella Clark	Sacramento	Three pieces darned net	\$2 00
Miss Carrie Belknap	Carson, Nevada	Porcelain painting (special)	\$5 00
CLASS III—PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHING, ETC.			
Lewis Winter	Sacramento	Best engraving on wood	Silver medal.
W. B. Ewer	San Francisco	Best printing book	Silver medal.
W. B. Ewer	San Francisco	Best lithographic printing	Silver medal.
CLASS IV—MISCELLANEOUS.			
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	One set crocheted table mats	\$2 00
Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	One crazy work sofa pillow	\$1 00
Mrs. L. Foote	Sacramento	One lady's silk vest	\$1 00
Mrs. C. A. Patrick	Sacramento	Nineteen pieces ladies' underwear	\$5 00
Mrs. E. S. Morrow	Sacramento	Display of fancy quilt	\$3 00
Madame Anna Lee	San Francisco	Manicure and cosmetics	Silver medal.
Mrs. L. J. Poutanrose	Jackson	Chenille sofa pillow	\$1 00
Mrs. W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	Ladies' and children's knitted skirts	\$1 00
Mrs. W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	Ladies' knit underwear	\$1 00
Mrs. W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	Ladies' and children's crocheted slippers	\$1 00
Mrs. W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	Fourteen different patterns of crocheted ties	\$2 00
Mrs. W. E. Shaw	San Francisco	Different kinds of crocheted lace	\$1 00
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	Fourteen different kinds of knit lace	\$2 00
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	One embroidered table scarf cover	Diploma.
Miss Lydia Schubert	Sacramento	One embroidered table cover (lace skeleton)	\$1 00
Mrs. M. R. Griswold	Oakland	One embroidered toilet set, five pieces (Roman embroidery)	\$5 00
Mrs. M. R. Griswold	Oakland	Two pincushions	\$1 50
Mrs. M. R. Griswold	Oakland	One mantel drape	\$2 00
Mrs. M. R. Griswold	Oakland	Three scented sachets	\$1 00
Mrs. M. R. Griswold	Oakland	One piece ribosene	\$1 00
Miss Hattie Gardiner	Pleasant Valley	Four crocheted skirts	\$2 00
Miss Hattie Gardiner	Pleasant Valley	One crocheted toilet set	\$2 50
Mrs. R. M. Clark	Carson, Nev.	One striped sofa pillow	\$1 00
Mrs. R. M. Clark	Carson, Nev.	Two buffet covers	\$2 00

THIRD DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.	Award.
Theo. W. Schwamb	Sacramento	One etched lambrequin .....	..... Diploma.
Mrs. H. Works	San Francisco	Display of Mansfield's Capillaris .....	..... Diploma.
Madame Anna Lee	San Francisco	Venus cream preparation for preserving the complexion .....	..... \$5 00
W. H. Murray	San Francisco	Display of maps, models, etc. ....	..... Diploma and \$3 00
Sun Wing & Co.	Sacramento	Display of Japanese embroidery, etc. ....	..... Diploma.
Mrs. M. H. Ober	San Francisco	Imported patterns of ladies' gowns and underwear .....	..... Silver medal.
Mrs. M. H. Ober	San Francisco	Imported ladies' union underwear .....	..... \$5 00

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

MECHANICAL PRODUCTS.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.	Award.
CLASS I.—MANUFACTURE OF LEATH- ER, PAPER, AND RUBBER.			
Gus Lavenson	Sacramento	Best display of men's and boys' boots and shoes .....	..... Silver medal.
Gus Lavenson	Sacramento	Best congress gaiter .....	..... \$5 00
Gus Lavenson	Sacramento	Best pair of ladies' gaiters .....	..... \$3 00
Gus Lavenson	Sacramento	Best pair of bootees .....	..... \$3 00
James Longshore	Sacramento	Best exhibit of trunks, bags, and valises .....	..... Silver medal and \$10 00
Sawyer Tanning Company	Napa	Best Angora goat robes .....	..... \$10 00
R. W. Neely	Sacramento	Best pair of heavy boots .....	..... \$5 00
Whittier, Fuller & Co.	Sacramento	Best display of paper hangings and borders .....	..... \$5 00
A. J. Steinman	Sacramento	Best display of ladies' and girls' boots and shoes .....	..... Silver medal.
A. J. Steinman	Sacramento	Best pair of dress boots .....	..... \$5 00
A. J. Steinman	Sacramento	Best pair of gentlemen's dress shoes .....	..... \$5 00
A. J. Steinman	Sacramento	Best ladies' slippers .....	..... \$3 00
Thomas Devlin	Arcata	Best display of leather .....	..... Silver medal.
William Wainwright	San Francisco	Best display of rubber hose .....	..... Silver medal.

California Cotton Mills	San Francisco.	Best display of cordage	Silver medal.
E. C. Voorhies	Amador	Best set of single harness	.....\$10 00
CLASS II—WORKED METALS.			
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento	Best display of general hardware	.....\$20 00
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento	Best display of modern building hardware	.....\$20 00
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento	Best display of iron and steel	.....\$10 00
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento	Best mechanics' tools	.....\$20 00
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento	Best blacksmiths' tools	.....Diploma and \$10 00
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento	Best wire goods	.....Diploma
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento	Best copper work	.....\$10 00
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento	Best files	.....\$5 00
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento	Best circular saws	.....\$5 00
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento	Best mill saws	.....\$5 00
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento	Best pocket cutlery	.....\$5 00
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento	Best butchers' supplies	.....\$5 00
A. & A. Heilbron	Sacramento	Best barbed wire fencing	.....\$10 00
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento	Best display of lamps	Silver medal and \$5 00
W. H. Brown	San Francisco.	Best display of brass goods	Diploma.
Pacific Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco.		.....\$10 00
CLASS III—STOVES, CASTINGS, ETC.			
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.	Sacramento	Best display of bath tubs	.....Diploma.
A. Aitken	Sacramento	Best parlor grate	.....\$3 00
Chamberlin & Cox	Sacramento	Best quick meal gasoline stove	.....\$5 00
L. L. Lewis & Co.	Sacramento	Best cooking stove for wood	.....\$5 00
L. L. Lewis & Co.	Sacramento	Best cooking stove for coal	.....\$5 00
L. L. Lewis & Co.	Sacramento	Best parlor stove	.....\$5 00
L. L. Lewis & Co.	Sacramento	Best cooking range	.....\$5 00
L. L. Lewis & Co.	Sacramento	Best display of hollow ironware	.....\$10 00
L. L. Lewis & Co.	Sacramento	Best portable range	.....\$5 00
L. L. Lewis & Co.	Sacramento	Best laundry stove	.....\$5 00
Fred. Jantzen	San Francisco.	Best oil stove	.....\$5 00
James Linforth	San Francisco.	Best church bell	.....\$5 00
James Linforth	San Francisco.	Best farm bell	Diploma.
			.....\$5 00
CLASS IV—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.			
A. Bruenn	Oakland	Best general display of musical instruments, California manufacture (seven Bruenn pianos)	Silver medal and \$20 00
A. Bruenn	Oakland	Best piano (style IV, Bruenn piano)	Diploma and sil. medal.
CLASS V—FURNITURE.			
Ingram & Bird	Sacramento	Best display of furniture	.....\$20 00
Ingram & Bird	Sacramento	Best sofa	.....\$10 00
Ingram & Bird	Sacramento	Best office chair	.....\$5 00

FOURTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.	Award.
Ingram & Bird	Sacramento	Best set of parlor chairs	\$10 00
Ingram & Bird	Sacramento	Best set of parlor furniture	\$20 00
Ingram & Bird	Sacramento	Best display of upholstery	\$10 00
Ingram & Bird	Sacramento	Best office desk	\$5 00
Capital Furniture Co.	Sacramento	Best display of school furniture	\$10 00
Capital Furniture Co.	Sacramento	Best wardrobe	\$10 00
Capital Furniture Co.	Sacramento	Best spring mattress	\$5 00
Capital Furniture Co.	Sacramento	Best bookcase	\$5 00
Whittier, Fuller & Co.	Sacramento	Best center table	\$5 00
W. D. Comstock	Sacramento	Best hair mattress	\$5 00
W. D. Comstock	Sacramento	Best wool mattress	\$5 00
W. D. Comstock	Sacramento	Best display of willow chairs and rockers	\$10 00
Joseph Jacobs	San Francisco	Best lounge	\$5 00
Joseph Jacobs	San Francisco	Best sick chair and couch	\$5 00
Eureka Novelty Works	Eureka	Best display of California wood	Silver medal.
A. Aitken	Sacramento	Best wooden mantel	\$10 00
Ingram & Bird	Sacramento	Best bureau	\$10 00
CLASS VI—WOODENWARE.			
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.	Sacramento	Best display of cedarware	\$5 00
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.	Sacramento	Best display of pineware	\$5 00
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.	Sacramento	Best display of oakware	\$5 00
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.	Sacramento	Best display of willowware	\$10 00
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.	Sacramento	Best display of splitwood baskets	\$5 00
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.	Sacramento	Best display of osier	\$5 00
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.	Sacramento	Best display of woodenware	\$25 00
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.	Sacramento	Best broomcorn, brooms, and brushes	\$10 00
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.	Sacramento	Best hair brushes	\$5 00
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.	Sacramento	Best assortment of coopers' ware	\$10 00
Whittier, Fuller & Co.	Sacramento	Best window shades	\$5 00
Whittier, Fuller & Co.	Sacramento	Best gilt frames	\$5 00
Theo. Schwamb	Sacramento	Best display of fancy molding	\$5 00
Theo. Schwamb	Sacramento	Best display of twist molding	\$5 00
L. W. Magres	Eureka	Best display of turning lathe work	\$5 00
Eureka Novelty Works	Eureka	Best display of scroll sawing	\$5 00

CLASS VII—INSTRUMENTS OF FINE
WORKMANSHIP.

Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento	Best display of breech-loading shotguns	.....	\$5 00
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento	Best display of sporting guns	.....	\$5 00
Huntington-Hopkins Co.	Sacramento	Best double-barreled shotgun	.....	\$5 00
A. S. Hudson	Stockton	Best display of artificial limbs	.....	Diploma and \$10 00
CLASS VIII—CHEMICALS.				
Mrs. I. Cummings	Sacramento	Best medical bleaching soap	.....	Diploma.
T. W. Jackson & Co.	San Francisco	Best display of potash, sulferatus, pearlash, and other alkalies	.....	Silver medal.
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.	Sacramento	Best display of writing fluid	.....	\$2 00
A. S. Hopkins & Bro.	Sacramento	Best display of stove polish	.....	Diploma.
J. L. Russell	San Francisco	Dr. Price's cream baking powder	.....	Diploma.
Capital Soap Co.	Sacramento	Best display of soap	.....	\$15 and silver medal.
Capital Soap Co.	Sacramento	Best bleaching soap	.....	Diploma.
Capital Soap Co.	Sacramento	Best toilet soap	.....	Diploma.
Capital Soap Co.	Sacramento	Best castile soap	.....	Diploma.
Mrs. H. Works & Co.	San José	Mansfield's Capillaris	.....	Diploma.
Camer & Drabeck	Nevada City	Best glue	.....	\$5 00
Jas. Stratton	San Francisco	Best samples of paint	.....	Diploma.

CLASS IX—STONEWARE, BRICKS,
GLASS, CROCKERY, ETC.

Whittier, Fuller & Co.	Sacramento	Best display of looking-glasses	.....	Diploma.
Whittier, Fuller & Co.	Sacramento	Best samples of stained glass	.....	\$5 00
Whittier, Fuller & Co.	Sacramento	Best samples of stained and cut glass	.....	\$5 00
Geo. Muddox	Sacramento	Best display of stoneware	.....	Diploma.
Geo. Muddox	Sacramento	Best water pipe	.....	Diploma.
Geo. Muddox	Sacramento	Best drain tile	.....	\$5 00
Geo. Muddox	Sacramento	Best sewer pipe	.....	\$5 00
Geo. Muddox	Sacramento	Best terra cotta	.....	\$10 00
Geo. Muddox	Sacramento	Best firebricks	.....	\$3 00
Geo. Muddox	Sacramento	Best display of pottery of various kinds	.....	Silver medal.
Geo. Muddox	Sacramento	Best display of stoneware	.....	\$10 00
A. Aitken	Sacramento	Best display of floor tiling	.....	\$5 00
John H. Wise	San Francisco	Best display of pressed bricks	.....	Diploma.
W. H. Murray	San Francisco	Best display of glassware	.....	\$10 00
W. H. Murray	San Francisco	Best demijohn	.....	Diploma.
W. H. Murray	San Francisco	Best phials and green glass	.....	Diploma.
W. H. Murray	San Francisco	Best hydraulic cement	.....	Diploma.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.	Award.
CLASS X—MINERALS, FOSSILS, BIRDS, ETC.			
J. D. Huffman	Lodi	Best suite of vegetable kingdom, including the woods and most useful plants and native grasses of California	Silver medal.
Alex. Keller	Auburn	Best suite of useful minerals of California for all purposes, both metals, chemicals, stone, building, ornamental, inlaid and jewelry purposes—three hundred varieties	\$5 00
H. F. Frye	Nevada City	Best cabinet of agates, crystallized fossils, and crystallized quartz	\$25 00
Wm. Rathemond	Eureka	Best collection illustrating the ornithology of California	Silver medal.
E. C. Voorhies	Sutter Creek	Best suite of useful minerals of California, including coals, irons, ores, marbles, peats, soils, salt water, minerals, potter's clay, fire clay, burr stones, and gypsum	\$20 00
CLASS XI—MARBLE AND GRANITE WORK.			
A. Aitken	Sacramento	Six pieces of polished marble	\$30 00
A. Aitken	Sacramento	Best display of marbled mantels	Silver medal.
A. Aitken	Sacramento	Best display of marble mantels	Silver medal.
CLASS XIII—MISCELLANEOUS.			
H. H. Love	Sacramento	Patent pasting and copying guide for bookkeeping and copying	Diploma.
Whittier, Fuller & Co.	Sacramento	Best gilt table	\$2 00
W. R. Daly	Stockton	Bowdon's ant-proof kitchen cabinet	\$2 00
Wm. T. Gibbs	Oakland	Doud's permutation lock	Silver medal.
Joseph Jacobs	San Francisco	Folding bed	\$5 00
Meiggs, Bell & Co.	San Francisco	Worcestershire sauce	Diploma.
Chili Bar Slate Co.	Placerville	Best exhibit of roofing slate	Diploma.
W. G. Van Sant	Dixon	Best improved egg tester, counter, and packer	Silver medal.
J. L. Russell	San Francisco	Best macaroni and vermicelli	Diploma.
J. L. Russell	San Francisco	Dr. Price's flavoring extracts	Diploma.
Elwood Smith	San Francisco	Improved patent music holder	\$1 00
Jacob Struble Slate Co.	Kelsey	Best exhibit of building slate	Diploma.
Wm. C. Hevener	Sacramento	Display of bicycles	\$5 00
Wm. C. Hevener	Sacramento	Display of tricycles	\$2 00
Jahn Vance	Eureka	Redwood board, eighty-four inches wide, twelve feet long	Silver medal.
J. G. Loveren	Eureka	Best display of fancy shingles	\$3 00
Fortuna Manufacturing Co.	Eureka	Best display of doors made of redwood	Diploma.
H. N. Wright	Oakland	Best polishing powder (Callustro)	Diploma.
W. H. Murray	San Francisco	Best safety cycle (Warwick)	Diploma.
Catton, Bell & Co.	San Francisco	Best sheep dip	Diploma.
Lynde & Hough	San Francisco	Dr. Fisherman's carbolic lotion	Diploma.

FIFTH DEPARTMENT.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.	Award.
Lynde & Hough Martin Hoije Mexican Phosphate and Sulphur Co.	San Francisco. San Francisco. San Francisco. San Francisco.	Best cod liver oil. Best powdered gelatine. Fertilizers for the soil. Best ravenfood for poultry. Best sealing wax strings. The Chicago cash register. Display of Judson powder. Best tea (L. & Co.). Best design of hardware (locomotive).	Diploma. Diploma. Diploma. Diploma. Diploma. Diploma. Premium recommen'd. Diploma. Diploma. \$50 00
W. H. Murray W. H. Murray D. H. Allen, agent Chas. Duisenberg T. M. Lindley & Co. Geo. R. Hansbrow	San Francisco. San Francisco. San Francisco. Sacramento. San Francisco. Sacramento. Sacramento.		
CLASS I—SILK, COTTON, AND TOBACCO.			
Carlson & Currier Silk Mfg. Co. Carlson & Currier Silk Mfg. Co.	San Francisco. San Francisco.	Best general display of silks made in California Best display of thrown and twisted silk in the gum and boiled off, made in California.	\$25 00 \$10 00
Carlson & Currier Silk Mfg. Co. Carlson & Currier Silk Mfg. Co. Carlson & Currier Silk Mfg. Co. Carlson & Currier Silk Mfg. Co. Carlson & Currier Silk Mfg. Co. California Cotton Mills David Bryant	San Francisco. San Francisco. San Francisco. San Francisco. San Francisco. San Francisco. Grass Valley.	Best display of machine spool silk made in California. Best display of spool embroidery silk made in California. Best display of skein embroidery silk made in California. Best display of knitting silk made in California. Best bale of California cotton. Best California tobacco in leaf.	\$10 00 \$5 00 \$5 00 \$5 00 \$20 00 \$5 00
CLASS II—FLOUR AND GRAIN.			
R. J. Merkley C. McCreary & Co. C. Langton Jno. Reith Jos. Sims Horace Drake	Sacramento. Sacramento. Rohnerville. Union House. Sacramento. Rohnerville.	Best sample of hops Best and whitest sample of family flour Best sample of buckwheat. Best sample of Australian wheat. Best sample of barley Best sample of oats	Silver medal. \$10 00 \$5 00 \$10 00 \$5 00 \$5 00

FIFTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.	Award.
J. Newman	Camp Grant.	Best sack of yellow corn	.....\$5 00
C. Langdon	Rohnerville	Best sack of white corn	.....\$5 00
Jos. Sims	Sacramento	Best sample of Odessa wheat	.....\$10 00
Mrs. Geo. Muddox	Lodi	Best exhibit of garden seeds of California production	.....\$10 00
J. D. Huffman	Sacramento	Best display of grain in sheaf	.....\$10 00
C. McCreary & Co.	Nevada	Best sample of baker's flour	.....\$10 00
J. R. Nickerson		Second best display of grain in sheaf	.....\$20 00
CLASS III.—VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.			
C. Langdon	Rohnerville	Best sack of white potatoes	.....\$5 00
C. Langdon	Rohnerville	Best sack of any other variety	.....\$5 00
C. Langdon	Rohnerville	Best variety of Irish potatoes	.....\$5 00
C. Langdon	Rohnerville	Best six turnip beets	.....\$3 00
C. Langdon	Rohnerville	Best half peck of yellow onions	.....\$3 00
M. Minto	Sacramento	Best six Hubbard squashes	.....\$3 00
T. Gabrielli	Sacramento	Best sack of red potatoes	.....\$5 00
F. Gabrielli	Sacramento	Best peck of tomatoes	.....\$3 00
F. Gabrielli	Sacramento	Best six drumhead cabbages	.....\$3 00
F. Gabrielli	Sacramento	Best six heads of red Dutch cabbages	.....\$3 00
F. Gabrielli	Sacramento	Best six heads of any other variety	.....\$3 00
F. Gabrielli	Sacramento	Best three heads of cauliflower	.....\$3 00
F. Gabrielli	Sacramento	Best three heads of broccoli	.....\$3 00
F. Gabrielli	Sacramento	Best six heads of lettuce	.....\$2 00
F. Gabrielli	Sacramento	Best half peck of red onions	.....\$3 00
F. Gabrielli	Sacramento	Best half peck of white onions	.....\$3 00
F. Gabrielli	Sacramento	Best half peck of peppers for pickling	.....\$3 00
F. Gabrielli	Sacramento	Best six stalks of celery	.....\$3 00
F. Gabrielli	Sacramento	Best dozen sweet corn, green	.....\$3 00
F. Gabrielli	Sacramento	Best three cantaloupes	.....\$3 00
F. Gabrielli	Sacramento	Best three muskmelons	.....\$3 00
F. Gabrielli	Sacramento	Best six cucumbers	.....\$2 00
F. Gabrielli	Sacramento	Best half peck of lima beans in pod	.....\$3 00
F. Gabrielli	Sacramento	Best half peck of white beans, dry	.....\$3 00
F. Gabrielli	Sacramento	Best half peck of kidney bush beans in pod	.....\$3 00
F. Gabrielli	Sacramento	Best half peck of pole beans other than lima	.....\$2 00
F. Gabrielli	Sacramento	Best field peas, dry	.....\$2 00
F. Gabrielli	Sacramento	Best garden peas, dry	.....\$3 00
F. Gabrielli	Sacramento	Best castor oil beans	.....\$3 00
F. Gabrielli	Sacramento	Best variety of peas, dry	.....\$3 00

F. Gabrieli	Sacramento	Best half peck of gherkin cucumbers	\$3 00
F. Gabrieli	Sacramento	Best three purple egg plants	\$3 00
W. E. Harding	Fresno	Best and largest pumpkin	\$3 00
W. E. Harding	Fresno	Best three watermelons	\$3 00
W. E. Harding	Fresno	Best six crookneck squashes	\$3 00
W. E. Harding	Amador	Best six oxheart cabbages	\$3 00
Mr. Garibaldi	Fresno	Best three mountain sweet watermelons	\$2 00
W. E. Harding	Colusa	Best twelve carrots	\$3 00
L. F. Moulton	Colusa	Best twelve roots salsify	\$3 00
L. F. Moulton	Colusa	Best twelve parsnips	\$3 00
L. F. Moulton	Colusa	Best sack of sweet potatoes	\$5 00
F. Gabrieli	Sacramento	Best table of vegetables exhibited by one person	\$20 00
F. Gabrieli	Sacramento	Best table of vegetables exhibited by producer	\$20 00
CLASS IV—FLOWERS.			
Bell Conservatory Co.	Sacramento	Collection of flowering plants in bloom	\$20 00
Bell Conservatory Co.	Sacramento	Collection of ornamental foliage plants	\$20 00
Bell Conservatory Co.	Sacramento	Best display of cut flowers	\$20 00
Bell Conservatory Co.	Sacramento	Best collection of new and rare plants	\$15 00
Bell Conservatory Co.	Sacramento	Best display of calens, distinct varieties	\$15 00
Bell Conservatory Co.	Sacramento	Best exhibit of named varieties of dahlias	\$10 00
Bell Conservatory Co.	Sacramento	Best collection of roses in bloom	\$10 00
Bell Conservatory Co.	Sacramento	Best collection of tuberose	\$10 00
Bell Conservatory Co.	Sacramento	Best collection of fuchsias in bloom	\$10 00
Bell Conservatory Co.	Sacramento	Best collection of pinks	\$10 00
Bell Conservatory Co.	Sacramento	Best collection of ferns	\$15 00
Bell Conservatory Co.	Sacramento	Best display of bouquets	\$15 00
Bell Conservatory Co.	Sacramento	Best collection of plants suitable for greenhouse, conservatory, and window culture	\$10 00
Bell Conservatory Co.	Sacramento	Best display of hanging baskets containing plants	\$15 00
Bell Conservatory Co.	Sacramento	Flower display, two nights	\$50 00
CLASS V—CHEESE.			
Vedder Cheese Factory	Ferndale	Best cheese under one year old	\$10 00
Vedder Cheese Factory	Ferndale	Best display of cheese	Diploma and \$15 00
Edward Arthur	Sacramento	Best cheese one year old and over	\$15 00
CLASS VI—BUTTER, BREAD, ETC.			
Miss Nellie Sims	Sacramento	Best domestic brown bread	\$5 00
Mrs. W. H. Wright	Sacramento	Best domestic rye bread	\$5 00
Miss Maggie Posch	Freeport	Best domestic corn bread	\$5 00
Miss Maggie Posch	Freeport	Best biscuits	\$2 00
Mrs. S. E. Clayton	Sacramento	Best soda biscuits	\$2 00
Miss S. Sullivan	Sacramento	Best domestic wheat bread	\$5 00

FIFTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.	Award.
Mrs. F. E. Lambert	Sacramento	Best graham bread	.....\$5 00
Mrs. M. S. Bassett	Sacramento	Best display of domestic bread	.....\$10 00
Wm. Johnston	Richland	Best display of butter in rolls	.....\$20 00
Garland Jackson	Ferndale	Best tub of firkin butter	.....\$15 00
CLASS VII.—SUGAR, CONFECTIONS, ETC.			
Charles T. Barton	Sacramento	Best display of confectionery	.....\$10 00
Charles T. Barton	Sacramento	Best general variety of candies made in hall during exhibition	.....Diploma and \$10 00
W. H. Murray	San Francisco	Best five gallons of syrup made from sugar cane	.....\$10 00
W. H. Murray	San Francisco	Best one hundred pounds of sugar made from cane	.....\$20 00
W. B. Ewer	San Francisco	Display of beet sugar	.....\$20 00
Meiggs, Bell & Co.	San Francisco	Breuner & Co.'s maple syrup	.....Diploma.
CLASS VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.			
M. Minto	Sacramento	Best common squash	.....\$2 00
M. Minto	Sacramento	Best Portuguese squash	.....\$1 00
R. J. Merkley	Sacramento	Two hop poles	.....\$2 50
E. F. Aiken	Sacramento	Seventeen varieties of squash	.....\$2 50
E. F. Aiken	Sacramento	Yellow pumpkin	.....\$1 00
E. F. Aiken	Sacramento	Nest-egg gourd	.....\$1 00
E. F. Aiken	Sacramento	Best display of pomegranates	.....\$1 00
H. Wittenbrock	Sacramento	Display of hops	.....\$2 50
Women's Industrial Exchange	Sacramento	Display of cakes	.....\$5 00
J. H. Hamilton	Sacramento	Kershaw squash	.....\$1 00
Meiggs, Bell & Co.	San Francisco	New process starch	.....Diploma.
Mrs. J. Hillhouse	Sacramento	Display of rusks	.....\$2 00
Mrs. M. A. Morton	Sacramento	Best domestic cake	.....\$2 50
Mr. Garibaldi	Amador	Silkworm cocoons	.....Diploma.
Mrs. S. E. Clayton	Sacramento	Light rolls	.....\$2 00
Mrs. S. E. Clayton	Sacramento	Graham biscuit	.....\$2 00
Mrs. S. E. Clayton	Sacramento	Graham bread, with sugar	.....\$2 00
Mrs. S. E. Clayton	Sacramento	Salt-raising bread	.....\$2 00
John Palmer	Sacramento	Fraser's improved horse and cattle food	.....\$2 50
John Harlan	Cosumnes	Pickled rolled butter	.....\$5 00
W. H. Murray	San Francisco	Compressed hops	.....Diploma.
J. Wickman	North Bloomfield	Display of squashes	.....\$2 00
M. Phelan	San Juan	One hop vine	.....\$2 00
Bubach Plantation	Merced	Sample of buhach	.....Diploma.
Miller & Lux	Merced	Best olive oil	.....Silver medal.

W. H. Murray	San Francisco.....	Best desiccated cocoanut.....	.....	Silver medal.
W. H. Murray	San Francisco.....	Display of special exhibits, representing commerce and trade, maps, models, cotton, jute, ramie, and kindred resources of California.....	.....	Diploma.
Edward Arthur.....	Sacramento.....	Best display of agricultural products.....	.....	Gold medal.

SIXTH DEPARTMENT.

FRUITS, PRESERVES, WINES, ETC.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.	Award.
CLASS I—GREEN FRUITS.			
J. Newman	Camp Grant.....	Best display and best variety of apples.....	.....\$25 00
J. Levee.....	Lowell Hill.....	Second best.....	.....\$20 00
Mrs. E. D. Bridges.....	Nevada City.....	Third best.....	.....\$15 00
Geo. W. Thissell.....	Winters.....	Fourth best.....	.....\$10 00
Jno. Bost.....	Nevada City.....	Fifth best.....	.....\$5 00
W. E. Harding.....	Fresno.....	Best display and best variety of pears.....	.....\$25 00
Jos. Putnam.....	Clements.....	Second best.....	.....\$20 00
A. C. Gillispie.....	Nevada City.....	Third best.....	.....\$15 00
Wm. Simpson.....	Nevada City.....	Fourth best.....	.....\$10 00
M. V. Roe.....	Nimshew.....	Fifth best.....	.....\$5 00
Ralph Lucas.....	Comanche.....	Best display and best variety of peaches.....	.....\$25 00
T. H. Paul.....	Grass Valley.....	Second best.....	.....\$20 00
Montgomery Bros.....	Rough and Ready.....	Third best.....	.....\$15 00
Geo. Woolsey.....	Ione.....	Fourth best.....	.....\$10 00
J. R. Balch.....	Nevada City.....	Fifth best.....	.....\$5 00
Wm. Simpson.....	Nevada City.....	Best display and best variety of plums.....	.....\$25 00
J. H. Hamilton.....	Sacramento.....	Second best.....	.....\$20 00
Jos. Putnam.....	Clements.....	Third best.....	.....\$15 00
Mrs. J. Shields.....	Sacramento.....	Fourth best.....	.....\$10 00
T. H. Paul.....	Grass Valley.....	Fifth best.....	.....\$5 00
W. E. Harding.....	Fresno.....	Best display of green figs.....	.....\$5 00
Robert E. Greer.....	Sacramento.....	Second best.....	.....\$2 50
Ralph Lucas.....	Comanche.....	Best display and variety of oranges.....	.....\$10 00
Geo. Woolsey.....	Ione.....	Best display of fruit by producer.....	.....\$40 00

SIXTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.	Award.
M. V. Roe.....	Nimshew	Second best.....	.....\$20 00
M. V. Roe.....	Nimshew	Best general display (special).....	.....Silver medal.
CLASS II—HONEY, PRESERVES, PICKLES, ETC.			
Mrs. Addie Carter.....	Sacramento	Best six jars raspberry jelly.....	.....\$3 00
Mrs. Addie Carter.....	Sacramento	Best display of brandied peaches.....	.....\$3 00
Mrs. Geo. Muddox.....	Sacramento	Best six jars blackberry jelly.....	.....\$3 00
Mrs. G. C. McMullen.....	Sacramento	Best six jars red currant jelly.....	.....\$3 00
Mrs. G. C. McMullen.....	Sacramento	Best six jars black currant jelly.....	.....\$3 00
Mrs. G. C. McMullen.....	Sacramento	Best six jars raspberry jam.....	.....\$3 00
Mrs. G. C. McMullen.....	Sacramento	Best six jars quince jam.....	.....\$3 00
Mrs. G. C. McMullen.....	Sacramento	Best display of jams and jellies in glass.....	.....\$10 00
Mrs. J. P. Odbert.....	Sacramento	Best display of fruit in glass.....	.....\$15 00
Mrs. J. P. Odbert.....	Sacramento	Best six jars strawberry jelly.....	.....\$3 00
Mrs. J. P. Odbert.....	Sacramento	Best six jars blackberry jam.....	.....\$3 00
Mrs. J. P. Odbert.....	Sacramento	Second best display of jams and jellies in glass.....	.....\$5 00
Mrs. J. P. Odbert.....	Sacramento	Best display of pickles.....	.....\$3 00
B. M. Maxey.....	Fresno	Best ten pounds California honey.....	.....\$5 00
CLASS III—DRIED AND PRESERVED FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.			
Chas. Barker.....	Grass Valley	Best ten pounds dried apples.....	.....\$5 00
Geo. Woolsey.....	Lone	Best ten pounds dried pears.....	.....\$5 00
B. F. Langford.....	Lodi	Best ten pounds dried peaches.....	.....\$5 00
Geo. C. Freeman.....	Fresno	Best ten pounds dried plums.....	.....\$5 00
E. Ginocchio.....	Jackson	Best ten pounds dried nectarines.....	.....\$5 00
S. N. Sranahan.....	Nevada City	Best ten pounds dried cherries.....	.....\$5 00
G. W. Thissel.....	Winters	Best ten pounds dried prunes.....	.....\$10 00
Geo. E. Freeman.....	Fresno	Best ten pounds dried apricots.....	.....\$5 00
S. N. Sranahan.....	Nevada City	Best ten pounds dried raspberries.....	.....\$5 00
S. N. Sranahan.....	Nevada City	Best ten pounds dried blackberries.....	.....\$5 00
J. W. DeLameter.....	Newcastle	Best ten pounds dried figs.....	.....\$10 00
H. E. Parker.....	Penryn	Second best ten pounds dried figs.....	.....\$5 00
E. Ginocchio.....	Jackson	Best general display of dried fruits by factory.....	.....\$20 00
Geo. Woolsey.....	Lone	Best general display of dried fruits by producer.....	.....\$20 00
Geo. E. Freeman.....	Fresno	Second best general display of dried fruits by producer.....	.....\$10 00
W. H. Williamson.....	Routiers	Best display of almonds.....	.....\$10 00
E. F. Aiken.....	Sacramento	Best display of peanuts.....	.....\$5 00

Mrs. F. D. Bridges	Nevada City	Best display of English walnuts	.....	\$10 00
C. W. Thissell	Winners	Best means of destroying codlin moth and its larvae on fruit trees	.....	Silver medal.
W. B. Ewer	San Francisco	Best package for shipping fruit	.....	\$10 00
CLASS IV—GRAPES AND RAISINS.				
Jos. Sims	Sacramento	Best six varieties of wine grapes	.....	\$15 00
J. B. Whitcomb	Colfax	Best three varieties of wine grapes	.....	\$10 00
J. B. Whitcomb	Colfax	Best general variety of wine grapes	.....	\$5 00
J. B. Whitcomb	Colfax	Best general display of grapes by producer	.....	\$25 00
E. L. Hawk	Rocklin	Second best three varieties of wine grapes	.....	\$5 00
E. L. Hawk	Rocklin	Second best general display of grapes by producer	.....	\$15 00
Geo. H. Kerr	Elk Grove	Second best display of California raisins	.....	\$10 00
T. C. White	Fresno	Best display of California raisins	.....	\$20 00
T. C. White	Fresno	Best display of seedless raisins	.....	\$10 00
Jos. Sims	Sacramento	Best display of grape syrup	.....	\$5 00
D. A. Jackson	Woodland	Best six varieties of table grapes	.....	\$15 00
J. P. Odibert	Sacramento	Second best	.....	\$2 00
Robert E. Greer	Sacramento	Best three varieties of table grapes	.....	\$10 00
Robert E. Greer	Sacramento	Best variety of table grapes	.....	\$5 00
James Harris	Roseville	Second best three varieties of table grapes	.....	\$5 00
Dr. Manlove	Perkins	Second best six varieties of table grapes	.....	\$7 50
Dr. Manlove	Perkins	Second best one variety of wine grapes	.....	\$2 00
Thos. Payne	Nevada City	Second best six varieties of wine grapes	.....	\$7 50
CLASS V—BRANDIES AND WINES.				
Geo. West & Son	Stockton	Best grape brandy two years old	.....	\$10 00
Geo. West & Son	Stockton	Best grape brandy one year old	.....	\$5 00
H. W. Crabb	Napa	Best general display of California brandies and wines	.....	\$100 00
H. W. Crabb	Napa	Best grape brandy three years old and over	.....	\$20 00
Geo. West & Son	Stockton	Best claret wine two years old	.....	\$10 00
California Wine Growers' Union	San Francisco	Best claret wine three years old and over	.....	\$20 00
California Wine Growers' Union	San Francisco	Best claret wine one year old	.....	\$5 00
California Wine Growers' Union	San Francisco	Best white wine one year old	.....	Silver medal.
Fresno Vineyard Co.	Fresno	Best white wine two years old	.....	\$20 00
H. W. Crabb	Napa	Best sweet wine	.....	\$20 00
Geo. West & Son	Stockton	Best port wine one year old	.....	\$10 00
California Wine Growers' Union	San Francisco	Best port wine two years old	.....	\$15 00
California Wine Growers' Union	San Francisco	Best sherry wine one year old	.....	\$10 00
Geo. West & Son	Stockton	Best sherry wine two years old	.....	\$15 00
A. Lagard	San Francisco	Best California champagne	.....	\$25 00
CLASS VI—MISCELLANEOUS.				
Mrs. E. L. Hawk	Rocklin	Best display of jellies	.....	\$5 00
Nelson Wilcox	Sacramento	Best display of quinces	.....	\$2 50

SIXTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.	Award.
Isaac Lea.....	Florin	Best display of dried and green licorice .....	.....\$2 50
Joseph Sims	Sacramento	Best display of pomegranates .....	.....\$2 50
P. M. Artz	Perkins	Best display of tobacco plant, fruit house, etc. ....	.....\$5 00
Mrs. Addie Carter	Sacramento	Display of jellies .....	.....\$5 00
D. A. Jackson	Woodland	Bearing muscatelle grapevine .....	.....\$2 50
Mrs. G. C. McMullen	Sacramento	Display of jellies .....	.....\$5 00
Mrs. J. P. Odbert	Sacramento	Display of nursery stock, etc. ....	.....\$5 00
W. R. Strong & Co.	Sacramento	Special display of maps, models, cotton, lute, ramie, representing the commerce and trade of California .....	.....\$5 00
W. H. Murray	San Francisco	Display of nuts .....	.....\$2 50
Mrs. E. D. Bridges	Nevada City	Display of nuts .....	.....\$2 50
Ralph Lucas	Conanache .....	.....	.....\$2 50

SEVENTH DEPARTMENT.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.	Award.
CLASS I—OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS, CRAYONS, ETC.			
A. Joulin.....	San Francisco.....	Six oil paintings	Gold medal and \$40 00
Nellie E. Burrell	San Francisco	Five oil paintings .....	.....\$15 00
J. A. Stanton	San Francisco	Nine oil paintings .....	.....\$30 00
J. D. Carpenter	San Francisco	Two oil paintings .....	.....\$20 00
Mrs. S. Farnum	Oakland	One oil painting and one water color .....	.....\$15 00
Eva Withrow	San Francisco	Seven oil paintings and one charcoal .....	.....\$30 00
Alice Chittendon	San Francisco	Six oil paintings and two crayons .....	.....\$25 00
May Curtis Richardson	San Francisco	One oil painting .....	.....\$25 00
Wm. Keith	San Francisco	Twelve oil paintings .....	.....\$40 00

C. T. Wilson.....	San Francisco.....	Three oil paintings.....	.....	\$15 00
Norton Bush.....	San Francisco.....	Ten oil paintings.....	.....	\$25 00
S. M. Brooks.....	San Francisco.....	Five oil paintings and one water color.....	.....	\$20 00
E. L. Heath.....	Santa Cruz.....	Six oil paintings, marine view.....	.....	Silver medal and \$25 00
E. Narjot.....	San Francisco.....	Six oil paintings, still life.....	.....	Silver medal and \$40 00
Chris. Jorgensen.....	San Francisco.....	One oil painting and eight water colors.....	.....	Silver medal and \$25 00
L. Roethe.....	San Francisco.....	Two oil paintings and five pastels.....	.....	\$10 00
Alice H. Vincent.....	Oakland.....	One oil painting.....	.....	\$10 00
May Bailey.....	Oakland.....	Two oil paintings.....	.....	\$10 00
Mrs. L. Ireland.....	San Francisco.....	Eight water colors.....	.....	\$20 00
J. F. Currier.....	Munich.....	Three oil paintings.....	.....	\$15 00
Edwin Deakin.....	San Francisco.....	Three oil paintings.....	.....	\$40 00
Oscar Kunath.....	San Francisco.....	One oil painting, human figure.....	.....	Silver medal and \$80 00
R. D. Yelland.....	San Francisco.....	One landscape painting in oil.....	.....	Silver medal and \$80 00
Amanda Austin.....	Sacramento.....	Ten oil paintings and two crayons.....	.....	\$15 00
Ida Coleman.....	Napa.....	Two oil paintings and nine water colors.....	.....	\$10 00
G. Boedewig.....	San Francisco.....	One pastel, one water color, and six crayons.....	.....	\$25 00
Alice Porter.....	San Francisco.....	Two oil paintings and one water color.....	.....	\$10 00
Oscar Deakin.....	San Francisco.....	Nine water colors.....	.....	\$15 00
J. O. Mills.....	San Francisco.....	Two crayon drawings.....	.....	\$5 00
Mrs. S. S. Boynton.....	Oroville.....	Two oil paintings.....	.....	\$10 00
Wm. F. Jackson.....	Sacramento.....	One oil painting.....	.....	\$20 00
Mrs. M. Cochrane.....	San Francisco.....	Three oil paintings.....	.....	\$15 00
Minnie K. Irving.....	Colfax.....	Three oil paintings.....	.....	\$10 00
Mrs. M. J. McDevitt.....	San Francisco.....	Two oil paintings and two crayons.....	.....	\$10 00
Mrs. Arthur Nahl.....	Alameda.....	Oil paintings.....	.....	\$20 00
Mrs. Virgil Williams.....	San Francisco.....	Oil paintings.....	.....	\$15 00
CLASS I—AMATEURS' GALLERY.				
W. Heintz.....	Sacramento.....	Two oil paintings.....	.....	\$5 00
Mrs. J. W. Johnson.....	Sacramento.....	Eight oil paintings.....	.....	\$5 00
Miss Neva Young.....	Napa.....	One oil painting.....	.....	\$2 50
J. M. Gamble.....	San Francisco.....	Best amateur gallery (six oil paintings).....	.....	Silver medal and \$10 00
Mrs. E. L. Brackett.....	San Francisco.....	Eight oil paintings.....	.....	\$10 00
Paul Menegogna.....	San Francisco.....	One oil painting and one crayon.....	.....	\$5 00
L. E. Rea.....	Napa.....	One oil painting.....	.....	\$5 00
M. L. Oliver.....	San Francisco.....	Seven oil paintings.....	.....	\$15 00
E. M. Pessis.....	San Francisco.....	One oil painting.....	.....	\$7 50
O. Savada.....	San Francisco.....	Two oil paintings.....	.....	\$5 00
Stella Austin.....	San Francisco.....	Seven water colors.....	.....	\$5 00
N. Eggers.....	San Francisco.....	Six water colors.....	.....	\$5 00
J. Greenebaum.....	San Francisco.....	One oil painting and two water colors.....	.....	\$5 00
Salome Acock.....	Sacramento.....	Three oil paintings.....	.....	\$2 50
Mrs. D. C. Halsey.....	Sacramento.....	Two oil paintings.....	.....	\$2 50

SEVENTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.	Award.
Miss Lillie Blue. Bertha E. Stringer. CLASS II.—PHOTOGRAPHS.	Sacramento. San Francisco.	One oil painting. Six oil paintings.	.....\$5 00 .....\$5 00
J. R. Hodson A. O. Gregory Geo. D. Stewart D. H. Woods & Son I. W. Taber CLASS III.—ETCHINGS AND DRAW- INGS.	Sacramento. Sacramento. Sacramento. Chico. San Francisco.	Best display of photographs Display of photographs (special) Best landscape photography Photography Landscape photography	Silver medal and \$15 00 Silver medal and \$15 00 .....\$10 00 .....\$5 00 Diploma.
Mrs. A. Jorgensen May Bailey Leonora Leis J. Grenebaum Oscar Deakin Carl Eischenheimel Mrs. Lake's school, Carl Eisen- sheimel, teacher CLASS IV.—STATUARY, ETC.	San Francisco. Oakland San Francisco. San Francisco San Francisco. San Francisco. San Francisco. San Francisco.	Eleven India ink drawings Thirteen pencil drawings Eight pen drawings Three pencil drawings Eight pencil drawings Three pen drawings Pen drawing	.....\$15 00 .....\$10 00 .....\$15 00 .....\$10 00 .....\$20 00 Silver medal and \$30 00 Diploma.
A. Weinert F. Happersberger C. S. Newell CLASS V.—PENMANSHIP.	San Francisco. San Francisco. San Francisco.	One bust, head. Four busts Best statuary, two busts	.....\$20 00 .....\$30 00 Silver medal and \$50 00
Bainbridge Business College F. O. Young CLASS VI.—JUVENILE.	Sacramento Sacramento	Display of penmanship Best sample of penmanship.	Silver medal. .....\$5 00
Miss Carrie Belknap Mrs. Mary Merritt.	Carson, Nev. Grass Valley	Four oil paintings One pencil drawing	.....\$5 00 .....\$5 00

EIGHTH DEPARTMENT.

COUNTY EXHIBITS.

EXHIBITOR.	Address.	Articles Exhibited.	Award.
E. C. Voorhies	Sutter Creek	Amador County products .....	.....\$500 00
J. R. Nickerson	Grass Valley	Nevada County products .....	.....\$400 00
Robert Cosner	Colusa	Colusa County products .....	.....\$400 00
J. D. Huffman	Lodi	San Joaquin County products .....	.....\$300 00
C. Langdon	Rohnerville	Humboldt County products .....	.....\$300 00
B. M. Maxey	Fresno	Fresno County products .....	.....\$200 00
W. R. Ellis	Woodland	Yolo County products .....	.....\$200 00
H. J. Ostrander	Merced	Merced County products .....	.....\$200 00

STATE FAIR COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

The Humboldt County State Fair Commission met at Eureka, October seventeenth; President Vance presiding, and all the members present. Chauncey Langdon, late Commissioner in charge of the Humboldt exhibit, read the following report:

To the honorable Board of Commissioners of Humboldt County to the State Fair:

Having been notified on the first of June, by your Secretary, that I had again been appointed to collect and take charge of the county exhibit at the State Fair, I entered immediately upon the discharge of the duties allotted to me.

I had printed and sent to different parts of the county nearly three hundred circulars, requesting the coöperation of our people to endeavor to make the Humboldt exhibit one that would be a credit to the county, and as the honorable Board of Supervisors had appointed a Board of local assistants, residing in the various townships, I was led to believe that I might derive considerable aid from their exertions; but of the fifty-six appointed, only five have assisted me in any way that I am aware of. While every one seemed willing to contribute such articles as they had, and appeared to be anxious to have it made a success, yet that spirit of pride and energy was lacking which I have found predominates in other counties of the State. Amador County, which for the first time appeared at Sacramento, had one hundred and twenty-five entries, besides being assisted with \$1,700 in cash, contributed by her citizens to defray the necessary expenses. Nevada had sixty contestants for premiums offered by the State Agricultural Society, and daily received large contributions of fruit from her citizens, while San Joaquin, which occupied the largest space in the pavilion, had it filled up with immense piles of her golden products, and all of the other counties strove to excel one another in making their exhibits the most attractive. But Humboldt, with its wealth of industries, derived from forests, valleys, and hills, had only fifteen entries, yet fourteen of them succeeded in obtaining prizes. What a contrast and what a result, carrying off the first premium for her fruits, dairy products, wool, and leather; five silver medals and the third award for counties, is a result which should be enough to awaken our people to a realization of what can be accomplished, and with a little more interest and exertion on their part, induce them to endeavor another year to place us where we belong, foremost among the counties of the State.

The creditable showing of our products at the State Fair is causing a new and increased demand for them in the market, enhancing their value, and at the same time attracting to our county a class of people who have capital, brains, and energy, three requisites that combine to build it up and make it prosperous.

To the different steamship companies, as well as the E. R. & E. R. R. and A. & M. R. R., also Messrs. Barnes & Scott, of Ferndale, we are under special obligations for favors extended in forwarding articles over their various routes free of charge, as otherwise we should not have been enabled to meet the expenses incurred without running in debt, as the amount appropriated by the county was reduced to \$800, a truly small sum to collect and forward a display nearly five hundred miles, and defray the expenses attendant upon them.

Herewith you will please find the financial report. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

CHAUNCEY LANGDON, Commissioner.

The report was received and adopted, and a vote of thanks extended to Mr. Langdon for the able manner in which he had represented the Commission and the county at Sacramento. The bill of Mr. Langdon was read, approved, and ordered paid.

DEPARTMENT GOLD MEDALS.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

To J. A. McCloud, Stockton, for most meritorious exhibit of horses.
To C. Younger & Son, San José, for live stock other than horses.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

To S. C. H. and A. Works, Stockton, for best agricultural machinery and plows.

THIRD DEPARTMENT.

To Napa Woolen Mills, Napa, for best display of textile fabrics.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

To Huntington-Hopkins Company, Sacramento, for the best display of mechanical products.

FIFTH DEPARTMENT.

To Edward Arthur, Sacramento, for best display of cheese.

SIXTH DEPARTMENT.

To George Woolsey, "Q" ranch, Ione, for best display of fruits.

SEVENTH DEPARTMENT.

To A. Joullin, San Francisco, for the best display of oil paintings.

FOR THE MOST ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY.

To Weinstock, Lubin & Co., for the most attractive display in the Pavilion.

GRAND GOLD MEDAL.

The State Agricultural Society in 1886 passed a resolution to award to the owner of the sire whose get should make the best average performance in the races for trotting foals of two, three, and four-year olds, in 1887, 1888, and 1889, the grand gold medal of the society, the actual cost of which should not be less than \$200. The medal was awarded to Director upon the performances of Margaret S and Direct. The competing sires and the performances of their get are as follows:

DIRECTOR.

Two-year old stake, 1888, Margaret S	2:31 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:31
Four-year old stake, 1889, Direct	2:24 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:25 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:18 $\frac{1}{4}$
Stallion stake, 1889, Direct	2:29 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:23 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:20

ELECTIONEER.

Occident stake, 1889, Sunol	Walkover, 2:16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Three-year old stake, 1889, Sunol	2:20 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:21 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:18

LE GRANDE.

Two-year old stake, 1887, Grandee	2:33 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:37 $\frac{3}{4}$
Three-year old stake, 1888, Grandee	2:30; 2:28 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:29

HAWTHORNE.

Three-year old stake, 1887, John C. Shelly	Walkover.
Four-year old stake, 1887, Tempest	2:26; 2:25 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:23 $\frac{1}{2}$

GUY WILKES.

Occident stake, 1887, Sable Wilkes	2:30; 2:29 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Three-minute class, Hazel Wilkes	2:22 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:22 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:24 $\frac{1}{2}$

SULTAN.

Four-year old stake, 1888, Dubec	2:28 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:29 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:34 $\frac{1}{2}$
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ANTEEO.

Occident stake, 1888, Redwood	2:39 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:36 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:40
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JIM MULVENNA.

Two-year old stake, 1889, Lorena	2:28 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:30 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:31 $\frac{1}{4}$
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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COUNTY EXHIBITS.

To the Directors:

Your Committee on County Exhibits, after a careful examination of the exhibits made by Amador, Colusa, Fresno, Humboldt, Merced, Nevada, San Joaquin, and Yolo Counties, beg to report that they have awarded the \$2,500 appropriated for premiums for county exhibits, as follows: To Amador County, \$500; to Nevada County, \$400; to Colusa County, \$400; to San Joaquin County, \$300; to Humboldt County, \$300; to Fresno County, \$200; to Yolo County, \$200, and to Merced County, \$200. Your committee would briefly review the eight counties mentioned, as well as the Counties of Sacramento, and Yuba, and Sutter, which made excellent exhibits but did not compete for prizes, as well as give a short description of the main features of the respective exhibits.

AMADOR COUNTY.

Amador County, which was awarded the first premium, made a noble display of her varied products, although it was the first time she had attempted to exhibit. This foothill county extends from Alpine County on the east seventy miles, to Sacramento and San Joaquin on the west; El Dorado County lies on the north, and Calaveras on the south. The county is about twenty miles wide at its western end, but narrows to about five miles in the eastern portion. The area of the county is three hundred and sixty-two thousand acres, of which about ninety thousand acres are still Government land. This is a county of whose incalculable richness and boundless resources but little has hitherto been known, and the magnificent exhibit comes in the nature of a surprise to the many visitors who knew naught of its possibilities. There is much fine agricultural and fruit land in the county, as the exhibits testify. The same citrus belt traverses this county that enriches the northern counties of Butte, Nevada, and Placer, and the oranges and lemons exhibited were of excellent quality, although no attempt has been made to raise this fruit for the market. The fruits exhibited were numerous in variety and magnificent in quality. Peaches, apples, plums, prunes, grapes, nectarines, figs, and pomegranates are grown in this county in great profusion. The genuine southern paw-paw raised in this county was an object of great interest to many who had never seen the fruit. A fine sample of the Zante currant, which is most rare in this State, was also exhibited. All these go to show the great fertility and productiveness of Amador's soil. The display of nuts was very fine, and included the English and American walnut, and the almond and chestnut, as well as the old fashioned eastern hickorynut, butternut, hazelnut, and pecan. The dried fruits were very fine and embraced nearly all the varieties mentioned. This county has never attempted much in the way of wine making, but three varieties of wine of excellent bouquet and body, and brandy of fine quality and flavor, were shown.

The agricultural products were varied and of excellent quality. While the agricultural lands are not large in extent, they are of great fertility. Wheat, rye, and barley, both in the sheaf and sack, were exhibited. One variety of oats was shown which produced forty bushels to the acre last year on a hillside. Excellent Indian corn is among the varieties of grain that grows successfully in this county. Monster potatoes and other vegetables formed a part of the display, while cotton, hops, and tobacco attest to the productiveness of the soil. In this county, near Ione, is situated the famous "Q" ranch of George Woolsey. The exhibit from this ranch alone would have been a creditable display for an entire county. Nearly every variety of fruits and nuts grown in the county are raised on this model farm, and a large lot of fine white wines, vinegars, jellies, and preserves are annually manufactured from the products of the place. One fact should not be overlooked by agriculturists and horticulturists who desire to settle in a region where an easy market is at hand, and that is the large number of people employed directly or indirectly about the mines of this county, who, with their families, furnish a home market for nearly everything raised in the county, and who are capable of absorbing much more, as the farming interests have not kept pace with the requirements engendered by a large and increasing non-producing class, who have money enough to pay for all they need, as wages are uniformly good. This home market could take several times the value of farm produce it now does, and the lands, soil, and climate are here to raise it, if they be put to proper use.

The timber resources of this county are most valuable. Vast forests of sugar pine, cedar, and valuable hard woods remain almost untouched. A cross-section of a sugar pine log seven feet in diameter was shown. This valuable wood is coming more and more into use, and is now used almost entirely in the construction of doors and sashes. A sugar pine board forty-four inches wide and twelve feet long was shown, known to the trade as "clear," it being without a knot or flaw. Cedar boards thirty-four inches wide and sixteen feet long were shown. There is enough of this valuable timber in the county to keep many large mills busy for years.

In the extent and variety of her mineral display, Amador stood head and shoulders above all the counties exhibiting. It is the second county in the State in the production of precious metals. Within the limits of this county the thunder of seven hundred stamps is heard crushing the rich ore. An object lesson, striking in its application and originality, was an immense gilded cube representing the aggregate amount of gold taken from the Amador County mines since the great discovery of the precious metal in this State. If all this amount of gold were made pure and melted into one compact mass it would make a cube the size of the one exhibited, which towered above the head of the six-footer. If actual gold, it would weigh one hundred and sixty-eight tons and its value would be \$78,400,539. This is a fine record; yet there is still an immense amount of gold in the Amador mines, and samples of quartz were shown from sixteen different mines. Copper, iron, and silver ores were also shown in abundance. But the precious metals are not the only minerals produced by this wonderful county. Developments of the last few years show that Amador possesses numberless quarries of the finest building and ornamental stone in the State. She has whole mountains of red, white, gray, and pink sandstone of the finest building qualities. Red, white, gray, and black marble exists in the county in immense quantities. This marble is of fine quality and capable of receiving a high polish. The granite of this county is also of high excellence, and a number of articles exhibited, manufactured from

the marble, granite, and sandstone, show that the county possesses a mine of untold wealth in these minerals. Fine specimens of silicate of chalk, soapstone, slate, and potter's and stoneware clay were also shown. Not the least interesting or valuable of Amador's many products is a fine quality of asbestos that has stood remarkably high fire tests. Coal of excellent quality is also found in large quantities in this county.

Amador only needs better transportation facilities, in the shape of railroads and wagon roads, to make it one of the leading counties of the State. A short railroad now runs from Galt, in Sacramento County, to Ione; the San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada narrow gauge runs within three to six miles of the southern line of the county, and the Sacramento and Placerville road is distant from Plymouth, in the northern end of the county, only twelve miles, so that the county is not without the pale of civilization entirely, as far as transportation facilities are concerned; but the heavy minerals and building materials with which the county abounds are so difficult to transport that the county needs better facilities in this line to enable it to take the position it deserves among the leading counties of the State. The water power of the county is magnificent, and is not surpassed by that of any county in the State. A system of ditches, originally constructed for mining purposes, furnish a plentiful supply of water, and could be utilized for irrigation, if necessary. The extent of these water systems may be seen from the fact that one of them carries water from the Mokelumne River through the entire county. They represent a power of from two hundred and sixty to seven hundred feet pressure. This opens up vast manufacturing possibilities. No county in the State offers better inducements for the settler; and it is safe to say that when capital shall have become more thoroughly interested in the building of needed wagon and rail roads, the development of her mines, quarries, and forests, and the utilization of her magnificent water power for manufactures, Amador will jump to the front rank among the counties of the State.

NEVADA COUNTY.

This is one of the grand old mountain and foothill counties of the State. It extends from the hill lands on the eastern side of the Sacramento Valley eastward for a distance of about seventy miles to the Nevada State line. It is bounded on the north by Sierra and a portion of Yuba Counties, and on the south by Placer County. In width, from north to south, it varies from twelve to twenty miles. Its altitude in the western portion is about one thousand feet; in the center it varies from two thousand to three thousand feet, and its mountains in the eastern part of the county rise to a height of eight thousand feet. The grazing and agricultural lands border along the Sacramento Valley, and consist of perhaps two hundred and fifty thousand acres. The central portion is largely devoted to horticultural pursuits, and in this region lie the famous quartz, hydraulic, and placer gold mines for which the county has been noted since the first settlement of the State. The eastern portion of the county, while not so well developed, is noted for its manufacture of lumber and its grazing interests.

The soil of this mountain county is exceedingly varied. In the central part of the county, where the granite comes to the surface, it is mainly of decomposed granite mingled with more or less alluvial deposit. This soil is excellent for fruit trees and vines. The foothill soil is a rich loam, red in color, but easily tilled and fertile. Another variety of soil is composed

mainly of decomposed slate, and in this soil vines thrive exceedingly well. The topography of the county is so diversified as to give great variety to the products. The valley lands between the hills and ridges abound in springs and watercourses, and although not particularly adapted to fruit culture, afford excellent meadows for hay and pasture. The lands having a southern exposure are well adapted to the cultivation of early fruits, which require a long warm season, while the northern declivities are cooler and have more moisture and are better adapted to the late fruits.

The climate of Nevada County is, in its most populous portion, at all times mild and salubrious, and the temperature never rises and falls to those extremes of heat and cold that one would imagine to be the case in a mountain county. The healthfulness of this county is one of its chief characteristics. There is almost an entire absence of malarial diseases, and the well known salubrity of the climate and purity of the waters make Nevada County one grand sanitarium that annually draws thousands of suffering invalids to its borders.

The facilities of this county for irrigation are unexcelled. There is an abundant supply of water stored in artificial reservoirs along the eastern mountains, and long and expensive lines of ditches stand ready to convey this water to almost all sections of the county. These lakes and ditches were originally constructed to provide water for the hydraulic mines, but they are rapidly being utilized for irrigation purposes, and there is little doubt but that a large proportion of that water will be used upon the extensive tracts of land that are now being brought under cultivation. Still, nearly every variety of fruit can be and is now grown in this county without irrigation, and the crop is abundant and well matured.

In the matter of fruit it may be asserted that this county is preëminently the home of the Bartlett pear. This variety of fruit is one of the leading products of Nevada County, and the samples exhibited at the Fair were noted for their size and flavor. One instance is on record of one thousand five hundred pounds of pears being raised in a season from two trees; another yield was nine hundred pounds from a tree twelve years old. The soil and climate of this county are also peculiarly favorable to the growth of apples. Thirty-seven varieties of this fruit were displayed, and they were all of an excellent quality. The exhibit proved the truth of the assertion frequently made that the natural home of the apple, at least in California, is in the foothill or mountain counties. These apples grow on most any soil that is found in the county, and frequently excellent apple orchards are found in the worked-out slickens land that has been laid bare by the hydraulic monitor. These apples have excellent keeping qualities and make fine cider. Other fruits were shown in abundance, including plums, prunes, peaches, and figs of superior quality. Fine oranges and lemons were exhibited, although it is not claimed that this county can raise such fruit successfully for market purposes.

There are numberless small valleys where grain thrives well, and the samples of wheat, barley, oats, and rye shown are of a superior quality. There are Russian oats eight feet in height among the wonders of this exhibit, and the stalks of Indian corn and sheaves of wheat attest to the remarkable fertility of the soil.

In the vegetable line, the exhibit made by this county would be hard to excel. There is a magnificent showing of potatoes, both sweet and Irish; the tomatoes, beets, onions, and cabbages are enormous; but of all the vegetables the squash is perhaps the most noticeable. There are eight squashes from one vine, the combined weight of the lot being five hundred and five pounds. Some excellent tobacco, both green and cured, is ex-

hibited. Hops are prominent among Nevada's products, and one vine is shown that is forty-six feet in length.

The grapes of this county are noticeable for their size, and are a profitable crop. Some grapes, principally Tokay and Zinfandel, are exhibited that were raised three thousand five hundred feet above the sea level, and they are of an excellent quality. Olives are grown successfully in Nevada County, and preparations are now being made to grow this fruit for the market.

The mineral exhibit of this county deserves special mention. Nevada is one of the richest mining counties in the State. A mineral cabinet containing a large collection of quartz specimens was a prominent feature of the exhibit, while there are a large number of fine specimens in bulk outside the cabinet.

The copper industry is still in its infancy, but is destined to be a source of great wealth to this county. A case showing the products of a copper mine located at Spenceville attracted much attention. The case contained the raw ore, copper ingots, paint, cement, iron pyrites, sulphur, and blue-stone—all from this mine. Nevada also produces an excellent quality of sandstone, fine slate, chalk, asbestos, and many other valuable minerals.

All points considered, Nevada County presents many inducements for the settler. There is still much public land within her borders, and many thousand acres of patented land may be bought at reasonable prices; the soil is fertile, the climate is excellent, the schools are good, and the transportation facilities are first class. What more could be asked?

COLUSA COUNTY.

This princely domain lies almost in the center of the Sacramento Valley, and is one of the largest counties in the northern part of the State, embracing in its area some three thousand square miles. It is bounded on the north by Tehama and Butte Counties, on the east by Butte and Sutter, on the south by Sutter and Yolo, and on the west by Lake and Mendocino Counties. Its length, in a direct line from north to south, is sixty miles, while its average width is about fifty miles. The topography is divided into valley, foothill, and mountain lands. About half the acreage of the county lies in the valley proper of the Sacramento River, which forms the eastern boundary for about thirty-eight miles, and runs through the county for the balance of the distance. The soil of this valley land is among the richest in the State. Through countless ages the river has been raising its bed and the adjacent bank by alluvial deposits, until now through the greater portion of Colusa County, and the counties to the south, it runs on a ridge, the land sloping away on each side. On the western side, where the major portion of Colusa County lies, the land thus slopes downward from the river for from three to ten miles, when it gradually ascends to the foothill regions. This slope from the river makes irrigation in Colusa an easy matter, and within the last two years the people of this county have been turning their attention in this direction.

Four large irrigation districts have been formed, embracing some three hundred and fifty thousand acres. Work has been actively begun in nearly all these districts, and before another year rolls around it is confidently expected that the life-giving water will be coursing over the prairies of Colusa in all directions. As a consequence of the formation of these districts property values in this county have appreciated largely within the

past year. Colusa has long been known as the "banner wheat county of the world," and for years her golden crops have annually filled many ocean ships; but there will shortly be a new order of things. From a few insignificant experiments made in the past ten years, it has been discovered that there is no better land in the State for fruit culture than lies in Colusa County, and to-day orchards are being planted in every direction. For miles up and down the Sacramento whole farms are gradually being devoted to fruit raising, and as soon as the lands lying farther out are visited by water through the medium of the proposed irrigating canals, vineyards and orchards will transform the prairies into masses of verdure and beauty. Irrigation is not essential to the production of enormous fruit and grain crops of nearly every description in this county, but it has been proven to be such a valuable aid to the farmer and horticulturist, and its cost is so slight in this county, that the people are hastening to avail themselves of its privileges.

Just to the west of the valley lie the foothill lands, extending from north to south through the county, and embracing seven hundred or eight hundred square miles. The soil of this region is a clay loam, and is of remarkable fertility. Much of the finest grain and fruit in the county is grown in this foothill belt, which is from ten to fifteen miles wide. The little valleys of this section, which debouch into the main valley, are sheltered, and are peculiarly adapted to fruit growing.

The mountains occupy the balance of the western portion of the county. This region of Colusa has been but imperfectly developed. Enough has been done, however, in the way of prospecting and exploitation to show that the mineral wealth of this section only needs capital to bring it prominently before the world. In the exhibit from this region are shown excellent specimens of copper, chrome iron, gold quartz, quicksilver, limestone, red and white onyx, sandstone, manganese, isinglass, and many other varieties of precious ores and building stone. The lumber interests of these mountains have until lately been undeveloped; but it has been discovered that some of the finest sugar pine and spruce in the State exists in these ancient hills, and capital is now actively engaged in building mills and roads, and otherwise preparing to place this lumber on the markets of the world. In fact, the collection of native woods from Colusa County, although notably indigenous to the mountain regions, is the finest shown at the Fair this year, as far as variety is concerned, containing thirty-four distinct kinds.

In the matter of health resorts the mountains of Colusa County furnish some of the best in the State. The climate is delightful, and without the extremes of cold noticeable in higher altitudes. These mountains abound in mineral springs, whose waters are beneficial in many cases of disease, and whose virtues are becoming better known to the traveling public year after year. A number of these springs have been improved and beautified by the hand of man, and waters of undoubted excellence are shown in Colusa's exhibit from four different springs.

The fruits shown in Colusa's exhibit are extensive in variety and beautiful in form, size, and color. All the small fruits such as blackberries, gooseberries, currants, and strawberries are easily raised in this county and the small-fruit farm is a most paying piece of property. The fruits in glass exhibition jars formed one of the most attractive portions of the exhibit. Some of the finest grapes in the State were shown in this exhibit. Fourteen varieties were displayed, including table, raisin, and wine grapes. Three varieties of wine of excellent quality showed the possibilities of the county, although the wine industry is still in its infancy. The raisins

exhibited were excellent in size and appearance. Raisin making promises to be one of the most profitable industries in this county in a few years. The peaches, pears, and plums of this county were especially fine, showing the adaptability of the soil to their culture.

This is still the banner wheat county of the United States, and the grain in this exhibit was particularly fine. Ten varieties of wheat were shown, and all of exceptional quality. The barley and Indian corn from this county are also of superior quality and paying crops. The grasses of Colusa County are a prominent product. Some excellent alfalfa was exhibited, as many as four crops from one field being shown and each crop of good length. Some of the finest broomcorn in the State is grown in this county. Cotton growing is an industry that will likely be prominent in this county before many years. Some excellent cotton was shown in the exhibit, and two large, growing plants were displayed, on which the bolls were large and well developed, the staple was long, and the fiber fine.

Vegetables grow in great profusion in this county, and nearly every variety known to California gardens was shown in the exhibit.

Colusa is truly a county for the homeseeker. It has abundance of fertile lands cheap in price and a healthful climate. It will doubtless receive a large access to its population in the next few years.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

This great and prolific county lies in the heart of the basin formed by the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers. It contains about fifteen hundred square miles, or nearly one million acres in round numbers. Valley land comprises the greater portion of this area. The soil is of a dark alluvium, or brown loam, and is of unparalleled fertility. Nearly every acre of the soil is adapted to cultivation of some sort, and there is consequently but little waste land. The exceeding richness of the soil was noted when the American flag was first hoisted in California, as at that time the major portion of the area contained in this county was covered by healthy oaks, which have been largely thinned out in later years. Wherever these oaks are found in California the soil is most fertile.

The water system of the county could not be improved upon. The Sacramento River comes in from the north and the San Joaquin from the south. Both these rivers are noble streams, carrying great volumes of water, and are navigable in this county even for the largest steamers, and the transportation rates to the markets of the world are correspondingly low. From the east a number of smaller streams drain the western slopes of the Sierras. The largest of these smaller streams are the Mokelumne River in the north, the Calaveras in the center, and the Stanislaus on the southern border of the county. These streams furnish an abundance of water for all purposes, and notably for irrigation, but the soil is of such fertility that the use of irrigation has never been resorted to in this county except in rare instances. Well water is found by digging a few feet, and numerous artesian wells are in successful operation in the county.

The climate of the county is superb. It has no extremes of heat and cold, and consequently almost any product raised in the State can be grown in old San Joaquin.

The leading agricultural pursuit is the growing of cereals. The Assessor reported that in 1889 there were upwards of two hundred and ninety thousand acres sown to wheat; four hundred acres of oats; one hundred and

nine thousand acres of barley; nine hundred acres of corn, and eleven thousand acres of hay. The exhibits of these grains were very fine, and consisted of forty-two varieties, attractively arranged. The sheaf wheat and barley were very fine, and the yield of these products is something enormous. There was also a very fine display of grasses of several varieties, some of which are indigenous to the soil, and others are imported varieties. San Joaquin is one of the best grazing counties of the State, from the luxuriance with which pasturage grows, owing to the moist climate and the abundance of water. Stock raising in this county yields uniformly large returns.

The vegetables of this county are notable for size and quality, and from the close proximity to metropolitan markets, they are most profitable. There is a large acreage of alluvial lands that are peculiarly adapted to this industry. Nearly every kind of vegetable was exhibited, and they attracted much attention and admiration. The demand for fine vegetables is constantly increasing, and no county in the State is better adapted to their cultivation. In this county is situated the famous "Lodi melon belt." It lies along the Mokelumne River, and about two thousand acres are devoted to this industry alone. The finest melons in the State are raised in this region, and several carloads a day are annually shipped to market from Lodi and vicinity during watermelon season. The melons exhibited were noted for size and flavor.

Among other prominent productions exhibited from this county was silk, both raw and manufactured, of excellent texture. The mulberry tree thrives in all parts of the county, and if the silk industry ever gains a permanent footing in California, San Joaquin will be among the first counties in its production. Cotton, flax, and hemp of excellent quality were also shown. Hop raising is a profitable industry in this county, and the hops exhibited could not be excelled.

San Joaquin is but little behind the leading counties of the State in fruit growing, although less attention has been paid to this industry than in many counties whose success in this line is no more pronounced. The Assessor's returns for the past year show that there are two hundred and twenty-eight thousand fruit trees in the county. As it is a noted fact such returns always fall short of the actual number, it is safe to assume that this county contains two hundred and seventy-five thousand fruit trees. The exhibits from these orchards were large and varied, including apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, prunes—in short, nearly every kind of fruit grown in the State, and the samples exhibited were of large size and beautiful color. There were many varieties of each fruit, and they show the adaptability of the soil to such productions. As the golden grain fields are gradually giving way to the orchard and vineyard, it is fair to say that within the next five years the acreage devoted to fruit in San Joaquin County will be at least doubled. The demand for California fruits, green, dried, and canned, is increasing so rapidly in the East, and the transportation facilities are being extended so greatly, that much wheat land must eventually be planted to fruit, and why should not a county which produces fruit so successfully as San Joaquin do its share in the great transformation scene? The exhibit of grapes and wines was large and complete. This county has some fine vineyards. In 1889, there were nine hundred and twenty acres of table grapes, one thousand one hundred and seven acres of wine grapes, and four hundred and twenty-nine acres of raisin grapes, according to the assessment rolls. The grapes exhibited were beautiful, and several varieties of wine possessed body and bouquet

to satisfy the most exacting critic. Some very fine brandy was also shown. The wine and brandy display was one of the best exhibits.

The manufacturing interests of this county are its pride, and are greater and more extensive than those of almost any interior county in the State. The manufactories are mostly congregated at Stockton, which is well situated for manufacturing purposes. Within the last two years natural gas has been discovered in and around Stockton, and a number of gas wells are yielding an excellent and steady supply. This discovery is bound to revolutionize the manufacturing business of the county. By means of these wells the cost of fuel and light is reduced to a minimum, and if the flow only be continuous, the fame of Stockton as a manufacturing center is made. The flour exhibited comes from two mills, whose capacity is two thousand eight hundred barrels per day. The manufacture of agricultural machinery is one of the leading industries of the city, and the annual sale of such machinery from Stockton is enormous. Among other manufactures are woolen goods, leather, paper, lumber, carriages, soap, furniture, etc. The manufactories of Stockton employ about nine hundred men, whose annual wages amount to at least \$600,000. The capital invested in these manufacturing establishments is about \$3,000,000, and the value of the annual output of manufactures will not vary far from \$5,500,000.

Truly, San Joaquin is a rich, fertile, busy, prosperous county, and its exhibit should attract attention to its varied resources.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

Humboldt County was represented at the late State Fair with specimens of her wonderful wealth of minerals, cereals, fruits, vegetables, wool, native woods, etc. While the exhibit was not so extensive as that of some other counties, for the reason that the facilities for reaching Sacramento were not as good, yet it was sufficiently large to prove that Humboldt County is a lively competitor of many of her better known neighbors. Her resources are so rich and varied that they attracted universal admiration and surprise as well, as there were many who imagined that she could boast of nothing more valuable than her great forests of redwood timber. Still, if the redwood had been the only object displayed, it would alone have been sufficient to secure extensive notice and praise. Redwood is the most valuable timber on the coast. It is more beautiful than mahogany, much lighter in weight, and is susceptible of a high polish—and when it has undergone this latter process it greatly resembles marble or granite in the nature of the grains.

The word "immense" best describes the size of Humboldt County, as it has an area of two million two hundred and fifty thousand acres. Its ocean front is over one hundred miles in length, and it has, next to San Francisco, the best harbor in California. The county lies on the western slope of the Coast Range Mountains, which rise there to an altitude of eight thousand feet. The sea level section has a mild, winterless climate. The mean temperature of the winter months is 48 degrees Fahrenheit, and the annual rainfall is about thirty-five inches. With such an abundance of moisture the farmer is not dependent upon irrigation. The crops are heavy, and there are but few failures. There is an excellent water system in the county, and it is well distributed, there being numerous rivers and creeks which drain a large area.

The lands of the county may be classed as about four hundred and seventy

thousand acres of redwood timber; four hundred thousand acres of pine, spruce, and fir; two hundred thousand acres of laurel, oak, and other tree growths; four hundred and fifty thousand acres of agricultural land; and about five hundred thousand acres of grazing land.

The coast and redwood sections receive the fogs and cooling sea breezes of summer, and the warm ocean winds of winter, rendering the temperature pleasant at all times, while east of the redwood belt the temperature is somewhat warmer in the summer and cooler in the winter. The soil of the county is fertile in all parts, but more especially in the coast section, where all products of the temperate zone are produced. The dairy interests are large, and butter and cheese from this county are famous throughout the State. Specimens of such products from fifty dairies were exhibited, and all show that the high fame of the county in this regard is well merited.

The leading industry is logging and lumber manufacturing, and the freighting of lumber. Ship building is also carried on to a considerable extent. The samples of redwood exhibited were very fine, but they should not overshadow the fact that much other lumber of the finest quality is produced in this county. The wool interests are very large, and the sample clips shown were of excellent quality, with long staple and more than ordinarily free from extraneous matter. The county sends to market annually about one and a half million pounds of this staple product.

The grazing interests are a source of great wealth. The heavy rainfall, the length of the rainy season, and the humidity of the atmosphere, owing to the nearness of the ocean to the most of the pastures, give an abundance of grass, and the results are shown in the large amounts of beef, mutton, wool, butter, and cheese annually exported. An excellent quality of tanbark is also produced here, and this, combined with the large amount of live stock raised, makes profitable business for a large number of tanneries.

The agricultural productions are extensive and varied. The corn, oats, barley, wheat, and buckwheat exhibited were of a high quality of excellence, while in vegetables Humboldt County ranks almost at the top. "Humboldt" potatoes are known all over the coast, and have a market standard of their own. Mesquite grass, timothy, and red-top grasses and oats grow to a wonderful height, and produce most succulent food for stock. Fruits have not received a great deal of attention in this county so far; but figs, grapes, apples, peaches, pears, and prunes thrive well, and are profitable crops.

The county is rich in minerals, particularly the northern portion, where gold is found in abundance. Copper, coal, granite, sandstone, limestone, asbestos, and ocher are also among the mineral productions, but lack of transportation facilities has acted as a bar to the thorough development of the mines and quarries. When the railroads and wagon roads that are now projected have been built, connecting the county with the balance of the State, and the coast with the interior, Humboldt will doubtless receive a large access of population. The county has resources to make it one of the most populous in the State. There is no section having resources more varied. The lumbering, mining, agricultural, grazing, fruit growing, stock raising, and dairying interests, added to the commercial and ship building interests, will attract many settlers. There are nearly a million acres of vacant land in the county, and many thousands of acres that can be cheaply acquired. Nearly all these lands are available for agriculture, grazing, and fruit growing. The warm valleys, healthful uplands, green hillsides, and salubrious climate will attract settlers; villages and towns should spring up, and land that is now only used for grazing will doubtless be devoted

to vines and orchards, meadows and farms, and the building sites of happy homes.

FRESNO COUNTY.

Fresno county lies in almost the geographical center of the State. Merced and Mariposa Counties bound it on the north; Tulare County lying on the south. Its width is about seventy miles and its length is about a hundred and twenty miles. It extends from the summit of the Sierras on the east to the highest crests of the Coast Range on the west. Its area is eight thousand six hundred and ten square miles, thus making it one of the largest counties in California. About one third this area is valley and foothill land. Of the valley land, a portion is not suitable for cultivation; but there is at least one million two hundred and fifty thousand acres that can be made available for agriculture and fruit growing. But this land needs irrigation, and water is fast making a paradise of the greater portion of the valley lands of this county. It should be said here that far-sighted genius and indomitable energy, coupled with a lavish expenditure of labor and wealth, has, in the past fifteen years, made a garden of the desert in Fresno County. Immense irrigating canals reach in every direction, the chief sources of supply being the San Joaquin and Kings Rivers. Only a small proportion of the land suitable for trees and vines has been brought under a high state of cultivation. But there are tens of thousands of acres now divided into small holdings and for sale in ten, twenty, and forty-acre tracts at fair prices and on easy terms, with water supplied and sold with land to make it certain to produce crops and protect the vines and trees after they are planted. The land that is under cultivation shows what can be done with these small tracts.

The products of Fresno County are varied. The cereals give large crops, and the wheat holds rank with the best in the State. Egyptian corn is wonderfully prolific, and is a staple food for many kinds of stock. Alfalfa and other varieties of hay thrive well in this county, and the exhibit contained some handsome samples of these products. Vegetables also grow well in this county. Two crops of potatoes are raised every year, and Fresno is a natural home of the sweet potato.

But it is in fruit that Fresno County has made its wonderful reputation. Nearly all the fruits have made a marvelous reputation. Small fruits reach their highest development in this county. Raspberries begin bearing in June and continue to bear until December. Strawberries also yield until late in December. Apricots and peaches are ready for market in this section two weeks earlier than the same varieties in the country south of the Tehachapi Pass. One of the best crops in the county is the orange. Although oranges are raised successfully in various parts of the county, the thermal belt at the point where the Kings River leaves the foothills and enters the plains, is the locality that has given this county its reputation as a producer of fine oranges. The production of the trees in this section surpass ordinary credulity. The most of the oranges are thin-skinned and of a delicious flavor.

The lemons, too, of this section are of a prime quality. When railroads that have been projected shall have brought this region closer to market, the growing of citrus fruits will doubtless be an important industry, as it has been demonstrated that the soil and climate rivals that of San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties.

Another prominent industry in Fresno County is the growing and curing

of figs. The soil appears to be peculiarly adapted to the growth of this fruit, while the climate cannot be improved upon, when the curing is taken into consideration. The White Adriatic fig grows to great perfection, and a greater acreage is being devoted to its cultivation every year. The figs, notably the variety mentioned, contained in the exhibit were of large size and excellent flavor, and would not suffer by comparison with the fig of commerce that is brought direct from the "old country."

Chief of all the pleasing and profitable productions of Fresno, however, is the raisin crop. This industry pays better than all others, yields profits sooner, demands less hard work, and has the world for its market. This county is the leading raisin region of the United States, and Fresno raisins are slowly but surely driving the foreign article out of the domestic market, while they are gradually being introduced in Europe and meeting with great success. The soil of this locality seems to impart to the vine a vigor rarely known elsewhere in the world. The second crop is often nearly equal to the first, and the third crop is not far behind. The grapes hang thickly in bunches, the berry being exceedingly large and the bunches numerous. The long summer heat fills the grape with lusciousness, and the clear, warm sunshine and dry climate cure it to perfection. The raisin output of this county has increased from six thousand boxes in 1873, to one million thirty-four thousand three hundred and thirteen boxes in 1888. It is estimated that a seven-year old raisin vineyard will net the owner from \$100 to \$200 per acre each year, and there are still thousands of acres of good raisin land in this county that can be purchased at reasonable prices. The display of raisins formed a large and attractive part of the exhibit.

The wine display was large and varied, consisting of zinfandel, sherry, port, burger, muscat, angelica, and claret. Some very fine cognac was also exhibited. The wine industry is growing and forms one of the county's chief sources of wealth.

The mountains of Fresno County show boundless possibilities the more they are explored and developed. The highest peaks in the State are in the eastern end of the county, and the scenery is grand and inspiring. Upon these mountain ranges there are over one million acres of as fine timber as can be found in the State. It consists principally of yellow pine and sugar pine. There are also two groves of the noted "big trees," or *Sequoia gigantea*. There are now five large mills in these mountains, and more are being projected. A fifty-seven-mile flume brings lumber from the hills to the valley. With no other resources but her timber, Fresno would be a rich county. The mineral resources of this mountain region are also worthy of special notice. Some remarkably fine specimens of gold quartz were exhibited, which is an indication of what may be expected when the mines are more fully developed. It is expected that when roads have been cut through the mountains, a railroad built into the valley, and capital interested in the mines, Fresno will take its proper place among the leading gold-producing counties of the State. Some excellent specimens of building granite and sandstone, which were exhibited, also came from this region.

Fresno is a great county—a county where nature has been generous, and where man has supplemented nature's efforts with wonderful success. It is a county where poor men grow rich, and rich men richer; where there is room for sixty thousand fruit farms, and five hundred thousand people. In short, it is an excellent county for the intending settler to examine in all its details.

YOLO COUNTY.

This prosperous county is one of the garden spots of California. It is in the heart of the Sacramento Valley, the river of that name forming the county's eastern boundary. Yolo County extends from Colusa County on the north to Solano on the south. It is bounded on the east by Sutter and Sacramento, and on the west by Lake and Napa. Its area is one thousand and seventeen square miles, or six hundred and fifty-one thousand acres. Topographically the county may be divided into hill land, valley land, bottom land, and tule land. The hill land lies in the western portion of the county, being the eastern slope of the Coast Range. By far the greater portion of the county consists of valley land. The bottom lands lie along the banks of the creeks and the Sacramento River, while the tule lands, embracing some forty thousand acres, lie between the rich valley lands and the bottom lands of the river. These tules form a sink for Cache and Putah Creeks and also receive the overflow of the river. At times they present the appearance of a great lake, but the wet season over, the water rapidly disappears and the whole surface produces a fine growth of grasses that are made available for grazing purposes. These lands are very valuable for grazing, as they furnish fine pasturage at a season when the grain fields and other pastures have been eaten out. The soil of the bottom lands is alluvial in its nature and is exceedingly rich. It is found mainly along the banks of Cache Creek and the Sacramento. Here are the garden spots of the county, and here can be grown almost everything that grows out of doors. It is used mainly for vegetables and fruits. It is magnificent grain land, but if any fault can be found with it at all, it is that it is so rich—the straw of the cereals grows too rank. The valley land is a rich, deep loam, mingled with adobe, and is sure to produce a good crop. The hill lands of a red, gravelly loam were formerly used only for grazing, but it has been discovered that the soil produces excellent grain, and much of the best wheat and barley in the county is now raised on these lands. In fact, they are available for all kinds of productive purposes, and a number of the finest vineyards in the county are found on these hillsides.

Yolo County has one of the best water systems in the State. The Sacramento River forms its eastern boundary for forty miles. Putah Creek forms a portion of the southern boundary, and furnishes an abundance of water; while Cache Creek flows through Capay Valley, and down through the center of the valley lands. Cache Creek is the only outlet to Clear Lake, and it has a never-failing supply of pure, sparkling water. Clear Lake having lately been reserved by the Government as a reservoir site, it is thought a dam will in time be thrown across the outlet at the head of Cache Creek, thus raising the waters* of the lake, so there will be an immense amount of water that can be used for irrigation in the Capay Valley and other sections of Yolo County. In fact, if such a work be completed, the water can be taken from the mouth of the Capay Valley to nearly every acre of valley land in the county, and the results would be incalculable. In addition to these main supplies, there are numerous smaller streams flowing down out of the mountains, and an abundance of good water is found anywhere at a depth of fifteen to twenty feet. In several places artesian wells have been dug, in which the water rises nearly to the surface. The only extensive works for artificial irrigation in Yolo County at present is the Moore ditch. There are over fifty miles of ditches connected with this system, the water being taken from Cache Creek.¹

As to the products of this favored county, it is difficult to tell which is the most thrifty or the most profitable where all are of such high excellence. There is more acreage devoted to cereals than to any other branch of industry, and the wheat, barley, Egyptian and Indian corn exhibited were very fine. It is estimated that there are about one hundred and sixty thousand acres devoted to cereal crops, producing an average of fifteen cents to the acre. Millet grows well in this county, and alfalfa is here found at its best. The latter grass produces four and five good crops a year, and is very profitable. Vegetables of every description find a home in this county, and the exhibit of "garden truck" was extensive. One of the features of the vegetable exhibit was a group of twelve pumpkins, the combined weight of which was fourteen hundred pounds; the heaviest pumpkin weighing one hundred and sixty-three pounds. A seventy-two-pound melon was also shown. Yolo County puts into the market nearly all kinds of vegetables by the first of January; green peas and new potatoes in February, string beans in March, and luscious strawberries in April.

The fruit interests of Yolo County are very extensive. The leading fruit is the grape. Some of the finest soil and climate for the production of the raisin grape in the State is found near Woodland. The seedless Sultana has produced as high as fifteen tons to the acre, and the Muscatels frequently yield eight to twelve tons per acre. The raisins produced at this point stand very high in the markets of the world. Several thousand acres are devoted to this industry in Yolo County, and none have ever been found regretting their investments in this line of business. To this county is due the honor of producing the first raisins made in the State, and her annual output of that article is upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand boxes. The raisins exhibited were of uniformly fine quality. But raisin grapes are not the only fruit produced in this county; many fine varieties of table grapes are raised, as well as choice pears, apples, quinces, prunes, plums, figs, and other varieties of fruit. Many examples are given of the profits of raising fruit in Yolo County; for instance, a five-year old apricot orchard yields a profit of \$200 per acre; a prune orchard of one hundred and twenty-five trees, covering less than one acre, produced last year eleven thousand five hundred pounds of fruit, yielding a return of \$600; another prune orchard produced from \$500 to \$750 per acre last year; a prune tree in still another orchard yielded two hundred and twenty pounds of dried fruit, which sold for \$16 50, this means a return of \$1,000 an acre if the trees were twenty-four feet apart and all bore as well. All the fruits exhibited were of prime quality. Both fresh and dried fruits of nearly every description were shown in this exhibit.

It is in Yolo County that is situated the major portion of the famous "Winters fruit belt." This fruit belt, which extends a short distance into Solano County, comprises about ten thousand acres of foothill fruit and vegetable land, together with their intervening or lateral valleys, along the eastern base of the Coast Range west of Winters; also some forty thousand acres of deep alluvial lands along the margin of Putah Creek, extending far out into the Sacramento plains. Millions of pounds of fruit and vegetables, and thousands of tons of grain are annually shipped from this region. But the most important fact is that the first fruit shipped in the State comes from this belt. The first carload of peaches and apricots shipped east from California was sent from Winters. In 1886, the first California fruit which reached the East came from this point, and, in 1887, sixteen carloads were shipped from Winters to Chicago before a carload went from any other point. In 1888, the record was still better. In 1889, the first Muscat grapes shipped to San Francisco were sent from Winters, and the

same is true of 1888. The very earliest vegetables in the State, such as peas, beans, tomatoes, green corn, etc., all come from the Winters fruit belt two weeks ahead of other points in California, and hence command the highest market prices. The exhibit from this locality was excellent, considering the lateness of the season prevented a display of the early fruits.

Altogether Yolo is an excellent county to settle in, and the Yolo fruit grower, orchardist, farmer, or gardener is yet to be found who is dissatisfied with his lot.

MERCED COUNTY.

This county lies near the center of the San Joaquin Valley, and is bounded on the northwest by Stanislaus County, on the northeast by Mariposa, on the southeast by Fresno, and on the southwest by Monterey. It is about sixty miles long from east to west, and twenty-eight miles in width from north to south. It contains one million seventy-five thousand two hundred acres, the larger part of which is under cultivation.

The water system of Merced County is extensive. The San Joaquin River runs centrally through the county from south to north; the Merced flows westerly through the northeastern part of the county, and numberless smaller streams flow into the county from the east. These streams give an abundance of water for irrigation, and irrigating ditches to a considerable number have been constructed within the past two years. There is also an artesian vein running through this county that yields an excellent supply of water when tapped, as it has been lately by a number of wells.

The lands of the valley are a sandy loam underlaid with gravel, which occasionally rises into ridges, but it is nearly all suitable for cultivation. In other portions, notably on Dry Creek, the soil is light and reddish, but very deep, and produces good crops. The uplands north of the Merced River are sandy, and in part more gravelly than on the south, but they yield well.

Merced is essentially an agricultural county. Much of the land is held in large tracts, but there has lately been shown a disposition to subdivide it into smaller farms, and when this is done Merced will take a long stride forward.

The grains exhibited, including wheat, barley, rye, and Indian corn, were of excellent quality. In most places in the county wheat yields from twenty to thirty bushels to the acre. An excellent quality of flour made from Merced wheat was exhibited.

Vegetables of many kinds were shown and greatly admired, particularly the large pumpkins and melons. Some of the finest almonds seen were in this exhibit, which also contained a handsome display of chestnuts in the burr. One industry that is bound to be heard from in connection with this county is the growing of olives and the manufacture of olive oil. Olive branches, thickly hung with the handsome fruit, were shown, as well as several bottles of the oil, which was clear, of a beautiful color, and delightful to the taste.

Merced has never made much of a start in fruit growing until of late years, but excellent fruit can be raised in the county, and the people are now paying considerable attention to the industry. The Tokay grapes shown were large, firm, and richly colored, and it is said they grow abundantly. Many other varieties of grapes, table, wine, and raisin, were exhibited. But little progress has yet been made in raisin making, but the raisins shown were excellently cured and finely flavored. Some excellent

samples of wine and brandy were also displayed. Among the important industries of the county is hop growing. This product thrives well along the rivers and the hops are of first quality.

The famous buhach farm is situated in this county, and an enormous amount of this product is annually shipped to all parts of the country.

One of the most striking displays seen was the exhibit of blankets and woolen cloths from the Merced Woolen Mills. It is doubtful if California cloth or blankets of better texture were ever exhibited. The manufactures of these mills have a deservedly high reputation and extensive sale.

The exhibit made shows what high results may be expected from that county when the land is divided into small holdings, and the county more generally given up to fruit growing. Thousands of acres may be had in that county at most reasonable prices, and the poor man or man in moderate circumstances, whose ambition is to own a home and fireside and grow rich 'neath his own vine and fig tree, cannot do better than go to Merced County.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

The enterprising citizens of this princely county who had the care and control of the fine exhibit that was made, realizing the fact that less time, trouble, and expense were required to prepare an exhibit from this county than from counties further removed from the place of exhibition, generously refrained from entering the exhibit for a premium. While this spirit of magnanimity is to be commended, your committee regrets that a premium cannot be awarded to Sacramento County, for a remarkably handsome and complete exhibit was made that, under other circumstances, would have ranked very high among the counties competing. Although the committee is debarred from awarding a premium to this county, it would be an injustice not to briefly review the exhibit and the main features of the county.

Sacramento County is a central one in the Sacramento Valley, and is on the left bank of the Sacramento River, which is navigable for a considerable distance above the northern limits of the county. The area of the county is six hundred and forty thousand acres. There is no county in the State where fruit culture can be carried on more profitably or where crops are surer.

There are three principal qualities of land in this county: the bottom land, a deep, rich, alluvial soil; the second bottom or "bench" land, which is a deep, sandy loam, and the red, bedrock land of the plains. All these lands are adapted to fruit of some kind. The county is excellently watered by the Sacramento River on the west, and the American and Cosumnes, with their tributaries, on the north and east. These rivers provide an abundance of water for irrigation, but the necessity for irrigation has never been felt on the bottom lands, as every variety of fruit and vegetable has been raised for years in these regions without its aid. The red lands, owing to their shallowness, are not so desirable for tree culture, but small fruits, and notably table grapes, thrive on these lands, and are most profitable crops. The table grape land along the second bottom of the American River is not excelled in California, and immense returns have been made off the product from this region during the year. The table grapes exhibited from this locality were magnificent. Other fruits grow in great abundance throughout the county. The exhibit of small fruits from the Florin district was very fine. Oranges, lemons, pomegranates, olives, and per-

simmons, grow well in this county. The orange culture is on the increase, and the yield of the county is about two thousand boxes annually. The cultivation of the olive is also increasing in Sacramento County, and excellent olive oil has been manufactured here. It is safe to say that this will become one of the leading industries of the county. Strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, and cherries, are most profitable crops, and are largely cultivated. Sacramento peaches are widely celebrated for their excellence; they reach their highest development on the bottom lands. Apricots and plums are also profitable crops, while the pear is a leading fruit. A large number of varieties of the latter are grown, but the favorite is the Bartlett. This pear has been shipped all over the United States. It reaches its highest development on the bottom lands of the Sacramento River. Many instances are mentioned of profits of \$500 to \$1,000 per acre being made off this fruit. It is needless to say that all the fruits mentioned were exhibited in great profusion, both in the green and dried state, and were heartily admired for their large size, high coloring, and excellent flavor.

In the agricultural line wheat and barley are the leading products, and the samples exhibited are remarkably fine, but the same change is gradually taking place in this county that is being effected in other counties of this valley—the grain fields are giving way to orchards and vineyards. Hop-growing is one of the leading pursuits of the county, the low bottom lands being peculiarly adapted to this industry. This is said to be the only region known where a crop of from one to two thousand pounds per acre can be grown the first year the roots or sets are planted. It is a common occurrence to grow two and three thousand pounds per acre, and in some instances four thousand pounds have been grown on an acre. Alfalfa is a leading crop along the rivers, and the samples exhibited were of enormous growth.

Vegetables of every description are raised in this county in large quantities, many farms being devoted entirely to their culture. They grow amazingly, and the fine potatoes, beets, pumpkins, beans, and other vegetables exhibited showed the versatile character of the soil, as well as its fertility, in the best possible light.

Wonderful developments should be looked for in Sacramento County in the next few years. She has rich soil, an abundance of water, a mild and salubrious climate, and there are still many broad acres that can be procured at reasonable prices. In addition to these facts, the manufacturing industries of the county are varied and numerous, and constantly increasing in number and amount of capital. Large sums are paid by these manufactories for labor and raw material, which adds largely to the wealth of the county. The intending settler can find much to attract his attention and enlist his interest in this prosperous county.

YUBA AND SUTTER COUNTIES.

These counties adjoin each other, and made a joint exhibit, hence it is proper that they should be considered together. The exhibit, while an excellent one, was in the nature of a private display, and not being entered for a premium, your committee made no award to these counties. Still, as an exhibit of the products of these counties was made, it is but just that the counties be briefly described. They are situated in the Sacramento Valley, and together contain about eight hundred and fifty thousand acres. Of this area about one hundred and fifty thousand acres are in the foot-

hills of the Sierras, within the limits of Yuba County. The balance is level valley land, mostly of an alluvial nature.

These counties are well watered. The Sacramento runs down the west side of Sutter, the Feather River waters Yuba and the east side of Sutter, while the Honcut, Bear, and Yuba Rivers furnish an abundance of water at all seasons. Both these counties raise fruit in abundance. The red lands of Yuba are especially adapted to the grape and to citrus fruits, while the valley lands are as fertile as any in the State, and immense crops of both fruit and grain are annually produced on them.

The first farming in the upper Sacramento Valley was carried on at General Sutter's old "Hock Farm," which lies in Sutter County. The largest peach orchard in the State is also in this county. Fruit growing has taken a fresh start in these counties in the last four or five years, and it is rapidly becoming general, although immense crops of grain are annually harvested in both counties. Large quantities of vegetables are raised in the rich sediment lands of these counties.

Some of the bottom lands of Yuba County are well adapted to cotton growing, and some large samples of cotton exhibited was of excellent quality. This is an industry which is sure to prove profitable some day in California, and when such is the case Yuba County will be found in the first rank of cotton-producing regions.

The exhibit generally, though not as large as that of many other counties, was much admired. One of the most attractive portions of the exhibit was a collection of tropical plants, sixteen in number, grown in the open air at Sutter City. This collection contained such rare plants as indigo, ginger, Java, Mocha, and Havana coffee. Excellent fresh and dried fruits of nearly every variety were shown, and they were all of fine quality. The vegetables and grains were numerous, and much admired for their size and high development. Yuba County is rich in building material, and some excellent samples of red, blue, and gray building granite were shown.

The lands of Yuba and Sutter are mostly divided into small farms, orchards, and vineyards, and the counties are consequently inhabited by a prosperous, happy people. There are, however, large quantities of land in both counties that can still be secured at a reasonable figure.

This concludes a short description of the ten counties exhibiting, as well as a brief review of the exhibits. We would congratulate the citizens of these counties upon the continued and increasing prosperity of the several regions mentioned. Your committee is of the opinion that these county exhibits form one of the chief features of the fair, and that the bringing together of the products of the several counties is a source of much good to the counties exhibiting.

MRS. SOL. RUNYON, of Sacramento,
L. H. McINTOSH, of Butte,
J. T. BOGUE, of Yuba,
L. J. ROSE, of Los Angeles,
Committee.

P. S.—It is with regret that Sacramento County is not competing for a premium with her exhibit, as the taste displayed and the beautiful varied productions entitle her to a very high place in the foregoing list of awards.

L. J. ROSE.

NOTE.—It would be my desire, if I understood that this committee had such power, to place Sacramento among the very first of these exhibits. And I would recommend that a portion of each amount awarded be taken from each county receiving premium and given to Sacramento County's exhibit.

MRS. SOL. RUNYON.

S. F. "JOURNAL OF COMMERCE" EXHIBIT.

Although there were many worthy and elegant exhibits of products of home industry, yet none excelled the magnificent and extensive display made by the "Journal of Commerce." Counters, pyramids, tables, and shelves were artistically and attractively arranged, and the whole graced by a large sign: "S. F. Journal of Commerce Special Display." Visitors were politely shown about, and had the quality and uses of the various exhibits explained to them by the representatives of the "Journal," Messrs. W. H. Murray and W. C. Quinby.

The first display that met the eye of the visitor on entering the west end of the building was the exhibit of the California Cotton Mills, of Oakland. They made a very fine display of their goods, embracing textures of various description—toweling, tablecloths, duck, mummy cloth, canvas, and grain, bean, and ore sacks, cords, sail-sewing twine, hosiery yarn, sack twine and rope, wrapping twine, and sacks of superior quality were present, while cotton yarn of various colors adorned the stand. There were also exhibited two bales of cotton opened and displaying their snowy contents. The cotton is said by experts to be of superior quality, soft and easily worked. This cotton is used by the California Cotton Mills, and is grown in San Diego County, California. A plant laden with its very light clusters of snowy white cotton was exhibited, and an abundance of seed given away to visitors for sampling.

The Pacific Paste Company exhibited their productions in macaroni, vermicelli, lasagnette, and various other forms of their superior make of Italian paste. Lynde & Hough made a good showing of Dr. Fisherman's carbolized alkaline lotion, also cod liver oil, and particularly the new boneless codfish, a specialty with that firm, and is superior to any at present on the market. Raven's horse, cattle, and poultry food was exhibited. Geo. W. Coddington's waxed strings for sealing preserve cans and jars, self-melting and self-sealing, attracted a good deal of attention. The Pacific Saw Company's exhibit of pruning saws attracted the attention of numerous fruit growers. Alongside upon the wall hung a bird's-eye view of the Nicaragua Canal. There was also a model and photograph of J. D. Issie's cable railroad improved roadbed. Also desiccated cocoanut, manufactured by L. G. Sresovich & Co., made a good showing. Andrea Cavelli's metallic shoe pegs were also exhibited. An interesting map was to be seen upon the same table, representing the United States, the various States being made known by their leading products, either in metal or produce. It was a novelty which was much admired. The California Glue Company exhibited varieties of glue in a neat, tasty manner. On the same table was a display made by F. A. Lux & Co., manufacturers of crown brand compressed hops, Dykerhoff Portland cement, Little's sheep dip, and an exhibit of many prize medals; also, Little's dog soap was exhibited. The popular Golden Gate closets, manufactured by Joseph Budde, of San Francisco, made a handsome exhibit in the west end of the Pavilion. Adjacent to this was an elegant display of artotypes, beautiful and attractive in design, and of superb workmanship; the work of W. B. Tyler, San Francisco. Taber had also a display of large photographs, scenes in California. At

the foot of the stairway hung a large frame containing photographs of the scenery along the Spring Valley Water Company's pipe line. On a large center table could be seen a pyramid composed of small cans of Greenbank lye, and there was also on view a quantity of caustic soda and potash, manufactured by the same firm. This caustic soda and potash is highly recommended by the State Board of Horticulture, and is being extensively used by fruit growers on this coast. Calvert's carbolic sheep wash was also exhibited in quantities. The Carbon Paint Company, of San Francisco, had a display of richly labeled cans of paint, large and small, but of one quality, and that is the best. For roofs or bridges, either of wood or iron, or exposed metallic surfaces, no known paint can compare with it, as it never cracks, peels, nor blisters under any atmospheric changes, and it requires nearly a red heat to destroy its protective qualities. For this reason it is peculiarly adapted to smoke-stacks, stovepipes, railroad engines, fire-boxes, etc. It is absolutely proof against acids and corrosive effects of coal smoke.

The Pacific Coast Wood Working Company showed some fine specimens of wood-turning. These occupied quite a space on the extensive center table, and was represented as turned out in one minute; work that would take an ordinary mechanic twenty-four hours to perform. The Union Pressed Brick and Terra Cotta Company displayed a small pile of bricks made at their works in Vallejo. The way of making these bricks is quite complicated, and is superior to any process heretofore employed. The clay used is found in the vicinity of Vallejo. It goes through a process of grinding and compressing to form the brick. These bricks are said by visitors and experts to be the best made on this coast. At the end of the long central table stood a cottage, four by two and a half feet square, and five feet high. It was constructed of slate taken from the quarries of the California Slate Company, in El Dorado County. Experts pronounce the quality of this slate second to none, and generally better than any produced in the Eastern States or in Europe. The slate has a rich hue, a smooth surface, is of fine grain, and makes a handsome and durable roofing.

Heretofore slate where used in California has been regarded as a luxury and had to be for the most part imported from the East. Now, however, we are entering on a different era, and California slate, like California gold, wheat, wine, wool, and many other products, is not only used at home, but celebrated all the world over. The quarries of El Dorado County are now sending forth a quality which for beauty and durability is unrivaled, wherever it is seen. It has the call, and now we not only expect to see it become the universal roofing material, but look for a brisk export demand from the islands and countries bordering on the Pacific. Imports of eastern slate, previously of considerable volume, may be considered practically at an end from this time forth. The beautiful exhibit of the California Slate Company commanded the attention of thousands for its beauty alone. For durability and resistance to fire, there is nothing can approach slate as a roofing material, and by its use the cost of insurance is reduced to a minimum. It costs a little more than shingles, but is in reality incomparably cheaper, as it will last a hundred years in good condition. The company will furnish any sizes that may be required, with an average thickness of three eighths of an inch. The color is a rich blue black; the grain a fine one. It imparts a graceful and handsome appearance to any building. It can be used for mantels, sidewalks, and general building purposes; can be supplied sufficiently large and thick for billiard table tops. It admits of a splendid polish.

Manufactured bags and raw jute from the San Quentin Jute Mills made

an interesting display. On the table adjoining this were some specimens of sacks and twine manufactured at the same mills. Passing this, we saw a pleasing display, in pyramidal form, of Gold Seal champagne and Private Cuvee, manufactured by A. Fink's widow, of San Francisco. The bottles, with their gold and silver heads, and their delicious contents, received merited admiration at the sight. A pyramid of Newman's improved boxed demijohns, manufactured by the San Francisco and Pacific Glass Works, and some fruit jars and other glassware were exhibited. The California Consolidated Food Company displayed consolidated soups and evaporated vegetables, warranted to keep in any climate, and composed of only the very best and purest materials. Sacks of nitrogenous superphosphate fertilizers stood at the end of the table, which looked much like ground chocolate. These fertilizers are manufactured by the Mexican Phosphate and Sulphur Company, from genuine imported guano or phosphates.

Large rolls of paper, manufactured by the Pacific Roll Paper Company, San Francisco, stood on the end of the table, along with a small and novel paper and ink stand. Above this table hung an immense photograph of the City of San Francisco and harbor, the work of Taber. Last, but not least of this section of the display, came a fine exhibit of wine. The California Wine Growers' Union, the California Wine Company, and the Fresno Vineyard had equally fine displays—brandies, sauternes, clarets, port, sherry, tokay, burger, angelica, etc. This display was superintended by J. A. Lagarde, who gracefully dispensed a fine quality of port wine to his visitors. The whole display was indeed worthy of much praise.

The second part of the "Journal's" display occupied a section in the Mechanics' Department. There was on exhibition Zimmerman's Fruit Evaporator, which attracted much attention from fruit growers. For its superior qualities, it has taken precedence over anything of the kind in the market. It stands ten feet high, and is made mainly of zinc. Mr. James Linforth, of San Francisco, was the exhibitor. He also exhibited the Fruit Queen, a portable fruit drier, which can be placed on a common stove when used. Also, farm and church bells, which were used by the Superintendents in the different departments to call their employés to the Fair, and in warning the visitors when to go home. Messrs. French & Linforth effected a fine display of their "Original Gandy" cotton duck belting. The belting was exhibited in large rolls, of all sizes, and some as long as three hundred and twenty and three hundred and sixty feet, all one continuous piece. This belting has no honeycomb stitching; runs straight, and does not slip or harden, and is not affected by atmospheric changes. In the same booth with the belting was exhibited, by the same agents, the everlasting steel whiffletrees. These whiffletrees are something entirely new in construction; the body being steel pipe, tapering toward the ends, and trimmed with malleable iron of the very best grade. No decaying or breaking; they will have to wear out. The California improved wine and cider press was exhibited. By a new arrangement, and the absence of all complicated mechanism, this press becomes one of the most powerful machines. It has a double pressure, and possesses great advantages in rapidity of operation. Toulouse & Delorieux are the manufacturers. An immense Blymyer bell, manufactured by the Cincinnati Bell Foundry Company, was on exhibition, and frequently its deep and rich tones could be heard resounding through the Pavilion.

In the Art Gallery was a fine display of scenic photography by Taber, of San Francisco. The name of Taber is known all over the world, as his photographs are acknowledged to be second to none.

CALIFORNIA COTTON.

California has a large extent of river bottom lands, which it would be a great gain to the State to be able to utilize for cotton growing. Cotton can be grown in the State, and profitably, too. It has been raised to some extent in San Diego, and in the lower San Joaquin Valley, and it is proven that it can be grown at a profit. Of course cotton forms the basis of one of the greatest industries of the world, and if California could contribute to a small extent to help to make up her quota, it would add largely to both our agricultural and manufacturing resources. The cotton industry is in a flourishing state, the California Cotton Mills having been a success from the start, albeit they have to obtain most of their material from Texas. What it would be if they could obtain it in the State and at a reasonable figure may be dimly conjectured by the success already achieved. Every year the local industry has had to boast of a record surpassing its predecessor. Duck, twine, battens, crashes, bagging, toweling, and cotton rope are made. The raw material can be raised in this State at a profit of from 4 to 6 cents per pound. It can be grown to greater advantage in Tulare and Kern Counties than in Texas, where we now get our supply. Cotton raised on one or two thousand-acre lots would be a very profitable industry in the State. The planter is not troubled by inclement weather or rains at time of picking, etc. We have many advantages over other States in this regard. We should utilize them. The manufacturing consumption now can make use of ten thousand bales of five hundred pounds each. The future would increase this in a very great degree. The consumption of the United States is a couple of million bales annually. This would give on the basis of population about sixty thousand bales to the Pacific Coast, to say nothing of export. So that there is room for a great cotton industry amongst us.

Much plaint has been made of late of hard times, and all must acknowledge that it is not without cause. For one reason or another purchases were not as freely made during the fall, or the spring, for the matter of that, as they were in 1888, though this was expected to be the banner year, and a banner year it has been in crops. Nevertheless the progress of the city is steady and unrelenting. The records of building progress tell the tale most eloquently. During September the new buildings contracted for were valued at a million and a quarter, while the echo of improvements is heard on every hand. For nine months of the year ten thousand and thirty-eight buildings, valued at \$6,552,005, have been contracted for. This is one third in number over 1888 for the same time, while the value is over 37 per cent in excess. And it is the largest building year since 1882. The sales of real estate, too, show an increase of about equal number and value. All this shows that this peninsula is fast settling up, and that San Francisco is making great strides towards being the queen of the western cities. The rate of building indicates an increase of about twelve thousand in population since the beginning of the year.

Our imports for eight months of the year have been \$36,269,543, against \$34,763,295 for the same time in 1888, and \$28,737,467 in 1887. Our exports by sea for the same period have been \$25,360,000 in round numbers, as against \$22,900,000 for the same period in 1888, while our exports for the past few months have been lessened by the lower prices of wheat.

The increase in our imports, principally in the raw material used for manufacture, indicates a healthy, natural advance in the same time, though certain lines have been dull, as they have been in merchandise. There never was a time when there were so many projects for improvement in San Francisco as there are to-day, and when the depression caused by the

unusual investments in real estate shall have passed away, we look for a season of unbounded prosperity.

THE AMERICAN COTTON YIELD.

The cotton product of the United States for the present year is given by the New York Cotton Exchange as six million nine hundred and thirty-eight thousand two hundred and ninety bales. It accounts for the product in the following way:

	Bales.
Port receipts	5,550,345
Overland to mills	938,700
Southern consumption	449,245
Crop of 1888-89	6,938,290

This total compares with previous crop years for the past decade:

	Home Consumption—Bales.	Total Crop—Bales.
1879-80	1,795,334	5,761,252
1880-81	1,938,937	6,605,750
1881-82	1,964,535	5,456,048
1882-83	2,073,096	6,949,756
1883-84	1,876,683	5,913,200
1884-85	1,753,125	5,706,165
1885-86	2,162,544	6,575,691
1886-87	2,111,532	6,505,886
1887-88	2,315,099	7,046,833
1888-89	2,314,091	6,938,290

The sources of the export demand for the past year were as follows:

	Bales.
Great Britain	2,816,666
France	414,718
Continent and channel	1,472,457
Mexico	38,524
Total exports, 1888-89	4,742,365

The totals compare as follows: 1888-89, three billion six hundred and twenty-eight million three hundred and thirty thousand one hundred and thirty pounds; 1887-88, three billion four hundred and thirty-eight million eight hundred and fifty-four thousand five hundred and four pounds. Increase for 1888-89, one hundred and eighty-nine million four hundred and seventy-five thousand six hundred and twenty-six pounds.

MEXICAN PHOSPHATE AND SULPHUR CO.'S EXHIBIT.

This company, through its agents, H. M. Newhall & Co., of Nos. 309 and 311 Sansome Street, San Francisco, made a small but very neat exhibit of their nitrogenous superphosphate fertilizers, manufactured by them from genuine imported guano or phosphates.

The company manufactures three established grades of fertilizers, as follows:

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.	Brand A for	Brand B for	Brand C for
	Sugar Cane, Sugar Beets, etc.—Per cent.	Grain, Lawns, Gardens, etc.—Per cent.	Fruits, Vineyards, etc.—Per cent.
Phosphoric acid.....	10 to 11	15	12
Potash.....	9 to 10	2	5 to 6
Ammonia.....	3 to 4	2	3 to 4

At the State Fair of 1888 they made a similar exhibit of these fertilizers. The judges were unable to make a report or declare an award, but passed the samples over to Mr. W. Walter Greer, an intelligent and practical farmer, with the request that he should test the fertilizers and report results to the State Board of Agriculture. Mr. Greer did as requested, and in his report to the Board speaks in very flattering terms regarding these fertilizers. The full report is too long for publication, and we, therefore, only give the "conclusions" reached, which are as follows:

I consider these fertilizers are as represented by the manufacturers, and in a general way can be profitably employed upon poor soils, or upon soils deficient in the chemical elements they contain, and under the printed directions for using as furnished by the company.

Mr. Greer is Past Master of the Sacramento City Grange, No. 2; also Assistant Steward, California State Grange Patrons of Husbandry, Secretary Sacramento County Pomona Grange, No. 2, and has been the chief Entry Clerk for the California State Agricultural Society for the years 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1889. In speaking with a gentleman who has used these fertilizers extensively, he said:

I consider it the best fertilizer in the world; and is so indorsed by the oldest authorities in Europe, to which country the company have already shipped over \$500,000 worth, and the demand is largely increasing. It is the cheapest and most complete fertilizer for trees, vines, grains, grasses, sugar cane, sugar beets, vegetables, berries, fruits, gardens, parks, lawns, etc. Its value consists in the large percentage it contains of phosphoric acid, the chief element of all plant food, in combination with the necessary quantities of potash and ammonia, and the ease and cheapness with which it can be applied. It is not offensive either to touch or smell, and once tried will give entire satisfaction. Ordinary farm crops require from two hundred and fifty to three hundred pounds per acre; trees and vines from one to five pounds each. In a test made barley crop yielded fifty-one bushels where fertilized, against twenty-two bushels per acre not fertilized. It is a genuine article, certain to increase the yield and improve its quality, while improving the land and making the farm better each year.

In conclusion, we wish to state that in view of the report of Mr. Greer, this year's committee recommended a grand silver medal for these fertilizers.

PREMIUM WINES.

The Wine Growers' Union, of 116 Battery Street, San Francisco, made a fine display of their already noted wines. They received six first premiums, upon the following brands:

Best white wine, one year old, Sauterne. The brand of Sauterne was such a superior article that a special silver medal was awarded it.

Best claret wine, three years old and over, first premium.

Best claret wine, one year old, first premium.

Best California port, two years old, first premium.

Best California sherry, one year old, first premium.

The Fresno Vineyard Company, of Fresno, California, which is connected

with the Wine Growers' Union, received for the best white wine, two years old and over, Burger, first premium.

That the California Wine Growers' Union should have received so many prizes was a great surprise to the other exhibitors; but that they were all fairly earned no one can doubt after testing the wines turned out by this concern. While we have many wine producers, mixers, and manufacturers, whose special brands are well and widely known, still it has been left for the California Wine Growers' Union to demonstrate the truthfulness of that old saying, "there is always room at the top of the ladder." It is only some two months ago that this concern began doing business. They saw an opening and embraced it. It is really an association of vineyardists doing business under an able and honest management—the Fresno Vineyard Company, of Fresno, the Pacific Wine Company, of San José, the Marguerita Vineyard Company, of Fresno, the St. George's Vineyards, of Santa Clara, Martha Vineyards and Cresta Blanca, of Livermore, and others are members of the association, the object of which is:

To provide for the sale and shipment of pure wines.

To bring sellers and buyers into closer communication.

To extend the scope of sale and consumption of California wines.

To raise the standard of quality and values.

To arrange for adequate commercial connections in the markets of the world.

To make advances to wine producers.

To do all things which may be incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

The producing capacity of the association is not less than three million gallons per year. The President is Mr. Wm. Farrington. The manager is Mr. J. Ch. De St. Hubert, who may be seen at any time at the salesrooms, No. 116 Battery Street, where samples of the various brands await whoever may wish to supply himself with a stock of pure, delicious, and unadulterated California wines and brandies.

The State Fair exhibit was under the personal supervision of Mr. J. A. Lagarde, who showed good taste in arranging the same.

After the premiums had been awarded everybody at the Fair wanted to taste the premium wines, and Mr. Lagarde did his best to gratify the multitude.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1889.

RACE No. 1—TROTTING.

The Occident Stake. For foals of 1886. Entries close January 1, 1887. One hundred dollars entrance—ten dollars nomination, fifteen dollars payable January 1, 1888, twenty-five dollars payable January 1, 1889, fifty dollars payable thirty days before race. The Occident Gold Cup, of the value of four hundred dollars, to be added by the society. First colt, cup and six tenths stakes; second colt, three tenths stakes; third colt, one tenth stakes. Mile heats, three in five, to harness. Payments were made as follows: Nineteen at ten dollars, eleven at twenty-five dollars, nine at fifty dollars, and one at one hundred dollars; total, one thousand and fifteen dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Sunol, b. f., by Electioneer; dam, Cecil, by General Benton.....	Palo Alto Stock Farm.....	Menlo Park.

SUMMARY.

Sunol (Marvin) W. O.
Time—2:16½.

RACE No. 2—TROTTING.

2:23 Class. Purse, one thousand two hundred dollars. Mile heats, three in five. Payments were made as follows: Eight at one hundred and twenty dollars; total, nine hundred and sixty dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Thapsin, blk. g., by Berlin; dam, Lady Hubbard, by Hubbard	W. F. Smith	Sacramento.
Senator, b. s., by Echo; dam, Jones mare	Marcus Daly	Butte, M. T.
Victor, br. s., by Echo; dam, by Woodburn	G. A. Doherty	Crescent Mills.
Homestake, b. g., by Gibraltar; dam, Kate, by Volunteer	Pleasanton Stock Farm Company	Pleasanton.

SUMMARY.

Thapsin (Smith) 1 1 1
 Senator (Quintin) 3 2 2
 Victor (Doherty) 2 3 3
 Homestake (Miller) dis.

Time—2:24½; 2:22½; 2:22.

RACE No. 3—PACING.

2:30 Class. Purse, six hundred dollars. Mile heats, three in five. Payments were made as follows: Seven at sixty dollars; total, four hundred and twenty dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Edwin C, b. g., by Elector; dam, Lady Coonie, by Venture	T. H. Giffen	San Francisco.
Longworth, b. s., by Sidney; dam, Gray Dale.	A. C. Dietz	Oakland.
Princess Alice, blk. m., by Dexter Prince; dam, Mollie, by McClelland.	John Patterson	Linden.
Ned Winslow, blk. g., by Tom Benton; dam, Brown Jennie, by Dave Hill, Jr.	J. L. McCord	Sacramento.
Belle Button, br. m., by Alex. Button; dam, by Dietz's St. Clair	G. W. Woodard	Yolo.
Frank, ch. g., by Nutwood; sire of dam unknown.	B. C. Holly	Vallejo.

SUMMARY.

Edwin C (Hickok)	5	6	1	1	1
Longworth (Goldsmith)	6	1	2	2	3
Ned Winslow (McCord)	1	2	3	4	4
Frank (B. C. Holly)	4	4	4	6	2
Belle Button (Woodard)	2	5	6	3	5
Princess Alice (Kenier)	3	3	5	5	dr.

Time—2:18; 2:19 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:18 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:20 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:19 $\frac{1}{2}$.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1889.

RACE No. 4—RUNNING.

The Introduction Stake. For two-year olds, of fifty dollars each, h. f., or only fifteen dollars if declared on or before September first, with three hundred and fifty dollars added; of which one hundred dollars to second; third to save stake. Winner of any two-year old event this year of the value of one thousand dollars to carry five pounds extra. Beaten maidens allowed five pounds. Three quarters of a mile. Payments were made as follows: One at fifteen dollars, nine at twenty-five dollars, and five at fifty dollars; total, four hundred and ninety dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Flambeau, ch. c., by Wildidle; dam, imp. Flirt, by The Hermit	Palo Alto Stock Farm	Menlo Park.
Racine, b. c., by Bishop; dam, imp. Fairy Rose, by Kisber	Palo Alto Stock Farm	Menlo Park.
Pliny, b. g., by Flood; dam, Precious, by Lever.	Kelly & Samuels	San Francisco.
Kiro, ch. c., by Joe Hooker; dam, by Foster	W. M. Murry	Sacramento.
Hubert Earl, ch. c., by John A; dam, Lottie J, by Wildidle.	J. W. Donathan	San José.

SUMMARY.

Racine (Morton), 123 lbs.	1
Flambeau (Scotfield), 118 lbs.	2
Hubert Earl (Narvaez), 118 lbs.	3
Kiro (Hennessey), 113 lbs.	0
Pliny (Cook), 118 lbs.	0

Time—1:15 $\frac{3}{4}$.

RACE No. 5—RUNNING.

The California Breeders' Stake. A sweepstake for three-year olds (foals of 1886). One hundred dollars each, h. f., or only ten dollars if declared January first, fifteen dollars May first, or twenty-five dollars August 1, 1889; declarations void unless accompanied by the money; with six hundred dollars added, of which one hundred and fifty dollars to second, one hundred dollars to third. Winner of any stake race in 1889 of the value of one thousand dollars to carry five pounds; of two or more, ten pounds extra. Maidens allowed five pounds. One mile and a quarter. Closed in 1888 with twenty-nine nominations. Payments were made as follows: Seven at ten dollars, nine at twenty-five dollars, eight at fifty dollars, and four at one hundred dollars; total, one thousand and ninety-five dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
G W, b. g., by Kyrle Daly; dam, by Thad Stevens	G. W. Trahern	Stockton.
Louis P, ch. c., by Joe Hooker; dam, Lizzie P, by Leinster	W. L. Pritchard	Sacramento.
Picnic, br. f., by imp. Mr. Pickwick; dam, imp. Countess, by Theobald	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Wild Oats, b. c., by Wildidle; dam, Mary Givens, by Owen Dale.....	W. L. Appleby	Santa Clara.

SUMMARY.

Picnic (O'Neil), 115 lbs.	1
Louis P (Hennessey), 118 lbs.	2
Wild Oats (Hitchcock), 118 lbs.	3
G W (D. Dennison), 118 lbs.	0

Time—2:10½.

RACE No. 6—RUNNING.

The Swift Handicap. For all ages. Of fifty dollars each, h. f.; fifteen dollars declaration; with four hundred dollars added; second to receive one hundred dollars, and third fifty dollars, from the stakes. One mile and an eighth. Payments were made as follows: Thirteen at fifteen dollars, six at twenty-five dollars, and eleven at fifty dollars; total, eight hundred and ninety-five dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Peel, b. c., by Monday; dam, Precious, by Lever	Palo Alto Stock Farm.	Menlo Park.
Hello, ch. g., by Shannon; dam, Marshra, by Planet.....	A. Harrison	Stockton.
Welcome, br. m., by Warwick; dam, Aeolia, by Australian	Kelly & Samuels	San Francisco.
Songstress, b. f., by Luke Blackburn; dam, Malibran, by Cathedral	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Lurline, ch. f., by Longfield; dam, Katy Pease, by Planet	Matt Storn	Sacramento.
Fanny F, b. m., by Wildidle; dam, Sally Hart	Matt Storn	Sacramento.
Abi, br. f., by Red Boy; dam, Abi, by Woodburn	H. I. Thornton	San Francisco.
Lorimer, br. g., by Falsetto; dam, Simplicity, by imp. Eclipse	H. I. Thornton	San Francisco.
Nabeau, b. g., by Nathan Coombs; dam, Beauty, by imp. Hercules	Wm. Boots	Milpitas.
Alfarata, br. f., by Wildidle; dam, by Monday	W. L. Appleby	Santa Clara.
Tycoon, ch. g., by Reveille; dam, Margery, by Error.....	B. P. Hill	Lakeside.

SUMMARY.

Peel (Morton), 125 lbs.	1
Lurline (Williams), 95 lbs.	2
Hello (Dennison), 115 lbs.	3
Fanny F (Cooper), 100 lbs.	0
Songstress (Narvaez), 95 lbs.	0
Abi (Hennessey), 110 lbs.	0
Lorimer (Keyes), 110 lbs.	0
Nabeau (Madden), 95 lbs.	0
Tycoon (Hitchcock), 115 lbs.	0
Alfarata (Murphy), 98 lbs.	0
Welcome (Cook), 115 lbs.	0

Time—1:55.

RACE NO. 7—RUNNING.

Selling purse, three hundred dollars; of which fifty dollars to second; for all ages. Horses entered to be sold for one thousand five hundred dollars to carry rule weights; two pounds allowed for each one hundred dollars less, down to one thousand dollars; then one pound for each one hundred dollars less, down to five hundred dollars. Horses entered not to be sold to carry five pounds extra. Mile heats.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Birdcatcher, br. h. (9), by Specter; dam, Pet, by Partisan	J. E. Fallon	Hollister.
Duke Spencer, b. c. (3), by Duke of Norfolk; dam, Lou Spencer, by Norfolk	H. H. Hobbs	San Francisco.
Forester, ch. g. (4), by Joe Hooker; dam, Mattie C, by Specter	Matt. Storn	Sacramento.
Dave Douglas, b. h. (aged), by Leinster; dam, Lillie Simpson, by Newry	G. W. Trabern	Stockton.
Mikado, ch. g. (5), by Shiloh; dam, Margery, by Error	B. P. Hill	Lakeside.

SUMMARY.

Mikado (Hitchcock), 122 lbs.	1	1
Dave Douglas (Dennison), 115 lbs.	2	2
Duke Spencer (Narvaez), 97 lbs.	4	3
Birdcatcher (Blair), 105 lbs.	3	5
Forester (Williams), 103 lbs.	5	4

Time—1:44½; 1:44.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1889.

RACE NO. 8—TROTTING.

Two-year Old Stake. Entrance, fifty dollars; of which ten dollars must accompany nominations; fifteen dollars payable July first, and remaining twenty-five dollars payable August 10, 1889; three hundred dollars added by the Society. Closed March fifteenth, with fourteen nominations. Mile heats. Payments were made as follows: five at ten dollars, five at twenty-five dollars, and four at fifty dollars; total, three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Pedlar, b. c., by Electioneer; dam, Penelope, by Mohawk Chief	Palo Alto Stock Farm.	Menlo Park.
Lorena, br. or blk. f., by Jim Mulvenna; dam, Elmorene, by Elmo	B. E. Harris	San Francisco.
Fleet, b. f., by Sidney; dam, Flight, by Bucaneer	G. Valensin	Pleasanton.
Regal Wilkes, b. c., by Guy Wilkes; dam, Margaret, by Sultan	Wm. Corbett	San Mateo.

SUMMARY.

Lorena (Shaner).....	3	1	1
Regal Wilkes (Goldsmith).....	2	2	2
Fleet (Dustin).....	1	3	dis.
Pedlar (Marvin).....			dis.

Time—2:28½; 2:30¼; 2:31½.

RACE No. 9—TROTTING.

2:21 Class. The Pacific Stallion Stakes. A sweepstake for trotting stallions, of two hundred and fifty dollars each, of which one hundred dollars must accompany nominations, one hundred and fifty dollars payable September first; two hundred and fifty dollars added for each starter up to four, or one thousand dollars for four or more starters. Stakes divided, four sevenths, two sevenths, one seventh; added money divided, fifty. twenty-five, fifteen, and ten per cent. If but two starters, stakes and added money divided, five sevenths and two sevenths. A stallion making a walk-over gets all stakes, but no added money. Mile heats, three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Ross S, b. s., by Nutwood; dam, by State of Maine	Worth Ober .....	..... Sacramento.
Bay Rose, br. s., by Sultan; dam, by The Moor Direct, blk. s., by Director; dam, Echora, by Jack Hawkins	O. A. Hickok .....	..... San Francisco.
	Pleasanton St'k Farm .....	..... Pleasanton.

SUMMARY.

Direct (McDowell)	1	1	1
Bay Rose (Hickok and Dustin).....	2	2	2
Ross S (Ober)	3	3	3

Time—2:29¾; 2:23½; 2:20.

RACE No. 10—PACING.

Purse, five hundred dollars. Three-year old class. Not filled.

RACE No. 11—TROTTING.

2:30 Class. Purse, one thousand dollars. Mile heats, three in five. Payments were made as follows: Fourteen, at one hundred dollars; total, one thousand four hundred dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Atto Rex, b. s., by Attorney; dam, Roxie	E. B. Gifford .....	..... San Diego.
Margaret S, b. m., by Director; dam, May Day, by C. M. Clay, Jr.	Pleasanton St'k Farm .....	..... Pleasanton.
Rabe, ch. g., by Strader; dam, Little Rose, by American Star	Geo. S. Nixon .....	..... Winnemucca.
Lord Byron, b. s., by Gen. Benton; dam, by Wissahicken	Marcus Daly .....	..... Butte, Montana.
Alfred G, b. s., by Anteeo; dam, Rosa B, by Speculation	Geo. E. Guerne .....	..... Santa Rosa.
Pink, ch. m., by Inca; dam, by Echo	Holly & Co. ....	..... Vallejo.

SUMMARY.

Lord Byron (Quintin)	2	1	4	1	1
Margaret S (McDowell)	1	4	1	2	4
Atto Rex (Bayliss)	5	2	2	3	2
Alfred G (Dustin)	3	3	3	4	3
Pink (Holly)	4	5	5	5	5
Rabe (D. Dennison)	6	6	6	dis.	

Time—2:19 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:18; 2:19 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:19 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:18.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1889.

RACE NO. 12—RUNNING.

The Daisy D Stake. For all ages; of fifty dollars each, h. f., or only fifteen dollars if declared on or before September first; with three hundred and fifty dollars added; of which one hundred dollars to second; third to save stake. Non-winners that have started this year, allowed five pounds. Maidens, if three years old, allowed five pounds; if four or more, seven pounds. Three quarters of a mile. Payments were made as follows: Two at fifteen dollars, nine at twenty-five dollars, and nine at fifty dollars; total, seven hundred and five dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Hello, ch. g. (6), by Shannon; dam, Marshra, by Planet	A. Harrison	Stockton.
Daisy D, b. m. (aged), by Wheatley; dam, Black Maria, by Belmont	R. B. Cockrell	Santa Rosa.
Susie S, b. m. (5), by Ironwood; dam, Jennie Mac	Kelly & Samuels	San Francisco.
Peregrine, ch. s. (4), by Joe Hooker or Jumbo; dam, Irene Harding	W. M. Murry	Sacramento.
Bessie Shannon, b. f. (3), by Shannon; dam, Betty Bishop, by imp. Buckden	R. T. McCarty	Copperopolis.
Glen Ellen, ch. f. (3), by Kyrle Daly; dam, Mistake, by Wildidle	Matt. Storn	Sacramento.
Abi, b. m. (5), by Red Boy; dam, Abi, by Woodburn	H. I. Thornton	San Francisco.
Retta B, ch. f. (2), by Joe Hooker; dam, Kate Carson, by Joe Daniels	G. W. Trahern	Stockton.
White Cloud, b. p. g. (7), by Woodbury; dam, Coley	W. L. Appleby	Santa Clara.

SUMMARY.

Daisy D (Hennessey), 119 lbs.	1
Hello (D. Dennison), 122 lbs.	2
Abi (Casey), 115 lbs.	3
Glen Ellen (Narvaez), 108 lbs.	0
White Cloud (Hitchcock), 122 lbs.	0
Susie S (Cook), 119 lbs.	0
Peregrine (Morton), 117 lbs.	0
Bessie Shannon (Murphy), 113 lbs.	0
Retta B (C. Dennison), 88 lbs.	0

Time—1:15.

RACE NO. 13—RUNNING.

The Capital City Stake. A handicap for three-year olds; of one hundred dollars each, h. f.; twenty dollars declaration; with four hundred dollars added; second horse, one hundred dollars. One mile and a sixteenth. Payments were made as follows: Seven at twenty dollars, two at fifty dollars, and four at one hundred dollars; total, six hundred and forty dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Louis P, ch. c., by Joe Hooker; dam, Lizzie P, by Leinster	Thos. H. Boyle	Sacramento.
Lurline, ch. f., by Longfield; dam, Katy Pease, by Planet	Matt. Storn	Sacramento.
Alfarata, b. f., by Wildidle; dam, by Monday ..	W. L. Appleby	Santa Clara.
Songstress, b. f., by Luke Blackburn; dam, Malibran, by Cathedral	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.

SUMMARY.

Lurline (Morton), 112 lbs.	1
Louis P (Hennessey), 118 lbs.	2
Songstress (Narvaez), 100 lbs.	3
Alfarata (Hitchcock), 107 lbs.	0

Time—1:49½.

RACE NO. 14—RUNNING.

The Sunny Slope Stake. For two-year old fillies; of twenty-five dollars each; fifteen dollars forfeit, or only ten dollars if declared on or before September first; with three hundred dollars added; of which fifty dollars to second; third to save stake. Maidens allowed five pounds. Five eighths of a mile. Payments were made as follows: Six at fifteen dollars, four at twenty-five dollars, and one at ten dollars; total, two hundred dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Raindrop, b. f., by Wildidle; dam, imp. Tear-drop, by Scottish Chief	Palo Alto Stock Farm.	Menlo Park.
Marigold, ch. f., by Milner; dam, Katy Pease, by Planet	J. B. Chase	San Francisco.
Jessie C, b. f., by Bishop; dam, Jennie C, by Norfolk	A. G. Tod	Sacramento.
Eda, b. f., by Powhattan; dam, Haidee, by King Alfonso	G. W. Trahern	Stockton.

SUMMARY.

Jessie C (Narvaez), 110 lbs.	1
Marigold (Williams), 110 lbs.	2
Raindrop (Morton), 110 lbs.	3
Eda (Hennessey), 115 lbs.	0

Time—1:02.

RACE No. 15—RUNNING.

The Prize Stakes. For all ages. Of one hundred dollars each, half forfeit, or only twenty-five dollars if declared on or before September first; with five hundred dollars added. One hundred dollars to second; fifty dollars to third. Three-year olds that have started and not won allowed seven pounds; four-year olds and over, ten pounds. One mile and a quarter. Payments were made as follows: Three at twenty-five dollars, nine at fifty dollars, and three at one hundred dollars; total, eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Peel, b. h. (4), by Monday; dam, Precious, by Lever.....	Palo Alto Stock Farm.....	Menlo Park.
Ed McGinniss, b. h. (4), by Warwick; dam, Æolia, by imp. Australian.....	Kelly & Samuels.....	San Francisco.
Mikado, ch. g. (5), by Shiloh; dam, Margery, by Error.....	B. P. Hill.....	Lakeside.

SUMMARY.

Peel (Morton), 122 lbs.....	1
Ed McGinniss (Cook), 122 lbs.....	2
Mikado (Hitchcock), 122 lbs.....	3

Time—2:08 $\frac{1}{4}$.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1889.

RACE No. 16—TROTTING.

Three-year Old Stake. One hundred dollars entrance, of which twenty-five dollars must accompany nomination; twenty-five dollars payable July first; remaining fifty dollars payable August 10, 1889; four hundred dollars added. Closed March fifteenth with eight nominations. Payments were made as follows: Three at twenty-five dollars, one at fifty dollars, and four at one hundred dollars; total, five hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Sunol, b. f., by Electioneer; dam, Waxana, by Gen. Benton.....	Palo Alto Stock Farm.....	Menlo Park.
Margaret S, b. f., by Director; dam, May Day, by C. M. Clay, Jr.	Pleasanton St'k Farm.....	Pleasanton.

SUMMARY.

Sunol (Marvin).....	1	1	1
Margaret S (McDowell).....	2	2	2

Time—2:20 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:21 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:18.

RACE No. 17—TROTTING.

2:20 Class. Purse, twelve hundred dollars. Payments were made as follows: Six, at one hundred and twenty dollars each; total, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Franklin, blk. g., by General Reno; sire of dam unknown.....	C. A. Davis & Co.....	San José.
Victor, br. s., by Echo; dam, by Woodburn.....	G. A. Doherty.....	Crescent Mills.
Don Tomas, blk. g., by Del Sur; dam, Vashti, by Mamb. Patchen.....	E. B. Gifford.....	San Diego.
Jim L, ch. s., by Dan Voorhies; dam, Grace.....	J. A. Linscott.....	Watsonville.
Valentine, b. g., by Ferrall Clay; dam, Queen.....	B. C. Holly.....	Vallejo.

SUMMARY.

Franklin (Donathan)	1	3	1	1
Victor (Doherty).....	3	1	2	2
Don Tomas (Bayliss).....	5	2	3	3
Valentine (Holly).....	2	4	dis.	
Jim L (Rodriguez).....	4	5	dis.	

Time—2:24 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:24 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:21 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:21 $\frac{1}{2}$.

RACE No. 18—TROTTING.

3:00 Class. Purse, one thousand dollars. Payments were made as follows: Nine, at one hundred dollars each; total, nine hundred dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Wanda, b. m., by Eros; dam, s. t. b., by Elmo..	La Siesta Ranch	Menlo Park.
Alloretta, ch. m., by Altoona; dam, Nellie ..	J. Cochran	San Luis Obispo.
Homestake, b. g., by Gibraltar; dam, Kate, by Volunteer	Pleasanton St'k Farm	Pleasanton.
Mary Lou, ch. m., by Tom Benton; dam, Brown Jennie, by Dave Hill, Jr.	J. L. McCord	Sacramento.
Hazel Wilkes, ch. m., by Guy Wilkes; dam, Blanche, by Arthurton	San Mateo St'k Farm	San Mateo.
San Diego, b. g., by Victor; dam, thoroughbred ..	B. C. Holly	Vallejo.

SUMMARY.

Hazel Wilkes (Goldsmith).....	1	1	1
Wanda (Marvin).....	2	2	5
Mary Lou (McCord).....	5	4	2
Alloretta (Donathan)	3	5	3
San Diego (Holly).....	4	3	4
Homestake (McDowell).....		dis.	

Time—2:22 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:22 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:24 $\frac{1}{2}$.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1889.

RACE No. 19—RUNNING.

The California Autumn Stake. A sweepstakes for two-year olds (foals of 1887); fifty dollars each, h. f., or only ten dollars if declared on or before January first; or fifteen dollars by May 1, 1889. Declarations void unless accompanied by the money; with five hundred dollars added; of which one hundred dollars to second; third to save stake. Winners of any stake race to carry three pounds; of two or more, five pounds extra. Maidens allowed five pounds. Three quarters of a mile. Closed in 1888 with thirty-seven nominations. Payments were made as follows: One at ten dollars, two at fifteen dollars, twenty-nine at twenty-five dollars, and three at fifty dollars; total, nine hundred and fifteen dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Flambeau, ch. c., by Wildidle; dam, imp. Flirt, by The Hermit	Palo Alto Stock Farm.	Menlo Park.
Racine, b. c., by Bishop; dam, imp. Fairy Rose, by Kisher	Palo Alto Stock Farm	Menlo Park.
Fellowcharm, b. c., by Longfellow; dam, Trinket, by Great Tom	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.

SUMMARY.

Racine (Morton), 115 lbs.	1
Flambeau (Scofield), 110 lbs.	2
Fellowcharm (Narvaez), 105 lbs.	3

Time—1:15.

SPECIAL RACE.

Gentlemen's Race. Purse, two hundred and fifty dollars. Fifty dollars to second; ten per cent entrance. Dash of one mile. Payments were made as follows: Three, at twenty-five dollars; total, seventy-five dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Bryant W, blk. h.	T. H. Williams.....	.....
Vinco, ch. h.	Wm. Boots .....	.....
Billy D, ch. g., by Norfolk.....	E. M. Garnett.....	.....

SUMMARY.

Billy D (E. M. Garnett), 160 lbs.	1
Vinco (Sid. Ashe), 160 lbs.	2
Bryant W (Williams), 160 lbs.	3

Time—1:47 $\frac{1}{4}$.

RACE No. 20—RUNNING.

The Shafter Stake. For three-year olds; of fifty dollars each, h. f., or only fifteen dollars if declared on or before September first; with four hundred dollars added; second to receive one hundred dollars; third, fifty dollars from the stakes. Winner of any three-year old event of the value of one thousand dollars to carry five pounds extra. Maidens that have started once allowed five pounds; twice, seven pounds; three times, ten pounds. One mile and an eighth. Payments were made as follows: Four at fifteen dollars, eight at twenty-five dollars, and three at fifty dollars; total, four hundred and ten dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Longshot, ch. c., by Duke of Norfolk; dam, by Langford	J. McBride.....	..... Sacramento.
Songstress, b. f., by Luke Blackburn; dam, Malibran, by Cathedral	L. U. Shippee .....	..... Stockton.
Lurline, ch. f., by Longfield; dam, Katy Pease, by Planet.....	Matt. Storn .....	..... Sacramento.

SUMMARY.

Songstress (O'Neil), 109 lbs.	1
Longshot (Morton), 122 lbs.	2
Lurline (Sponner), 119 lbs.	3

Time—1:58.

RACE No. 21—RUNNING.

The Palo Alto Stake. A handicap for two-year olds; of fifty dollars each, h. f., or ten dollars declaration; with three hundred and fifty dollars added; second to save stake. Five eighths of a mile. Payments were made as follows: Ten at ten dollars, one at twenty-five dollars, and five at fifty dollars; total, three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Raindrop, b. f., by Wildidle; dam, imp. Tear-drop, by Scottish Chief	W. L. Appleby.....	..... Menlo Park.
Pliny, b. g., by Flood; dam, Precious, by Lever	Kelly & Samuels .....	..... San Francisco.
Kiro, ch. c., by Joe Hooker; dam, by Foster	W. M. Murry .....	..... Sacramento.
Take Notice, b. c., by Prince Charlie; dam, Nota Bene, by Glenelg.....	L. U. Shippee .....	..... Stockton.
Hubert Earl, ch. c., by John A; dam, Lottie J, by Wildidle.....	J. W. Donathan.....	..... San José.

SUMMARY.

Raindrop (Hitchcock), 105 lbs.	1
Kiro (Madden), 100 lbs.	2
Pliny (Williams), 108 lbs.	3
Take Notice (Narvaez), 100 lbs.	0
Hubert Earl (Morton), 112 lbs.	0

Time—1:02.

RACE No. 22—RUNNING.

The Del Paso Stake. For all ages; of fifty dollars each, half forfeit, or only fifteen dollars if declared on or before September first, with three hundred dollars added; second to save stake. Beaten maidens allowed five pounds. Mile heats. Payments were made as follows: Two at fifteen dollars, two at twenty-five dollars, and three at fifty dollars; total, two hundred and thirty dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Ed McGinniss, b. h. (4), by Grinstead; dam, Jennie G, by Wheatly	Kelly & Samuels	San Francisco.
Forester, ch. g. (4), by Joe Hooker; dam, Mattie C, by Specter	Matt. Storn	Sacramento.
Tycoon, ch. g. (4), by Reveille; dam, Margery, by Error	B. P. Hill	Lakeside.

SUMMARY.

Tycoon (Hitchcock), 112 lbs.	1	1
Ed McGinniss (Cook), 117 lbs.	2	2
Forester (Morton), 112 lbs.	3	3

Time—1:42 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1:42 $\frac{3}{4}$.

RACE No. 23—RUNNING.

Free purse, three hundred dollars, of which fifty dollars to second. For all ages. To close at six o'clock P. M., the night before. One mile.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Daisy D, b. m. (aged), by Wheatly; dam, Black Maria, by Belmont	R. B. Cockrell	Santa Rosa.
Duke Spencer, b. c. (3), by Duke of Norfolk; dam, Lou Spencer, by Norfolk	H. H. Hobbs	San Francisco.
Hotspur, b. c. (3), by Joe Daniels; dam, sister to Douglas	G. W. Trahern	Stockton.
Longshot, ch. c. (3), by Duke of Norfolk; dam, by Langford	J. McBride	Sacramento.
Lorimer, br. g. (4), by Falsetto; dam, Simplicity, by imp. Eclipse	H. I. Thornton	San Francisco.
Welcome, br. m. (4), by Warwick; dam, Æolia, by imp. Australian	Kelly & Samuels	San Francisco.
G W, b. g. (3), by Kyrle Daly; dam, Elizabeth, by Thad Stevens	G. W. Trahern	Stockton.
Glen Ellen, ch. f. (3), by Kyrle Daly; dam, Mistaken, by Wildidle	Matt. Storn	Sacramento.
Retta B, ch. f. (2), by Joe Hooker; dam, Kate Carson, by Joe Daniels	G. W. Trahern	Stockton.
Abi, br. f. (5), by Red Boy; dam, Abi, by Woodburn	H. I. Thornton	San Francisco.

SUMMARY.

Glen Ellen (Pierce), 112 lbs.	1
Abi (Casey), 119 lbs.	2
G W (D. Dennison), 112 lbs.	3
Longshot (Johnson), 112 lbs.	0
Daisy D (O'Brien), 119 lbs.	0
Welcome (Cook), 119 lbs.	0
Duke Spencer (McIntosh), 112 lbs.	0
Retta B (C. Dennison), 82 lbs.	0
Hotspur (Roach), 112 lbs.	0
Lorimer (Johnson), 122 lbs.	0

Time—1:42 $\frac{3}{4}$.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1889.

RACE No. 24—TROTTING.

2:27 Class. Purse, one thousand dollars. Payments were made as follows: Nine at one hundred dollars; total, nine hundred dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Atto Rex, b. s., by Attorney; dam, Roxie.	E. B. Gifford	San Diego.
Eva W, ch. m., by Nutwood; dam, Alice R.	Geo. Cropsey	Pleasanton.
Memo, blk. h., by Sidney; dam, Flirt, by Buc- caneer	J. A. Goldsmith	San Mateo.
Melrose, br. g., by Sultan; dam, by Tenbroeck	John Green	Anaconda, M. T.
Pink, ch. m., by Inca; dam, by Echo.	Holly & Co.	Vallejo.

SUMMARY.

Atto Rex (Bayliss)	1	1	1
Pink (Holly)	5	2	2
Melrose (Green)	2	3	4
Memo (Goldsmith)	3	4	3
Eva W (Rodriguez)	4	5	5

Time—2:24 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:26; 2:26

SPECIAL RACE.

Match Race. Fifty dollars aside. Mile heats, two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Rosie M, ch. m., by Tilton Almont; dam, by St. Clair	Wm. M. Billups	
Bell A, blk. m., by Tilton Almont; dam, Flora, by Messenger	W. R. Merrill	

SUMMARY.

Bell A (Goldsmith)	1	2	1
Rosie M (Banta)	2	1	2

Time—2:31 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:31 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:29.

RACE No. 25—TROTTING.

Four-Year Old Trotting Stake. Closed on March fifteenth with ten nominations. Four hundred dollars added. (Conditions same as No. 15.) Payments were made as follows: Three at twenty-five dollars, three at fifty dollars, and four at one hundred dollars; total, six hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Balkan, br. c., by Mambrino Wilkes; dam, Fanny Fern, by Jack Hawkins	Irvin Ayers	San Francisco.
Moses S, b. c., by Hawthorne; dam, Ryan mare, by McCracken's Black Hawk	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Direct, blk. c., by Director; dam, Echora, by Jack Hawkins	Pleasanton St'k Farm	Pleasanton.

SUMMARY.

Direct (McDowe)	1	1	1
Moses S (Whiting)	2	2	2
Balkan (Hines)	3	3	3

Time—2:24 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:25 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:18 $\frac{1}{4}$.

RACE No. 26—PACING.

Free for all. Pacing purse, eight hundred dollars. Declared off.

SPECIAL PACING PURSE.

Free for all. In place of above, No. 26. Purse, one thousand two hundred dollars. Mile heats, three in five, in harness. Payments were made as follows: Three at one hundred and twenty dollars; total, three hundred and sixty dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Adonis, b. h., by Sidney; dam, Venus	O. A. Hickok	San Francisco.
Gold Leaf, ch. m., by Sidney; dam, Fern Leaf, by Flaxtail	Pleasanton St'k Farm	Pleasanton.
Yolo Maid, b. m., by Alex Button; dam, by Dietz' St. Clair	D. S. Quintin	Trenton, N. J.

SUMMARY.

Yolo Maid (Quintin)	1	1	1
Adonis (Hickok)	2	2	2
Gold Leaf (McDowell)	3	3	3

Time—2:12 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:14 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:15 $\frac{1}{2}$.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1889.

RACE No. 27—RUNNING.

The California Annual Stake. A sweepstakes for two-year olds (foals of 1887). One hundred dollars each, half forfeit, or only ten dollars if declared on or before January first; fifteen dollars by May first; or twenty-five dollars August 1, 1889; declarations void unless accompanied by the money; with six hundred dollars added; of which one hundred and fifty dollars to second; third to save stake. Winner of Autumn Stake to carry seven pounds extra; winner of any other stake to carry three pounds; of two or more, seven pounds extra. Maidens allowed five pounds. One mile. Closed in 1888 with thirty-five nominations. Payments were made as follows: One at ten dollars, two at fifteen dollars, fifteen at twenty-five dollars, twelve at fifty dollars, and three at one hundred dollars; total, one thousand three hundred and fifteen dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Flambeau, ch. c., by Wildidle; dam, imp. Flirt, by The Hermit	Palo Alto Stock Farm.....	Menlo Park.
Fellowcharm, b. c., by Longfellow; dam, Trin- ket, by Great Tom	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Kiro, ch. s., by Joe Hooker; dam, by Foster....	A. Wakeman.....	Elk Grove.

SUMMARY.

Flambeau (Morton), 110 lbs.	1
Fellowcharm (Narvaez), 105 lbs.	2
Kiro (Hennessey), 105 lbs.	3

Time—1:43.

RACE No. 28—RUNNING.

The California Derby Stake. For foals of 1886. Closed in 1887 with twenty-nine nominations. Three hundred dollars added. One mile and a half. Payments were made as follows: Nine at fifteen dollars, two at twenty-five dollars, fourteen at fifty dollars, and four at one hundred dollars; total, one thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Duke Spencer, b. c., by Duke of Norfolk; dam, Lou Spencer, by Norfolk	H. H. Hobbs	San Francisco.
Hotspur, b. c., by Joe Daniels; dam, sister to Douglas	G. W. Trahern	Stockton.
Wild Oats, b. c., by Wildidle; dam, Mary Givens, by Owen Dale	W. L. Appleby	Santa Clara.
Picnic, br. f., by imp. Mr. Pickwick; dam, Count- ess, by Theobald	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.

SUMMARY.

Hotspur (D. Dennison), 118 lbs.	1
Wild Oats (Hitchcock), 118 lbs.	2
Picnic (O'Neil), 115 lbs.	2
Duke Spencer (Morton), 118 lbs.	0

Time—2:40.

RACE No. 29—RUNNING.

The Nighthawk Stake. For all ages; of fifty dollars each; fifteen dollars forfeit; three hundred added, of which one hundred to second; third to save stake; two hundred dollars additional if 1:41½ is beaten. Stake to be named after the winner if Nighthawk's time (1:42½) is beaten. One mile. Payments were made as follows: Eighteen at fifteen dollars, and four at fifty dollars; total, four hundred and seventy dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Rico, br. g. (2), by Shannon; dam, Fanny Lewis, by imp. Buckden	Palo Alto Stock Farm	Menlo Park.
Glen Ellen, ch. f. (3), by Kyrle Daly; dam, Mistake, by Wildidle	Matt. Storn	Sacramento.
Abi, br. f. (5), by Red Boy; dam, Abi, by Woodburn	H. I. Thornton	San Francisco.
Mikado, ch. g. (5), by Shiloh; dam, Margery, by Error	B. P. Hill	Lakeside.

SUMMARY.

Rico (Madden), 85 lbs.	1
Mikado (Hitchcock), 122 lbs.	2
Abi (Cook), 119 lbs.	3
Glen Ellen (Pierce), 109 lbs.	0

Time—1:42.

RACE No. 30—RUNNING.

The La Rue Stake. A handicap for all ages; of one hundred dollars each, b. f.; twenty dollars declaration; with five hundred dollars added, of which one hundred dollars to second, fifty dollars to third. One mile and a half. Payments were made as follows: Thirteen at twenty dollars, two at fifty dollars, and four at one hundred dollars; total, seven hundred and sixty dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Louis P, ch. c. (3), by Joe Hooker; dam, Lizzie P, by Leinster	Thos. H. Boyle	Sacramento.
Lurline, ch. f. (3), by Longfield; dam, Katy Pease, by Planet	Matt. Storn	Sacramento.
Alfarata, b. f. (3), by Wildidle; dam, by Monday	W. L. Appleby	Santa Clara.
Tycoon, ch. g. (4), by Reveille; dam, Margery, by Error	B. P. Hill	Lakeside.

SUMMARY.

Tycoon (Hitchcock), 116 lbs.	1
Louis P (Hennessey), 102 lbs.	2
Alfarata (Murphy), 100 lbs.	3
Lurline (Morton), 107 lbs.	0

Time—2:40½.

RACE NO. 31—RUNNING.

Free Purse. Two hundred and fifty dollars. For beaten horses at this meeting. Fifty dollars to second. Horses that have started and beaten once allowed five pounds; twice, seven pounds; three times, ten pounds. One mile and a sixteenth and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Welcome, br. m. (4), by Warwick; dam, Æolia, by Australian	Kelly & Samuels	San Francisco.
Fanny F, b.m. (4), by Wildidle; dam, Sally Hart.	Matt. Storn	Sacramento.
Longshot, ch. c. (3), by Duke of Norfolk; dam, by Langford	J. McBride	Sacramento.
Lorimer, br. g. (4), by Falsetto; dam, Simplicity, by imp. Eclipse	H. I. Thornton	San Francisco.

SUMMARY.

Longshot (Spooners), 100 lbs.	3 1 1
Welcome (Williams), 107 lbs.	1 2 2
Fanny F (Narvaez), 109 lbs.	2 3 r.o.
Lorimer (Morton), 110 lbs.	dis.

Time—1:51 $\frac{3}{4}$; 1:52; 1:56.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1889.

SPECIAL PACING RACE.

Purse of five hundred dollars. Two hundred and fifty dollars to first, one hundred and twenty-five dollars to second, seventy-five dollars to third, and fifty dollars to fourth. Mile heats, three in five, in harness. Payments were made as follows: Four at fifty dollars; total, two hundred dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Creole, blk. s., by Prompter; dam, Grace, by Buccaneer	T. H. Snider	Yolo.
Thos. Ryder, br. g., by Alex Button; dam, by Black Ralph	R. H. Newton	Woodland.
Gold Medal, b. g., by Nephew; dam, unknown	Napa Stock Farm	Napa.
Little Doc, br. g., by Sargent's Patchen; dam, Jennie Morrell	W. Ober	Sacramento.

SUMMARY.

Creole (Goldsmith)	1 1 1
Thos. Ryder (Newton)	2 2 2
Gold Medal (David)	4 3 3
Little Doc (Ober)	3 dis.

Time—2:23 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:21 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:23.

RACE NO. 32—TROTTING.

2:18 Class. Purse, one thousand two hundred dollars. Declared off.

RACE NO. 33—TROTTING.

2:40 Class. Purse, one thousand dollars. Payments were made as follows: Thirteen, at one hundred dollars; total, one thousand three hundred dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Wanda, b. m., by Eros; dam, s. t. b., by Elmo.	La Siesta Ranch	Menlo Park.
Flora Belle, blk. m., by Alcona; dam, Fontana.	San Mateo Stock Farm	San Mateo.
Almonta, b. m., by Tilton's Almont; dam, s. t. b.		
Susie, by Blackbird	A. L. Hart	Sacramento.
Nona Y, b. m., by Admiral; dam, Black Flora,		
by Black Prince	E. P. Heald	Napa.

SUMMARY.

Wanda (Vioget)	1	3	1	1
Nona Y (David)	2	1	2	4
Almonta (Linden)	3	2	3	2
Flora Belle (Goldsmith)	4	4	4	3

Time—2:30; 2:25 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:28 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:30 $\frac{1}{2}$.

RACE NO. 34—PACING.

2:20 Class. Purse, eight hundred dollars. Payments were made as follows: Six, at eighty dollars; total, four hundred and eighty dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Edwin C. b. g., by Elector; dam, Lady Coonie,		
by Venture	W. S. Johnson	San Francisco.
Ned Winslow, blk. g., by Tom Benton; dam,		
Brown Jennie, by Dave Hill, Jr.	J. L. McCord	Sacramento.
Belle Button, blk. m., by Alex Button; dam, by		
Dietz's St. Clair	G. W. Woodard	Yolo.
St. Patrick, b. s., by Volunteer; dam, Young		
Seline, by Guy Miller	Marcus Daly	Butte, Montana.

SUMMARY.

St. Patrick (Quintin)	2	1	1	1
Ned Winslow (McCord)	3	2	2	2
Belle Button (Woodard)	4	3	3	3
Edwin C (Hickok)	1	4	dis.	

Time—2:15; 2:19 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:21; 2:27 $\frac{1}{2}$.

REPORT OF RACES.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

FIRST DAY.

The racing part of the State Fair began upon Thursday, September twelfth, in the presence of a good crowd. Good crowds, indeed, were the rule of the first week, the attendance averaging away above the attendance upon similar days of last year. Everybody knows what the programme was. Good contests of speed and fast time have been the result as an opening feature. Sunol made her walkover in the Occident Stake, going the circle in 2:16½, the quarters being 0:34, 1:09, 1:43, 2:16½. Marvin drove the filly. She tired perceptibly on the straight, but a few light taps from the whip gave her an impetus which carried her under the wire in the time mentioned above, trotting strong.

When the cheering over Sunol's work had ceased, the 2:30 class came out. They were W. F. Smith's blk. g. Thapsin, G. A. Doherty's b. h. Victor, Pleasanton Stock Farm's b. g. Homestake, and Marcus Daly's b. s. Senator. The hayseed bay, on account of his previous bruising races, was named to win by the talent, and when the pool box opened he sold for \$70, Thapsin going at \$55, Senator at \$20, and Homestake at \$25.

First Heat—The crowd was sent away well bunched, Victor leading. On the first turn Senator lost his feet, and just before they reached the quarter Homestake lost his feet as well. At the quarter Victor led Thapsin by an open length. Going down the backstretch Thapsin crawled up to Victor inch by inch, and when they got to the half was at his wheel. Half way around the second turn they were wheel to wheel. Senator and Homestake were fifteen lengths behind, both breaking continually. Victor and Thapsin came on together at a clipping gait until they reached the drawgate, when Victor lost his feet under the pressure, and Thapsin came in winner by half a length. Senator was back ten lengths. Homestake ran almost the entire mile, and was distanced. Time, 2:24½.

Second Heat—Thapsin was at once made favorite in the pools, selling at \$40 against \$23 for Victor and \$8 for Senator. Around the first turn they trotted well together, and at the quarter Thapsin led, with Senator lapping him and Victor close up. Victor broke just past the quarter, and gave Thapsin a good lead. A second break put him four lengths behind at the half, Senator still on Thapsin's wheel. When they entered the straight the positions were unchanged, except that Senator had reached Thapsin's head. Down the straight they came together; but half way home, when he stood a fair chance of winning, Senator lost his feet and Thapsin went in, placing a second heat to his credit, Senator finishing at his wheel, Victor six lengths away. Time, 2:22½.

Third Heat—Both Senator and Victor broke on the first turn, but Victor lost little, and when Thapsin, in front, got to the quarter Victor was at his shoulder. On the backstretch Victor held on, and at the half he was still at Thapsin's shoulder, Senator coming four lengths back. Going into the second turn Victor again broke, and before they reached the straight

went off his feet a second time, giving Thapsin an open length the lead. They entered the straight this way, Senator two lengths from them. Down the straight both Senator and Victor fought hard for the heat, but Victor broke and Senator was not fast enough, and Thapsin, going steadily, took the third heat and the race, Senator a length behind, second, and Victor two lengths behind, third. Time, 2:22.

SUMMARY.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR, SACRAMENTO, September 12, 1889.—Trotting. 2:23 Class. Purse, \$1,200.

W. F. Smith's blk. g. Thapsin, by Berlin—by Hubbard.....	Smith	1	1	1
Mr. Daly's b. h. Senator, by Echo—Jones' mare.....	Quintin	3	2	2
G. E. Doherty's b. h. Victor, by Echo—by Woodburn.....	Doherty	2	3	3
Pleasanton Stock Farm's b. g. Homestake, by Gibraltar—Kate.....	Miller	dis.		

Time—2:24½; 2:22½; 2:22.

PACING—2:30 CLASS.

This event was for a purse of \$600, and had as starters Johnson's b. g. Edwin C, A. C. Dietz's b. s. Longworth, Jno. Patterson's blk. m. Princess Alice, J. L. McCord's blk. g. Ned Winslow, G. W. Woodard's br. m. Belle Button, and B. C. Holly's ch. g. Frank. As has been the case all through the circuit, it was a long, hard fought race, and fell at last to an outsider.

First Heat—J. R. Hodson's gr. g. Johnnie Skelton was to have started, but after scoring a few times he was taken to the stable lame. It was with much difficulty that the six starters were sent off, but when they did get the bell Belle Button shot away in front, and at the quarter she lead, Princess Alice off her feet in second place, Frank third, Winslow fourth, and Longworth and Edwin C behind. On the backstretch there was a general seesaw of positions, and when Belle Button reached the half Winslow was at her head, Frank was two lengths back, and Princess Alice four lengths, with Longworth and Edwin C with her. On the second turn the positions were unchanged. In the straight Ned Winslow caught Belle, and Frank after making one or two gaining breaks reached her wheel. Winslow made a slight break at the drawgate. Frank passed Belle and made for the leader. Both broke and went under the wire in a gallop, Winslow first by a length, Frank second, Belle Button third, Princess Alice fourth, Edwin C fifth, and Longworth sixth. Frank was sent back to fourth place for running. Time, 2:18.

Second Heat—By this time the pool boxes, which had been closed by the police, were reopened, and the betting became lively, Ned Winslow going at \$50, Longworth \$25, and the field \$50. There was a series of scores which lasted twenty minutes before they could be sent off to anything like a decent start. Winslow made a skip just after leaving the wire. Around the turn he was in front and at the quarter he was first, Princess Alice at his wheel, Longworth lapping her wheel, Belle Button fourth, and Edwin C trailing. Winslow reached the half with the Princess hanging on, Longworth a length back, Belle Button four lengths away. There was no change on the turn, but when the race home in the straight began Longworth put out a burst of speed and got up to Winslow's head. The black got the whip heavily, but Longworth outspeeded him and went under first by a length, Princess Alice third, Frank fourth, Belle Button fifth, and Edwin C sixth. Frank was away behind at the go, and never made a showing until he got into the straight, when he paced home at a two-minute gait. Time, 2:19¼.

Third Heat—The field was made favorite at \$25 to \$18 for Longworth and \$10 for Ned Winslow. Half an hour was consumed this time in scoring. Frank and Princess Alice persistently coming up behind and delaying the start. It was not until the Judges threatened to fine both drivers that they would score up at all. When the word came, Longworth went away around the turn in front, and when they were straightened out at the quarter he led, with Belle Button on his wheel, Winslow two lengths third, Edwin C fourth, Princess Alice fifth, and Frank sixth. On the backstretch they bunched, and at the half Longworth and Belle Button were head and head in the lead, Edwin C and Ned Winslow going like a team two lengths back. On the second turn Edwin C and Winslow went up on either side of Belle Button, and at the three-quarter post the three were abreast, Longworth leading them by a length. Belle Button quit. Edwin C caught Longworth at the drawgate, and between them there was one of the hottest finishes ever seen on the track. Goldsmith, who was piloting Longworth, and Hickok, who was driving Edwin C, punished their horses terribly, shaking them up, shouting, and lashing with their whips. Edwin C held his gait, and when Longworth tired under the hot work Edwin C passed him and finished first by three quarters of a length, Winslow getting a poor third, Frank fourth, Princess Alice fifth, and Belle Button sixth. Time, 2:18 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Fourth Heat—It was growing late when they were called out for the fourth. Edwin C was installed now as favorite, selling at \$25, the field bringing \$15, and Longworth \$12. They were sent off with Longworth in the lead, and at the quarter it was Longworth, Edwin C, Ned Winslow, Frank, Belle Button, and Princess Alice in the order named, about a length apart. Edwin C and Longworth were the only ones in the heat, and they fought it out between them. On the backstretch Edwin C caught the bay, and on the second turn passed him and led him into the stretch by a length. Goldsmith punished his horse severely, but the race was over at the drawgate, and Edwin C won the heat by two lengths, Belle Button finishing third, Ned Winslow fourth, Princess Alice fifth, and Frank sixth. Time, 2:20 $\frac{3}{4}$.

The finish of the race was then postponed to 12 o'clock the next day. The betting during the night did not materially change. In the fifth and last heat Edwin C took the lead at the start, closely followed by Frank, Longworth third. The positions were never changed, Edwin C taking the heat and race in 2:19 $\frac{1}{2}$.

SUMMARY.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR, SACRAMENTO, September 12, 1889.—Pacing. 2:30 Class. Purse, \$600.

Johnson's b. g. Edwin C, by Elector-Lady Coonie.....	Hickok	5	6	1	1	1
A. C. Dietz's b. h. Longworth, by Sidney-Gray Dale.....	Goldsmith	6	1	2	2	3
J. L. McCord's blk. g. Ned Winslow, by Tom Benton-Brown Jennie..	McCord	1	2	3	4	4
B. C. Holly's ch. g. Frank, by Nutwood-unknown.....	Holly	4	4	4	6	2
G. W. Woodard's b. m. Belle Button, by Alex Button-by Dietz's St. Clair.....	Woodard	2	5	6	3	5
John Patterson's blk. m. Princess Alice, by Dexter Prince-by Chieftain.....	Kenier	3	3	5	5	d.

Time—2:18; 2:19 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:18 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:20 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:19 $\frac{1}{2}$.

SECOND DAY.

Friday was the first runners' day, and there was a large and enthusiastic crowd out to see some truly good sport. The initial event was the Introduction Stake, for two-year olds, three quarters of a mile.

RUNNING—THREE QUARTERS OF A MILE.

The starters were Palo Alto's ch. c. Flambeau, Palo Alto's b. c. Racine, Kelly & Samuels' b. c. Pliny, W. M. Murry's ch. c. Kiro, and J. W. Donathan's ch. c. Hubert Earl. The Palo Alto stable was barred in the betting, and pools were sold for place only, Pliny bringing \$50 against \$30 for the field. Dr. C. W. Aby held the red flag, and with very little trouble sent them away to a good start. Kiro jumped off in front, with Hubert Earl and the pack at his heels. Pliny came out of the crowd, and at the half Hubert Earl and Kiro were together, Racine and Flambeau two lengths behind. In these positions they went half way round the turn, and then the Palo Alto colts closed up and went around to the straight nicely bunched. Well into the straight Racine went to the front, followed closely by Flambeau, and the pair came on home, finishing easy, Racine half a length in front of Flambeau, Pliny third. Time, 1:15 $\frac{3}{4}$.

SUMMARY.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR, SACRAMENTO, September 13, 1889.—Running. Two-year olds. Three fourths of a mile.

Palo Alto's b. c. Racine, by Bishop—imp. Fairy Rose, 123.....	Morton	1
Palo Alto's ch. c. Flambeau, by Wildidle—imp. Flirt, 118	Scofield	2
Kelly & Samuels' b. c. Pliny, by Flood—Precious, 118.....	Cook	3
Kiro, 113, and Hubert Earl, 118, ran unplaced.		

Time—1:15

RUNNING—ONE AND ONE QUARTER MILES.

The next event, the California Breeders' Stake, a sweepstake for three-year olds, found at the post G. W. Trahern's b. g. G W, Oak Grove Stable's ch. c. Louis P, L. U. Shippee's br. f. Picnic, and W. L. Appleby's b. c. Wild Oats. Pools opened at \$60 for G W, \$57 for Louis P, \$42 for Picnic, and \$30 for Wild Oats. Another good send-off was given, Wild Oats and G W going away in front. As they pass the wire and string out on the first turn, Wild Oats, Louis P, G W, and Picnic was the order, all a length apart. These positions were maintained to the second turn, where they bunched, coming into the straight with Louis P slightly in front. Before they got to the seven-eighths post Wild Oats and Picnic had passed up on either side of Louis P, and then as the whips began to crack Picnic went away from the crowd as though they were oxen, and won by three open lengths, Louis P second, and Wild Oats third. Time, 2:10 $\frac{1}{2}$.

SUMMARY.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR, SACRAMENTO September 13, 1889.—Running. Three-year olds. One and one quarter miles.

L. U. Shippee's br. m. Picnic, by Mr. Pickwick—Countess, 115	O'Neil	1
Oak Grove Stable's ch. c. Louis P, by Joe Hooker—Lizzie P, 118.....	Hennessey	2
W. L. Appleby's b. c. Wild Oats, by Wildidle—Mary Givens, 118.....	Hitchcock	3
G W, 118, ran unplaced.		

Time—2:10 $\frac{1}{2}$.

RUNNING—ONE AND AN EIGHTH MILES.

The Swift Handicap, for all ages, followed, and had a big field of starters. They were Palo Alto's b. c. Peel (4), A. Harrison's ch. g. Hello (6), Kelly & Samuels' br. m. Welcome (4), L. U. Shippee's b. f. Songstress (3), Matt. Storn's b. m. Fannie F (4), Matt. Storn's ch. f. Lurline (3), H. I. Thornton's br. f. Abi (5), H. I. Thornton's br. g. Lorimer (4), W. L. Appleby's br. f. Alfarata (3), and Elmwood Stable's b. g. Nabeau (4). Palo Alto's Peel

sold in the auctions at \$60, to \$40 for Welcome, \$30 for Tycoon, and \$60 for the field. When the flag went down Alfarata was in front, and came down the straight and into the turn half a length in front, Hello leading the crowd. At the quarter Lurline showed out of the crowd and got into second place, while Hello went back into the niche, who were headed by Abi. Alfarata and Lurline stayed in front to the three quarters, but as they entered the straight Peel showed out from the crowd and came home at a clip that put him in first place at the drawgate. He finished easy two lengths ahead of Lurline, Hello two lengths third. Time, 1:55.

SUMMARY.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR, SACRAMENTO, September 13, 1889.—Running. All ages. One and one eighth miles.

Palo Alto's b. c. Peel (4), by Monday-Precious, 125.....	Morton	1
Matt. Storn's ch. f. Lurline (3), by Longfield-Katy Pease, 95.....	Williams	2
A. Harrison's ch. g. Hello (6), by Shannon-Marshra, 115.....	Dennison	3
Welcome, 115, Songstress, 95, Fannie F, 100, Lorimer, 110, Abi, 110, Nabeau, 95, Alfarata, 98, and Tycoon, 115, ran unplaced.		

Time—1:55.

RUNNING—MILE HEATS.

A selling purse of \$300 closed the day. The starters were J. E. Fallon's br. s. Birdcatcher, H. H. Hobb's b. c. Duke Spencer, Matt. Storn's ch. g. Forester, G. W. Trahern's b. h. Dave Douglas, and Ben Hill's ch. g. Mikado. Pools sold, Duke Spencer, \$80; Mikado, \$50; field, \$30. Starter Aby had a deal of trouble in sending them away, Forester and Birdcatcher both acting badly, and when the flag fell Forester made a dash across the track and fouled Dave Douglas, causing him to get off eight lengths in the rear. Duke Spencer got away well in front, and as they went around the first turn he led by a length, Birdcatcher second, Mikado third, the other two back. Mikado closed up his gap on the backstretch, and at the half was head and head with Spencer. They went around the turn together, Mikado drawing away at the head of the straight. Spencer got the whip as the gelding passed him, but he could not respond. Dave Douglas came very fast on the straight, and when Mikado went under the wire winner of the heat, Douglas was two lengths second, Birdcatcher third, Duke Spencer fourth, and Forester fifth. Time, 1:44½.

Second Heat—There was a heavy chop in the pools, and Mikado was made favorite, at \$50 against \$12 for Spencer and \$15 for the field. Mikado jumped off in front, and was never headed. Duke Spencer and Dave Douglas seesawed in second place close up all around, Forester running fourth. Mikado won easily, Dave Douglas getting second and Duke Spencer third. Time, 1:44.

SUMMARY.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR, SACRAMENTO, September 13, 1889.—Running. Selling purse, \$300. Mile heats.

B. P. Hill's ch. g. Mikado (5), by Shiloh-Margery, 122.....	Hitchcock	1	1
G. W. Trahern's b. h. Dave Douglas (a), by Leinster-Lily Simpson, 115.....	Dennison	2	2
J. E. Fallon's br. s. Birdcatcher (9), by Specter-Pet, 105.....	Bairs	3	4
H. H. Hobb's ch. h. Duke Spencer (3), by Duke of Norfolk-Lou Spencer, 97.....	Narvaez	4	3
Matt. Storn's ch. h. Forester (4), by Joe Hooker-Mattie C, 103.....	Williams	5	5

Time—1:44½; 1:44.

THIRD DAY.

The first race of the day was a two-year old trotting race, in which Palo Alto's b. c. Pedlar, by Electioneer, dam Penelope, by Mohawk Chief, driven by Marvin; B. E. Harris' br. f. Lorena, by Jim Mulvenna, dam by Elmo, driven by Shaner; Valensin Stock Farm's b. f. Fleet, by Sidney, dam Flight, driven by Dustin, and William Corbett's b. c. Regal Wilkes, by Guy Wilkes, dam Margaret, by Sultan, driven by Goldsmith, started.

First Heat—In the pool box Regal Wilkes sold favorite at \$25 to \$20 for Lorena, \$15 for Fleet, and \$12 for Pedlar. The first heat was taken by Fleet. She went off in the lead, with Regal Wilkes on her wheel. Pedlar broke on the first turn, and when they passed the quarter it was Fleet first by a length, Regal Wilkes second, Pedlar and Lorena back four lengths. Just past the quarter Lorena broke, and a few yards farther Pedlar lost his feet and both were out of the heat. Fleet came on, leading Regal Wilkes by two open lengths. On the straight Goldsmith made a great effort to carry Wilkes to the front, but failed, and Valensin's filly won the heat by an open length, Regal Wilkes second, Lorena a poor third. Pedlar ran from the half home and was distanced. Time, 2:28½.

Second Heat—Before the second heat pools sold: Fleet \$70, Regal Wilkes \$22, Lorena \$19. Fleet again went off in the lead, but going unsteady, Wilkes in second place, Lorena third. Down the backstretch Fleet was on her toes all the way. As they turned the half Lorena began to move up, and at the half had caught Regal Wilkes. She then made a play for the lead, and half way around the second turn was at Fleet's head. Fleet broke, and from there home Lorena had it all her own way. Regal Wilkes passed Fleet at the head of the straight, and they came home at an easy gait. Lorena first in a jog, Regal Wilkes second, Fleet third. Time, 2:30¼.

Third Heat—After the second heat Lorena was made the favorite, selling at \$100 to \$30 for Regal Wilkes, and \$25 for Fleet. When they were sent off after a few scores Lorena took the lead, Regal Wilkes second, Fleet behind. These positions were never altered. Lorena was three lengths in front when they entered the straight. Goldsmith made one effort with Wilkes, but the filly was too far in front and going too steadily for him. Fleet was away back and finished at the distance post, Dustin whipping her hard to get her in. Time, 2:31¼.

SUMMARY.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR, SACRAMENTO, September 14, 1889.—Trotting. Two-year olds. Stake, with \$300 added. Mile heats.

B. E. Harris' br. f. Lorena, by Jim Mulvenna-Elmorene.....	Shaner	3	1	1
W. Corbett's b. c. Regal Wilkes, by Guy Wilkes-Margaret.....	Goldsmith	2	2	2
G. Valensin's b. f. Fleet, by Sidney-Flight.....	Dustin	1	3	dis.
Palo Alto's b. c. Pedlar, by Electioneer-Penelope.....	Marvin	dis.		

Time—2:28½; 2:30¼; 2:31¼.

THE PACIFIC STALLION STAKE.

First Heat—Direct won the first heat of the Stallion Stake, 2:21 class, in a jog. He sold at \$200, Bay Rose \$40, Ross S \$11. Ross led to a good start, with Direct close on his wheel, and Rose, in a bad break, many lengths behind. Half way down the backstretch Rose was up again. Direct pressed Ross off his feet at the half post and assumed the lead, retaining it to the finish. Ross broke within one hundred feet of the wire and took third place, Rose second. Time, 2:29¾.

Second Heat—There was a rush for the favorite at the pool box, Direct selling at \$100 and the field at \$20. Rose made the circuit hot for Direct, who won by a length. Ross broke on the first turn and down the homestretch, barely saving his distance. Direct was a length ahead at the quarter, but was only a nose to the best at the half, when Rose quit and fell back. Hickok sent Rose ahead on the homestretch, finishing a good second. Time, 2:23½.

Third Heat—Direct was beyond price in the pools before the third heat. Dustin went up behind Bay Rose—put there at the request of Hickok. Direct won with but little effort, Rose making a good race until half way down the stretch, where he broke and ran in under the wire, when it was seen that his breeching had burst. Time, 2:20.

SUMMARY.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR, SACRAMENTO, September 14, 1889.—Stallion Trot. 2:21 Class. Purse, \$750 added.

Pleasanton Stock Farm's blk. s. Direct, by Director—Echora.....	McDowell	1	1	1
O. A. Hickok's br. s. Bay Rose, by Sultan—by The Moor.....	Hickok	2	2	2
W. Ober's b. s. Ross S, by Nutwood—by State of Maine.....	Ober	3	3	3

Time—2:29¾; 2:23½; 2:20.

TROTTING—2:30 CLASS.

First Heat—Six starters showed up in the 2:30 class trot for \$1,000. Rex was the favorite at \$100, Byron \$45, field \$80. In the latter were Rabe, Margaret S, Alfred G, and Pink. Rex broke at the first turn. Margaret S was two lengths ahead of Alfred G at the quarter, Pink and Byron strung out behind. Byron did good work on the stretch, where he was a close second. He went off his feet when nearing the wire. Margaret S won by a length, Byron second, Alfred G third, Pink, Rex, and Rabe in the order named. Time, 2:19¼.

Second Heat—After several attempts the horses had a fair send-off, but Atto Rex, the favorite, got in a pocket at the turn and had to pull out on the turn to get an opportunity to forge ahead. Margaret S led to the quarter in 0:35, Byron second, Atto Rex third. At the three-eighths pole Lord Byron passed Margaret S and led at the half in 1:09¾. On the upper turn Atto Rex went to second place and forced out Lord Byron in the fast time of 2:18, Alfred G third, Margaret S fourth, Pink fifth, and Rabe bringing up the rear.

Third Heat—For the third heat Lord Byron was the favorite at \$100, Atto Rex \$60, and field \$16. They were off on the third score, with Lord Byron first at the quarter and Atto Rex second. Lord Byron broke near the half and let Margaret S lead. Up the backstretch nearly all broke, but Margaret S steadied the quickest and led Atto Rex at the three quarters. Byron went up in the stretch, and Margaret S came very fast and beat Atto Rex out at the wire by two lengths, with Alfred G third.

Fourth Heat—Prior to the fourth heat the field jumped to favorite at \$125, Byron \$127, and Rex \$64. In the fourth heat Margaret led at the quarter, Atto Rex second, Alfred and Byron following. The three last named horses broke simultaneously, giving Margaret a great opportunity to increase her lead. She did so, and it looked as though she would never be reached. Byron, however, settled down, and in the stretch showed a great burst of speed and finished neck and neck at the wire with Margaret. The Judges gave the horse the heat, and a cry of dissatisfaction arose. Time, 2:19½.

Owing to the darkness, the race was postponed until Monday. At the conclusion of the running races on Monday the horses were called up for the *Fifth Heat*—Pools sold: field, \$50; Lord Byron, \$37 50; Atto Rex, \$21. After a few scorings the horses had a very good send-off. Margaret and Lord Byron led to the quarter almost side by side in 0:35½, with Rex close on their wheels. These positions were maintained to the half in 1:09. On the upper turn Rex went to the second place. Lord Byron had the race at all times, from the score to the finish, and jogged under the wire an easy winner by two lengths from Atto Rex in the fast time of 2:18.

SUMMARY.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR, SACRAMENTO, September 14 and 16, 1889.—Trotting. 2:30 Class. Purse, \$1,000.

Marcus Daly's b. s. Lord Byron, by General Benton—by Wissahicken. Quintin	2	1	4	1	1
Pleasanton Stock Farm's b. f. Margaret S, by Director—May Day McDowell	1	4	1	2	4
E. B. Gifford's b. s. Atto Rex, by Attorney—Roxie	Bayless	5	2	3	2
G. E. Guerne's b. s. Alfred G, by Anteeo—Rosa B.	Dustin	3	3	3	4
B. C. Holly's ch. m. Pink, by Inca—by Echo	Holly	4	5	5	5
G. S. Nixon's ch. g. Rabe, by Strader—Little Rose	Dennison	6	6	6	dis.

Time—2:19¼; 2:18; 2:19½; 2:19½; 2:18.

FOURTH DAY.

The first day of the second week was devoted to the thoroughbreds, and an enormous crowd was in attendance.

RUNNING—THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The first event of the day was the three-quarter dash for all ages, with nine entries, started in the following order: Glen Ellen, White Cloud, Abi, Susie S, Hello, Daisy D, Peregrine, Bessie Shannon, Retta B. Pools sold: White Cloud, \$51; Susie S, \$42; Daisy D, \$38; field, \$40. The horses had a very good send-off, and it was a pretty race from start to finish. Peregrine led into the homestretch by a length, Daisy D second, White Cloud third, all close up. Down the homestretch it was a driving finish, all coming under whip and spur. Daisy D passed under the wire winner by a neck from Hello, Abi third. Time, 1:15. The winner is aged, by Wheatly, dam Black Maria, by Belmont.

SUMMARY.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR, SACRAMENTO, September 16, 1889.—Daisy D Stake, for all ages. Three quarters of a mile.

A. B. Cockrell's b. m. Daisy D	1
A. Harrison's ch. g. Hello	2
H. I. Thornton's br. f. Abi	3

Susie S, Peregrine, Bessie Shannon, Glen Ellen, Retta B, and White Cloud ran unplaced.

Time—1:15.

CAPITAL CITY STAKE.

The next event, the Capital City Stake, a handicap for three-year olds, one mile and a sixteenth, brought out Lurline as the choice in the pools at \$63, Louis P \$60, Songstress \$50, Alfarata \$21. Flying past the Judges' stand Lurline was in the lead by a nose from Louis P. Songstress was a length in the rear, followed by Alfarata. At the three-quarter post Louis P went to the front, but Lurline soon passed him in a spurt and won by a length from Louis P, Songstress third, and Alfarata fourth. Time, 1:49½.

SUMMARY.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR, SACRAMENTO, September 16, 1889.—Running. The Capital City Stake, for three-year olds. One mile and a sixteenth.

Matt. Storn's ch. f. Lurline.....	1
Thos. H. Boyle's ch. c. Louis P.....	2
L. U. Shippee's b. f. Songstress.....	3
Alfarata ran unplaced.	

Time—1:49½.

THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE.

The third event of the day was the running Sunny Slope Stake for two-year old fillies, five eighths of a mile, with the following starters and weights: Marigold, 110 pounds; Raindrop, 110; Eda, 115; Jessie C, 110. Pools sold: Raindrop, \$100; Jessie C, \$25; field, \$30.

After several attempts, in which Raindrop behaved badly, the colts had a good send-off, Jessie C taking the lead and keeping it to the end of the race, winning by a length from Marigold; Raindrop, the favorite, third, Eda bringing up the rear.

SUMMARY.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR, SACRAMENTO, September 16, 1889.—Running. The Sunny Slope Stake, for two-year old fillies. Five eighths of a mile.

A. G. Tod's b. f. Jessie C.....	1
J. B. Chase's ch. f. Marigold.....	2
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b. f. Raindrop.....	3
Eda ran unplaced.	

Time—1:02.

MILE AND A QUARTER DASH.

The fourth race was for all ages, one mile and a quarter, with Ed McGinnis, Mikado, and Peel, started in the order named. Pools sold: Peel, \$200; McGinnis, \$70; Mikado, \$35.

McGinnis led at the first quarter; Peel close up, Mikado a length to the rear. The positions were maintained until the three-quarter pole was reached, when Peel came up, and passed the score a length in advance of McGinnis, Mikado several lengths to the rear. Time, 2:08¼.

SUMMARY.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR, SACRAMENTO, September 16, 1889.—Running. The Prize Stake, for all ages. One mile and a quarter.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b. c. Peel.....	1
Kelly & Samuels' b. h. Ed McGinnis.....	2
B. P. Hill's ch. g. Mikado.....	3

Time—2:08¼.

FIFTH DAY.

Another good crowd was in. The day was exceedingly warm, the track fast. On the card the first event was the

THREE-YEAR OLD TROT.

First Heat—Only Palo Alto's Sunol and Pleasanton's Margaret S started, and Sunol was so great a favorite that there was no pool selling on the contest. Margaret S had the pole; they got the word to a head and head start. Sunol took first place on the turn, and at the quarter was a head in

front. At the half there was a length of daylight between them, which was never closed, Sunol winning in a jog in 2:20½.

Second Heat—Another walkover for the Palo Alto filly. She led from the wire, going with that smooth gate peculiar to her, and finished easy by a length in front of Margaret in 2:21¾.

Third Heat—The heat was a repetition of the preceding ones, except that Marvin had received instructions to speed the mare a little. He let her go the three quarters at a fair clip, and then came down the straight with a burst of speed. Once or twice he encouraged her with the whip and she finished just a little tired in 2:18, Margaret S within a length of her, winning for herself a race record in the notch of her two-year old record against time.

SUMMARY.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR, SACRAMENTO, September 17, 1889.—Trotting. Three-year olds.				
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b. f. Sunol, by Electioneer—Waxana.....	Marvin	1	1	1
Pleasanton Stock Farm's b. f. Margaret S, by Director—May Day	McDowell	2	2	2
Time—2:20½; 2:21¾; 2:18.				

TROTTING—2:20 CLASS.

The real sport of the day began when the starters for the above event came out. They were Davis & Co.'s blk. g. Franklin, G. A. Doherty's b. h. Victor, B. C. Holly's b. g. Valentine, E. B. Gifford's blk. g. Don Tomas, and J. A. Linscott's b. h. Jim L. When the pool boxes opened Franklin was installed as favorite at \$50 to \$22 for Don Tomas, \$13 for Victor, and \$13 for the field.

First Heat—Jim L lost his feet at the word and Don Tomas broke on the turn. When they got to the quarter Franklin was first, Valentine lapped on his wheel, Jim L two lengths back in third place, Victor and Don Tomas bringing up the rear. Going up the backstretch they strung out, and at the half Franklin was still in front, Valentine close up, and Jim L, Victor, and Don Tomas in the order named a length apart. They bunched on the second turn, Franklin half a length from Valentine, by a length from Jim L and Victor. Jim L, Valentine, and Victor were almost abreast, a length behind Franklin at the head of the straight. Victor made a strong bid for the heat, but lost his feet in the effort and Franklin went in winner by half a length, Valentine second, Victor third, Jim L fourth, and Don Tomas fifth. Time, 2:24¾.

Second Heat—Pools sold: Franklin, \$60; Victor, \$14; Don Tomas, \$6, and the field \$9. Franklin was in front of the crowd when the bell tapped, and when they were strung out on the turn, Franklin was first, Jim L second, Victor and Valentine together, Don Tomas last. Before they reached the quarter, Valentine broke, and ran to the middle of the backstretch before Holly got him down, and when the crowd got to the half, Franklin flashed by first, Jim L second, Victor third, in a slight break, Valentine fourth, Don Tomas with him. On the second turn they crowded closer together, Victor passing to second place, and entering the straight hardly a length behind Franklin. They came down home, with Victor gaining by inches. He was on even terms with Franklin, when the latter broke, and the "hay-seed" trotted out winner of the heat, Don Tomas coming in for second by rapid work on the straight, Franklin third, Valentine fourth, and Jim L fifth. Time, 2:24½.

Third Heat—Victor's price went up a little, he bringing \$23 to \$40 for Franklin, and \$16 for the field. Valentine was the leader this time at the quarter, trotting strong, Victor following him closely, Don Tomas third on

the outside, and Franklin fourth at the pole. Jim L was lame, and trotting away back. On the backstretch Franklin passed Victor for second place, and at the half it was Valentine, Franklin, Victor, and Don Tomas, half a length apart. This was the order to the head of the straight; there Franklin crowded ahead of Valentine, followed by Victor. Valentine lost his feet, and when Holly attempted to settle him, he tangled himself and fell down. Franklin made a break, but quickly recovered himself, and, closely pressed by Victor, won the heat in 2:21½, Don Tomas well up, third, Jim L distanced. Valentine's injury from the fall sent him to the stable.

Fourth Heat—There were but three horses to score for the fourth heat, and Franklin sold against them at \$40 to \$10. When the word came Franklin went away around the turn with Don Tomas on his wheel and Victor a length behind him. The positions were not greatly altered until they reached the straight, and then Victor made a last effort. Don Tomas broke and the fight was left to the heat winners, but Franklin outsped "hayseed," and took the heat and race from him by three lengths. Time, 2:21½.

SUMMARY.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR, SACRAMENTO, September 17, 1889.—Trotting. 2:20 Class. Purse \$1,200.

Davis & Co.'s blk. g. Franklin, by Gen. Reno-unknown	Donathan	1	3	1	1
G. A. Doherty's b. h. Victor, by Echo-by Woodburn	Doherty	3	1	2	2
E. B. Gifford's blk. g. Don Tomas, by Del Sur-Vashti	Bayless	5	2	3	3
B. C. Holly's blk. g. Valentine, by Ferral Clay-Queen	Holly	2	4	dis.	
J. A. Linscott's b. h. Jim L, by Dan Voorhees-Grace	Rodriguez	4	5	dis.	

Time—2:24¾; 2:24½; 2:21½; 2:21½.

TROTTING—3:00 CLASS.

La Siesta Ranch's b. m. Wanda, San Mateo Stock Farm's ch. m. Hazel Wilkes, J. L. McCord's ch. m. Mary Lou, J. Cochran's ch. m. Alloretta, Pleasanton Stock Farm's b. g. Homestake, and B. C. Holly's b. g. San Diego started. In the pools Hazel Wilkes sold at \$40, Wanda at \$16, and the field at \$20.

First Heat—As they swung into the turn Homestake made a break and was never heard from again. Mary Lou also lost her feet, and when they reached the quarter Wanda was first, Alloretta second, Hazel Wilkes third, San Diego fourth, half a length apart. Alloretta clung tenaciously to Wanda, and was head and head with her when they passed the half, Hazel Wilkes two lengths back, with San Diego at her wheel. Around the second turn there was no great change, but when Wanda and Alloretta swung into the straight Goldsmith began to bring Hazel up. Wanda drew away from Alloretta, but Hazel came on faster, and at the seven-eighth post caught and passed her, taking the heat by two lengths, Wanda second, Alloretta third, San Diego fourth, Mary Lou fifth. Homestake was distanced. Time, 2:22¼.

Second Heat—Ten to one were the odds Hazel's backers offered against the whole field, and the confidence in her was well placed. When the bell tapped to a good start Wanda went to the front, and at the quarter she was first by a length, Hazel Wilkes second, San Diego third, Mary Lou fourth, and Alloretta some distance back in fifth place. These positions were unchanged until they came into the straight, every man seeming content with his position. When the race for home began Hazel crawled up on Wanda, got to her wheel, then to her head, then in front, and the mare quit, the heat going to Hazel Wilkes, Wanda second, San Diego third, Mary Lou fourth, Alloretta, who had been laid back for the heat, fifth. Time, 2:22½.

Third Heat—No pools were sold. San Diego was in front as they went around the turn, Hazel Wilkes at his wheel, Wanda third, Alloretta fourth, and Mary Lou fifth. Hazel Wilkes and Wanda continued to close on the leader up the backstretch, and at the half were lapped on his wheel. Hazel Wilkes got the lead on the turn, and they never caught her again. Wanda quit on the straight. Mary Lou was driven for the heat, but the best she could was to finish second a length away from Hazel Wilkes, Alloretta third, San Diego fourth, and Wanda fifth. Time, 2:24½.

SUMMARY.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR, SACRAMENTO, September 17, 1889.—Trotting. 3:00 Class. Purse, \$1,000.

Wm. Corbett's ch. m. Hazel Wilkes, by Guy Wilkes-Blanche.....	Goldsmith	1	1	1
La Siesta Ranch's b. m. Wanda, by Eros-by Elmo.....	Marvin	2	2	5
J. L. McCord's ch. m. Mary Lou, by Tom Benton-Brown Jennie.....	McCord	5	4	2
J. Cochran's ch. m. Alloretta, by Altoona-Nellie.....	Donathan	3	5	3
B. C. Holly's b. g. San Diego, by Victor-thoroughbred.....	Holly	4	3	4
Pleasanton Stock Farm's b. g. Homestake, by Gibraltar-Kate.....	McDowell	dis.		

Time—2:22¼; 2:22½; 2:24½.

SIXTH DAY.

Another runners' day brought another good attendance. The events were all first class, and interested the crowd. The weather was fair, but oppressively hot; track fast. "Doc" Aby was starter, and did his work well. First thing of the afternoon was—

TWO-YEAR OLDS—THREE QUARTERS OF A MILE.

Palo Alto had in the two invincibles, Racine and Flambeau, and L. U. Shippee started his right good Longfellow colt, Fellowcharm. There was no betting to speak of. Racine had Morton up at 115 pounds, Flambeau Scofield at 110, and Fellowcharm Narvaez at 105. When the flag went down Racine was a head in front of Flambeau, and half a length to the good of Fellowcharm. They went down the backstretch at a good clip, Racine first at the half, Flambeau at his flank, Fellowcharm at his heels. There was no change in the positions, except that the Palo Alto pair drew away from Fellowcharm on the straight. Narvaez tried to bring Fellowcharm up, but failed. Racine won in a gallop, Flambeau at his saddle girths, Fellowcharm two lengths away. Time, 1:15.

SUMMARY.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR, SACRAMENTO, September 18, 1889.—Running. Two-year olds. Three quarters of a mile.

Palo Alto's b. c. Racine, by Bishop-imp. Fairy Rose, 115.....	Morton	1
Palo Alto's ch. c. Flambeau, by Wildidle-Flirt, 110.....	Scofield	2
L. U. Shippee's b. c. Fellowcharm, by Longfellow-Trinket, 105.....	Narvaez	3

Time—1:15.

THREE-YEAR OLDS—ONE AND AN EIGHTH MILES.

Next thing on the programme was the Shafter Stake for three-year olds, and had as starters Matt. Storn's b. f. Lurline, 119; L. U. Shippee's b. f. Songstress, 109; and Joe McBride's ch. c. Longshot, 122. Pools sold: Lurline, \$40; field, \$16. Lurline's recent performance entitled her to favorite's place, and confidence in her was renewed when it became known that

Morton was to ride her. It was a great fall down, Shippee sending another outsider to victory. At the send-off Longshot was a head in front of Lurline, and they passed the wire for the first time, Songstress leading, Lurline at the break, Songstress laying back two lengths. On the first turn Lurline showed in front, and stayed there to the middle of the backstretch, when Longshot collared her. She ran with him a short distance, and then quit altogether, both Longshot and Songstress passing her with ease. On the second turn Songstress was an open length behind Longshot; but she was going fast, and when they entered the straight she had closed the gap, and was leading him by a head. From there she drew away from him easily. He got the whip and quit, and the race was over. Songstress galloped in four lengths in front of Longshot, Lurline away back, third. Time, 1:58.

SUMMARY.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR, SACRAMENTO, September 18, 1889.—Shafter Stake, for three-year olds. One and one eighth miles.

L. U. Shippee's b. f. Songstress, by Luke Blackburn-Malibran, 109.....	O'Neil	1
J. McBride's ch. c. Longshot, by Duke of Norfolk-by Langford, 122	Spooner	2
Matt. Storn's b. f. Lurline, by Longfield-Katy Pease, 119	Morton	3

Time—1:58.

TWO-YEAR OLD HANDICAP—FIVE FURLONGS.

The Palo Alto Stake, a handicap for two-year olds, followed, in which the starters were Palo Alto's b. f. Raindrop, 105; Kelly & Samuels' b. g. Pliny, 108; W. M. Murry's ch. c. Kiro, 100; L. U. Shippee's b. c. Take Notice, 100; and J. W. Donathan's ch. c. Hubert Earl, 112. Pools opened with Hubert Earl favorite at \$50, Pliny bringing \$40, Kiro \$32, and the field \$41. It was another good thing for the short end buyers. After some little delay at the start the flag went down with Raindrop in front. She went off like the wind, and when they got to the half was two lengths in front of the crowd led by Kiro. They straightened out on the turn, and it was Raindrop first by two lengths, Kiro second, with Pliny at his heels, Take Notice in fourth place, Hubert Earl at his heels. Kiro made play for the lead as they entered the straight, and got up to Raindrop's flank, Pliny third, close to him. Raindrop and Kiro drew away from the pack, Pliny following them. Williams, on Pliny, began work at the seven-eighth post and carried his horse up to Kiro, but Williams made an error in going to the pole, and he was very cleverly pocketed. Raindrop won without punishment, Kiro at her heels, Pliny third, and Hubert Earl last. Time, 1:02.

SUMMARY.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR, SACRAMENTO, September 18, 1889.—A handicap for two-year olds. Five furlongs.

Palo Alto's b. f. Raindrop, by Wildidle-Teardrop, 105	Hitchcock	1
W. M. Murry's ch. c. Kiro, by Joe Hooker-by Foster, 100	Madden	2
Kelly & Samuels' b. g. Pliny, by Flood-Precious, 108	Williams	3

Hubert Earl, 112, and Take Notice, 100, ran unplaced.

Time—1:02.

ALL AGES—MILE HEATS.

Number four on the programme was the Del Paso Stake, mile heats, for all ages. Ben Hill's ch. g. Tycoon, Kelly & Samuels' b. h. Ed McGinniss, and Matt. Storn's ch. g. Forester were the starters. Pools sold: Ed McGinniss, \$50; field, \$12. The first heat was a surprise. Tycoon jumped off in front, and as they went around the turn he was first by a length, Ed Mc-

Ginniss second, and Forester third, at McGinniss' flank. They were going at a fast clip, and there was no change in the positions until they got into the second turn, where Tycoon opened a length of daylight ahead of McGinniss, and Forester began to quit. In the straight McGinniss came up to Tycoon's shoulder and looked like a winner, but Hitchcock put his spurs into Tycoon, and he poked his nose in front of McGinniss. Cook then drew his whip, Hitchcock did the same, and under a terrific drive they came down to the wire, Tycoon winning by a bare head, the crowd yelling itself hoarse. Forester was six lengths back. The board was hung out with 1:42½ as the time.

The field went up before the second heat, McGinniss still selling favorite at \$65, the field bringing \$40. They were slightly tangled up at the start, Forester away on the outside of the track. As they passed the wire Forester swerved into the fence and fouled Tycoon and pocketed McGinniss, so that when Tycoon shook Forester off he got a lead of three lengths going around the turn before McGinniss could get out of the pocket and away. Once he got to running he flew over the ground, leaving Forester away behind. He steadily closed up the gap, and when Tycoon reached the three quarters McGinniss was barely a length behind him. Both riders began their work at the head of the straight. McGinniss stayed at Tycoon's neck for a short distance, but his long drive had winded him, and Tycoon drew away as they neared the wire, and finished first by two lengths. Forester was back a dozen lengths. Time, 1:42¾.

SUMMARY.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR, SACRAMENTO, September 18, 1889.—Del Paso Stake. All ages. Mile heats.

Ben Hill's ch. g. Tycoon (4), by Reveille-Margery, 112.....	Hitchcock	1	1
Kelly & Samuels' b. h. Ed McGinniss (4), by Grinstead-Jennie G, 117.....	Cook	2	2
Matt. Storn's ch. g. Forester (4), by Joe Hooker-Mattie C, 112.....	Morton	3	3

Time—1:42½; 1:42¾.

ALL AGES—ONE MILE.

A free purse of \$300 for all ages, one mile, was the closing event on the regular programme and had ten starters: Welcome, Lorimer, Longshot, G W, Glen Ellen, Duke Spencer, Daisy D, Retta B, Abi, and Hotspur. Abi and Lorimer were sold in the stable at \$300, Daisy D bringing \$165, Welcome \$105, and the field \$280. Piles of money went into the box on the event. The biggest pool sold was Thornton's stable \$350, Daisy D \$250, Welcome \$175, and the field \$325. For a big crowd they got a good start, Lorimer going away in front, attended by G W. At the quarter G W and Lorimer were on even terms, Abi third, with Glen Ellen at her flank. On the backstretch G W moved to the front and at the half lead by a length, Retta B and Glen Ellen together in third place, and Daisy D in front of the ruck. They bunched slightly on the turn and came into the straight well together. Longshot made a run out of the crowd, followed by Daisy D, but neither of them could catch the leaders. Glen Ellen and Abi were together in third place, when Glen Ellen came out with a burst of speed and got in front at the distance post. She made the lead two lengths and won handily by that distance, Abi snatching second by a head from G W. Time, 1:42¾.

SUMMARY.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR, SACRAMENTO, September 18, 1889.—Free purse. All ages. One mile.

Matt. Storn's ch. f. Glen Ellen (3), by Kyrle Daly—Mistake, 112..... Pierce 1
 H. I. Thornton's br. f. Abi (5), by Red Boy—Abi, by Woodburn, 119..... Casey 2
 G. W. Trahern's b. g. G W, by Kyrle Daly—Elizabeth, 112 D. Dennison 3
 Welcome, 119; Lorimer, 122; Longshot, 112; Duke Spencer, 112; Daisy D, 119; Hotspur, 112; and Retta B, 82, ran unplaced.

Time—1:42 $\frac{3}{4}$.

A gentleman jockeys race was made up for the day, Tom Williams riding Bryant W, A. S. Ashe riding Vinco, and E. N. Garnett on Billy D, all up at 160 pounds. A few pools were sold, Williams bringing \$25, Ashe \$25, and Garnett \$6. Williams, on Bryant W, went off in front, closely followed by Ashe, Garnett laying his mount back. The positions did not change until they got into the straight; then Ashe got his mount in front and looked like a winner, when Garnett got Billy D to his speed and brought him to the front with a rush, winning by a head from Ashe in 1:47 $\frac{1}{4}$.

SEVENTH DAY.

Crowds of people were out, the largest attendance in fact of the Fair being present. The weather was oppressively hot and close. The track was in good shape and fast. The first event of the day was

TROTTING—2:27 CLASS.

The starters were E. B. Gifford's b. h. Atto Rex, Geo. Cropsey's ch. m. Eva W, J. A. Goldsmith's blk. h. Memo, John Green's br. g. Melrose, and B. C. Holly's ch. m. Pink. A few pools were sold at \$100 for Atto Rex to \$12 for the field.

First Heat—Memo and Atto Rex went around the turn together, and at the quarter Memo lead by a head, Melrose in third place close up, Eva W a bad fourth, and Pink, who broke at the send-off, out of it. The positions were unchanged at the half, Melrose making a slight break on the backstretch. On the second turn Atto Rex passed Memo and came into the stretch two lengths to the good. On the straight Johnny Green sent Melrose along at a fast clip and passed Memo for second place. Atto Rex trotted in as he pleased, winner of the heat by three lengths, Melrose second, Memo third, Eva W fourth, Pink fifth. Time, 2:24 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Second Heat—Atto Rex was considered the only thing in it, and there was no money to be had against him after the first heat. When the bell sounded he went away in the lead, and at the quarter it was Atto Rex first by a length, Melrose second, Memo at his wheel, Pink close up. The positions remained the same until they got to the second turn, when Atto Rex drew away with a lead of three lengths and Melrose left Memo two lengths behind. In the straight there was a strong fight for second place. Pink came up from fourth place very fast and collared Melrose at the drawgate, coming home second a length behind Atto Rex, breaking at the wire. Melrose finished third, and Eva W fourth, but she was set back for running. Time, 2:26.

Third Heat—Atto Rex took the third heat with the same ease with which he took the other two, going in front all the way, Pink second. On the backstretch Memo in third place was passed by Eva W, who was running. Melrose made a tangled break and lost his chances, trotting last the entire

distance. In the fight for second money Memo and Eva W both made play at Pink in the straight, but they could not catch her and she finished second two lengths behind Atto Rex, running under the wire, Eva W third, Memo fourth, Melrose fifth. Eva W was breaking at intervals through the entire mile, and was set back to fifth place for running. Time, 2:26 $\frac{3}{4}$.

SUMMARY.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR, SACRAMENTO, September 19, 1889.—Trotting. 2:27 Class. Purse, \$1,000.

E. B. Gifford's b. h. Atto Rex, by Attorney-Roxie	Bayless	1	1	1
B. C. Holly's ch. m. Pink, by Inca-by Echo	Holly	5	2	2
J. Green's b. g. Melrose, by Sulton-thoroughbred	Green	2	3	4
J. A. Goldsmith's blk. h. Memo, by Sidney-Flirt	Goldsmith	3	4	3
George Cropsey's ch. m. Eva W, by Nutwood-Alice R.	Chaboye	4	5	5

Time—2:24 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:26; 2:26 $\frac{3}{4}$.

TROTTING—FOUR-YEAR OLDS.

The next event on the card was the above; Irvin Ayres' br. h. Balkan, L. U. Shippee's b. h. Moses S, and Pleasanton Stock Farm's blk. h. Direct, coming out for it. It was another one-sided affair, productive of no contest of speed.

First Heat—A few pools were sold, Direct against the field at \$160 to \$12. At the send-off, Balkan broke and was not in it. Direct and Moses S went around the turn together. Andy held the little black back and allowed Moses S to stay at his wheel until they reached the drawgate, when he gently drew away and took the heat easily by two lengths from Moses S. Balkan was never nearer than eight lengths of them. Time, 2:24 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Second Heat—No more pools were sold on the race after the first heat. When they got the word, Direct went away and trotted around the turn with Moses S at his wheel. At the quarter Direct was a length in front of Moses S, and three lengths away from Balkan. Going down the back-stretch Moses got up to Direct's wheel, but at the half Direct again led him a length, Balkan four lengths away. They entered the straight in those positions. Coming home Balkan made a play for second place, and succeeded in getting within two lengths of Moses S, but broke. Direct took the heat by two open lengths, Moses S the same distance ahead of Balkan. Time, 2:25 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Third Heat—Direct went off fast, and at the quarter was two lengths from Moses S and six from Balkan. Andy had the colt going fast and steady and kept him at it, drawing clear away from his field and finishing the mile in 2:18 $\frac{1}{4}$, six lengths from Moses S, Balkan just saving his distance.

SUMMARY.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR, SACRAMENTO, September 19, 1889.—Trotting. Four-year olds.

Pleasanton Stock Farm's blk. h. Direct, by Director-Echora	McDowell	1	1	1
L. U. Shippee's b. h. Moses S, by Hawthorne-Ryan mare	Whiting	2	2	2
Irvin Ayres' br. h. Balkan, by Mambrino Wilkes-Fanny Fern	Hinds	3	3	3

Time—2:24 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:25 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:18 $\frac{1}{4}$.

SPECIAL PACING RACE.

The free-for-all race did not fill, and instead the Directors substituted a special for Yolo Maid, Adonis, and Gold Leaf. The betting on the event was heavy and fast; Yolo Maid selling favorite at \$200, Adonis second choice at \$160, and Gold Leaf going at \$25.

First Heat—Yolo Maid took the lead as they swung into the turn, Gold

Leaf close up to her, Adonis a length back in third place. At the quarter in 0:33½, the Maid was a length in front, Gold Leaf a length from Adonis. The pace was very fast on the backstretch. The Maid went on in front. Adonis began to crowd up to Gold Leaf, and at the three-eighth post collared and passed her. At the half in 1:03½, Yolo Maid was three lengths in front of Adonis, and he two lengths from Gold Leaf. McDowell was laying the heat up. The leaders gradually drew away from her on the second turn, and when the straight was reached, the Maid was two lengths in front of Adonis and eight from Gold Leaf.

In the straight Hickok began to move Adonis up, closing his gap steadily. His driver gave him the whip, and he got to Yolo Maid's wheel. She, too, was given a few taps, and with the crowd cheering like mad, she went under winner, Adonis at her wheel, Gold Leaf ten lengths behind. When the time, 2:12½, was hung out, the crowd yelled.

Second Heat—Pools sold: field, \$110; Yolo Maid, \$100. Adonis had half a length the advantage at the go, but Yolo Maid swung into the turn first, Adonis a length from her, and Gold Leaf a length from him. The Maid was going fast, and at the quarter, 0:33½, she was three lengths from Adonis and five from Gold Leaf. Down the backstretch she drew away still further, and as she flashed past the half-mile post, in 1:05½, she was four lengths from Adonis and eight from Gold Leaf. When she came into the straight she was still four lengths to the good of Adonis, Gold Leaf five lengths behind him. Adonis was again driven for the heat, and got up within two lengths of the Maid. Quintin sent the mare along at her best speed, and would have finished the mile in 2:13, but his brother, who was standing at the distance post, ran out on the track and waved him back. He slowed the mare down, and jogged her under in 2:14½, Adonis finishing three lengths behind her, Gold Leaf eight lengths.

Third Heat—The pooling was \$60 for the Maid and \$8 for the field. McDowell was moving his filly pretty strong while they were scoring, and it looked very much as if he were out for the heat. The filly had done nothing as yet, and was as fresh as a daisy. She was not going steadily when the bell tapped, and as they swung round the turn she went off her feet and lost every chance. When she got down again Yolo Maid was at the quarter, fifteen lengths from her and six lengths in front of Adonis. Even that distance away, McDowell made a try for the heat, and he sent the filly along at a two-minute gait. She caught and passed Adonis in the middle of the backstretch, and was within four lengths of the Maid when she passed the half in 1:05½. She could get up no closer, and after doing a stern chase around the turn McDowell took her back. Adonis was six lengths behind the leader when they entered the straight, but he made for the lead and forced her out in 2:15½. Quintin gave her the whip at the drawgate, where she tired. Adonis was two lengths from her at the finish, Gold Leaf away back.

SUMMARY.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR, SACRAMENTO, September 19, 1889.—Pacing. Special.

M. Daly's b. m. Yolo Maid, by Alex. Button—by Deitz's St. Clair.....	Quintin	1	1	1
O. A. Hickok's b. c. Adonis, by Sidney—Venus.....	Hickok	2	2	2
Pleasanton Stock Farm's ch. m. Gold Leaf, by Sidney—Fern Leaf.....	McDowell	3	3	3

Time—2:12½; 2:14½; 2:15½.

During the day a match race was trotted between Wm. Billup's blk. m. Rosie M, driven by Banta, and W. R. Merrill's b. m. Belle A, driven by Goldsmith. Belle A won the first and third heats in 2:31¾ and 2:29, and Rosie M won the second in 2:31¾.

EIGHTH DAY.

The attendance increased in size as the Fair grew older, and upon Friday there was another crush out to see the runners go. The programme was a good one, the opening event being the

CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE,

A sweepstakes for two-year olds, one mile, and had in it Palo Alto's b. c. Flambeau, 110; L. U. Shippee's b. c. Fellowcharm, 105; and A. Wakeman's ch. c. Kiro, 105. Flambeau sold in the pools at \$100 to \$10 for Fellowcharm, and \$9 for Kiro. There was nothing in it but Flambeau. He went off around the turn with Kiro at his side. He played with them, hard held, a length in front until they got into the straight, when he drew away as he pleased and galloped home without punishment or urging in 1:43. Kiro quit up the straight, and Fellowcharm finished second, two lengths back.

SUMMARY.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR, SACRAMENTO, September 20, 1889.—California Annual Stake, for two-year olds. One mile.

Palo Alto's ch. c. Flambeau, by Wildidle-imp. Flirt, 110.....	Morton	1
L. U. Shippee's b. c. Fellowcharm, by Longfellow-Trinket, 105.....	O'Neil	2
A. Wakeman's ch. c. Kiro, by Joe Hooker-by Foster, 105.....	Hennessey	3

Time—1:43.

CALIFORNIA DERBY.

The above event for foals of 1886, one mile and one half, brought to the post W. L. Appleby's b. c. Wild Oats, 118; L. U. Shippee's br. f. Picnic, 115; H. H. Hobb's b. c. Duke Spencer, 118; and W. B. Todhunter's b. c. Hotspur, 118. Picnic was named to win by the talent, going in the box at \$60, Wild Oats selling second choice at \$35, and the field going at \$30.

The result was another of the unexpected things. Picnic was sluggish at the post and delayed the start considerably. When starter Aby dropped the flag, Wild Oats was moving well and Hitchcock took him away in front, and when straightened out on the turn he was five lengths to the good of them, Duke Spencer running in second place, Picnic and Hotspur galloping two lengths behind him. Wild Oats was five lengths in front as they entered the straight, and coming down to the wire for the first time he held his advantage lead, Picnic, Duke Spencer, and Hotspur running together. They entered the first turn that way, but there the pace grew a little faster, and at the quarter they were strung out again, Wild Oats three lengths away from Picnic in second place, Duke Spencer a length from her, Hotspur the same distance from the Duke. Duke Spencer commenced to quit on the backstretch and Hotspur ran past him into second place. At the half post Wild Oats was three lengths from Picnic, Hotspur that distance behind the mare, Duke Spencer no more in it. Picnic began her run on the turn, drawing away from Hotspur and getting up to within a length of Wild Oats at the head of the straight. Hitchcock sat down on Wild Oats and at the same moment Dan Dennison got Hotspur going and brought him up to them with a rush. Picnic got to Wild Oats' shoulder, both under a drive. Hotspur was on the inside at Wild Oats' heels until they got down to the drawgate, when Dennison slashed him once or twice and like a flash his head showed in front, and opening a gap of a length came home an easy two lengths in front, Wild Oats and

Picnic finishing head and head in second place, Duke Spencer a poor third. Time, 2:40.

SUMMARY.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR, SACRAMENTO, September 20, 1889.—California Derby for foals of 1886. One mile and a half.

W. B. Todhunter's b. c. Hotspur, by Joe Daniels—Sister to Douglas, 118	...	D. Dennison	1
W. L. Appleby's b. c. Wild Oats, by Wildidle—Mary Givens, 118	.....	Hitchcock	0
L. U. Shippee's br. f. Picnic, by Mr. Pickwick—Countess, 115	.....	O'Neil	0

Duke Spencer, 118, ran unplaced.

Time—2:40.

NIGHTHAWK STAKE—ONE MILE.

The above event, for all ages, had in it Palo Alto's b. c. Rico, Ben. Hill's ch. g. Mikado, H. I. Thornton's br. m. Abi, M. Storn's ch. f. Glen Ellen. Rico sold in the pools at \$200, Mikado bringing \$55, Abi \$45, and Glen Ellen \$40. There was nothing in it except Rico. He jumped off in the lead and went around the turn with Mikado hanging one length behind him, Glen Ellen and Abi together in the rear. The only change until the second turn was that Glen Ellen got a head in front of Abi. On the turn Rico began to open daylight, and when he started down the straight he was four lengths ahead of the crowd. Madden commenced working his whip as if the colt was quitting, but he didn't touch him at all, and he won under a free rein, Mikado eight lengths second, Abi, two lengths behind him, third. Time, 1:42.

SUMMARY.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR, SACRAMENTO, September 20, 1889—Nighthawk Stake; all ages. One mile.

Palo Alto's b. g. Rico (2), by Shannon—Fanny Lewis, 85	.....	Madden	1
Ben. Hill's ch. g. Mikado (5), by Shiloh—Margery, 122	.....	Hitchcock	2
H. I. Thornton's br. f. Abi (5), by Red Boy—Abi, 119	.....	Cook	3

Glen Ellen (3), 109, ran unplaced.

Time—1:42.

LA RUE STAKE—ONE AND A HALF MILES.

The next event was the La Rue Stake, an all age handicap, one and a half miles. The starters were Thos. Boyle's ch. c. Louis P (3), 102; Matt. Storn's ch. f. Lurline (3), 107; W. L. Appleby's b. f. Alfarata (3), 100; and Ben. Hill's ch. g. Tycoon (4), 116. Pools sold: Tycoon, \$50; Louis P, \$35; field, \$32. Murphy, on Alfarata, had the filly going strong when the flag fell, and he took her away two lengths in front of the crowd on the turn. At the three-quarter post she was two lengths in front, Louis P second, with Lurline and Tycoon at his heels. The positions did not change until they were on the upper turn, when Louis P got up to Alfarata's flank and Tycoon moved up to Louis P's shoulder. Lurline dropped out of the race on the backstretch. Louis P and Tycoon were at Alfarata's flanks on either side as they approached the half. At the half Tycoon was slightly in front, but dropped back again, and they came around the turn as they ran down the backstretch. When well in the stretch Alfarata gave up and dropped to the rear. Louis P showed in front for a few yards and then Tycoon shot by him and led him home, winning by half a length, Alfarata eight lengths third. Time, 2:40½.

SUMMARY.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR, SACRAMENTO, September 20, 1889.—La Rue Stake; handicap for all ages. One and one half miles.

Ben. Hill's ch. g. Tycoon (4), by Reveille-Margery, 116	Hitchcock	1
Thomas Boyle's ch. c. Louis P (3), by Joe Hooker-Lizzie P, 102	Hennessey	2
W. L. Appleby's b. f. Alfarata (3), by Wildidle-by Monday, 100	Murphy	3
Lurline (3), 107, ran unplaced.		

Time—2:40 $\frac{1}{4}$.

CONSOLATION PURSE—ONE AND ONE SIXTEENTH MILES AND REPEAT.

The last appearance of the bangtails was in the free purse for beaten horses, and there came to the post Kelly & Samuels' br. m. Welcome (4), 109; Matt. Storn's b. m. Fannie F (4), 109; J. McBride's ch. c. Longshot (3), 100; H. I. Thornton's b. g. Lorimer (4), 110. Betting on the event was: Welcome, \$100; Longshot, \$45; field, \$23.

First Heat—Fanny F was first away, and went under the wire a length ahead of Longshot, and two lengths from Welcome and Lorimer. As they went round the turn Lorimer flew the track, and Morton, who was riding him, had the greatest difficulty in preventing him from going into the fence, and when he got him to running again the crowd was so far away that his chances were *nil*. Longshot was in front at the quarter, Fanny F at his flank, and Welcome at his heels. Down the backstretch Fanny F got to the front, Welcome staying at her flank, and when they got into the second turn Longshot was a length behind. Welcome hung on to Fanny F until they reached the drawgate, and then forged past her, winning the heat by a length, Fanny F second, Longshot third, three lengths back. Lorimer never got up to the crowd after his bad action, and was distanced. Time, 1:51 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Second Heat—Welcome sold for \$60 to \$22 for the field. When the flag fell Welcome and Longshot went away together, but on the first turn Welcome showed in front, and when the quarter was reached she was half a length in front of Longshot, and a length from Fanny F. The positions were unchanged until they got into the second turn, when Welcome's tail went up and she got the whip. She was dead tired, and Longshot came away and won the heat as he pleased, Welcome getting second, four lengths back. Time, 1:52.

Third Heat—Welcome was so plainly done for that the talent forsook her and hedged on Longshot at odds of \$70 to \$20. Welcome was ridden from the start, but was never in it. Longshot ran the distance with his mouth open, and won in 1:56, Welcome ten lengths from him.

SUMMARY.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR, SACRAMENTO, September 20, 1889.—Free purse for beaten horses, \$250. One and one sixteenth miles and repeat.

J. McBride's ch. c. Longshot (3), by Duke of Norfolk-by Langford, 100 ..	Spooner	3	1	1
Kelly & Samuels' br. m. Welcome (4), by Warwick-Eola, 107	Williams	1	2	2
Matt. Storn's b. m. Fannie F (4), by Wildidle-Sallie Hart, 109	Narvaez	2	3	0.
H. I. Thornton's b. g. Lorimer (4), by Falsetto-Simplicity, 110	Morton	dis.		

Time—1:51 $\frac{3}{4}$; 1:52; 1:56.

NINTH DAY.

The programme for the closing day was not the kind to have drawn a large crowd, and yet they were there in the same proportion as upon the good days. The day opened with a

SPECIAL PACE—NAMED HORSES.

T. H. Snider's blk. h. Creole, R. H. Newton's br. g. Thos. Ryder, Napa Stock Farm's b. g. Gold Medal, and Worth Ober's br. g. Little Doc came to the score. Pools sold: Creole, \$50; Thos. Ryder, \$17; field, \$10.

First Heat—Creole went off at the word, with Thos. Ryder at his wheel. When they strung out on the turn Creole was first, Thos. Ryder at his wheel, Little Doc two lengths behind them, and Gold Medal fourth. The order was the same until they got to the middle of the backstretch, where Thos. Ryder went to the lead, and from there to the straight led Creole by a length. Creole began to come in the straight, passed Thos. Ryder at the distance post, and took the heat by half a length, Little Doc getting third, Gold Medal fourth. Time, 2:23½.

Second Heat—Pools sold as follows: Creole, \$100; Ryder, \$17; field, \$14. Thos. Ryder's chances were better thought of when he jogged out with Orrin Hickok behind him. Creole had the best of the start and went off fast. Thos. Ryder succeeded in staying within a length of him, Little Doc third, four lengths away, Gold Medal fourth. Thos. Ryder was pacing at his best speed for the entire mile, while Creole in front of him was going well in hand; and when they were fairly well into the straight drew away and finished in a jog three lengths to the good of Ryder, Gold Medal coming in third. Time, 2:21½. Little Doc broke on the second turn and was distanced.

Third Heat—No pools were sold. Creole got away first and went around the turn attended by Gold Medal, Ryder in third place four lengths away. There was no change until the straight was reached, when Gold Medal made a tangled break and Thos. Ryder passed him. Creole finished first in a jog, Ryder second. Time, 2:23.

SUMMARY.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR, SACRAMENTO, September 21, 1889.—Special pacing for named horses. Purse, \$500.

T. C. Snider's blk. h. Creole, by Prompter-Grace	Goldsmith	1	1	1
R. H. Newton's br. g. Thos. Ryder, by Alex Button-by Black Ralph	Newton	2	2	2
Napa Farm's b. g. Gold Medal, by Nephew-Unknown	David	4	3	3
Worth Ober's br. g. Little Doc, by Sargent's Patchen-by Jack Hawkins	Ober	3	dis.	

Time—2:23½; 2:21½; 2:23.

TROTTING—2:40 CLASS.

The above event, for a purse of \$1,000, was the second event of the day's programme, and had in it La Siesta Ranch's b. m. Wanda, San Mateo Stock Farm's blk. m. Flora Belle, A. L. Hart's b. m. Almonta, and Napa Stock Farm's b. m. Nona Y. Pools opened with Wanda favorite at \$25, Flora Belle second choice at \$20, and the field going at \$15.

First Heat—The bell tapped with Wanda in the lead and going strong. When they went around the turn she was a length in front, Nona Y in second place, Flora Belle third. Wanda drew away from the crowd on the backstretch, and at the half was two lengths clear of Nona Y, who had twice gone off her feet. The other two were not in the heat. Wanda held her lead of two lengths to the wire. Almonta finished a poor third, and Flora Belle fourth. Time, 2:30.

Second Heat—Wanda sold against the field at \$100 to \$25. She again went away in the lead, attended by Nona Y. Nona, who is a handy breaker, does lots of it and loses nothing, was up when they passed the quarter, and broke twice between the quarter and half. Wanda led her

by a length all the way from the wire to the drawgate, when for the first time in a race she broke. Nona Y came in winner of the heat, Almonta, who had trotted the mile five lengths back, passing Wanda and getting second, Wanda third, Flora Belle fourth. Time, 2:25 $\frac{3}{4}$; a record for Nona Y.

Third Heat—The field was made favorite after the heat, selling at \$100 to \$40 for Wanda, and \$8 for Flora Belle. Around the first turn Nona Y led, Wanda in second place. Nona broke and made a good run before they reached the quarter. She led Wanda down the backstretch by three lengths, running again before they got to the half. Around the second turn it was the same thing, Nona making another run. In the straight Wanda got up to her wheel, but she broke, and got away from her again, going under the wire half a length in front of Wanda, Almonta third by five lengths, Flora Belle fourth. On account of her running, Nona Y was set back to second, and the heat given to Wanda. Time, 2:28 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Fourth Heat—Pools sold: Wanda, \$60; field, \$60. There was nothing in it but Wanda, with Hickok behind her. He sent her to the front at the start, and made the pace; Nona Y stayed with her, and Almonta was at Nona Y's wheel to the second turn, and then went to the front, but the effort amounted to nothing. Wanda passed her before they got to the straight, and came home unattended, taking the heat and race, Almonta second, Flora Belle third. Nona Y made a tired break on the straight and was taken back. Time, 2:30 $\frac{1}{2}$.

SUMMARY.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR, SACRAMENTO, September 21, 1889.—Trotting. 2:40 Class. Purse, \$1,000.

La Siesta Farm's b. m. Wanda, by Eros-by Elmo	Vioget	1	3	1	1
Napa Farm's b. m. Nona Y, by Admiral-Black Flora	David	2	1	2	4
A. L. Hart's b. m. Almonta, by Tilton Almont-Susie	Linden	3	2	3	2
San Mateo Stock Farm's blk. m. Flora Belle, by Alcona-Fontano...	Goldsmith	4	4	4	3

Time—2:30; 2:25 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:28 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:30 $\frac{1}{2}$.

PACING—2:20 CLASS.

There were four starters in the 2:20 class pace: W. S. Johnson's b. g. Edwin C, J. L. McCord's blk. g. Ned Winslow, G. W. Woodard's br. m. Belle Button, and Marcus Daly's b. h. St. Patrick. Edwin C was the favorite in the betting, which was heavy, going at \$190 to \$100 for St. Patrick, and \$40 for the field.

First Heat—Ned Winslow led as they went around the turn, and when they reached the quarter the order was Winslow, Edwin C, St. Patrick, and Belle Button, all a length apart. The order was unchanged until they came into the straight, when St. Patrick and Edwin C closed up to Ned Winslow, passed him, and began a hot fight for the heat. Edwin C was severely punished and responded well, beating St. Patrick out by a length in 2:15, Ned Winslow four lengths back, Belle Button fourth.

Second Heat—St. Patrick's people backed him strong after the first heat, buying him rapidly at \$220 to \$110 for Edwin C, and \$9 for the field. Edwin C went off in the lead, but broke rounding into the turn, and when the quarter was reached St. Patrick was two lengths in the lead, Ned Winslow second, Belle Button third, and Edwin C fourth, acting badly. The crowd went away from Edwin C, and when he finally settled down at the middle of the backstretch, St. Patrick was leading at the half, Ned Winslow in the second place, Belle Button five lengths away from them in third place. The positions remained the same to the wire, St. Patrick winning as he pleased, Ned Winslow, four lengths back, second, Belle But-

ton third. Hickok drove Edwin C like a hurricane from the half, and just got him inside the distance post. Time, 2:19½.

Third Heat—St. Patrick sold \$100 to \$25 for field. Hickok made an error at the start, which caused Edwin C to be distanced. The horse was off his feet when he went under the wire, but the bell tapped him off. Hickok evidently did not hear the bell and pulled up. He saw the others going and started after them, but they were already at the quarter pole, and catching them was out of the question. Hickok went to the middle of the backstretch and then came back and took Edwin C to the stable. With Edwin C out of it, St. Patrick had things his own way, leading from start to finish, Ned Winslow in second place. St. Patrick finished in a jog, Ned Winslow five lengths from him, and Belle Button third. Time, 2:22.

Fourth Heat—The race already belonged to St. Patrick. He went off in the lead attended by Ned Winslow, pacing slowly. He allowed Winslow to stay with him until they reached the seven-eighths post and then he drew away and took the heat by a length, Ned Winslow second, Belle Button third. Time, 2:27½.

SUMMARY.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR, SACRAMENTO, September 21, 1889.—Pacing. 2:20 Class. Purse, \$800.

Marcus Daly's b. h. St. Patrick, by Volunteer—Young Saline	Quintin	2	1	1	1
J. L. McCord's blk. g. Ned Winslow, by Tom Benton—Brown Jennie....	McCord	3	2	2	2
G. W. Woodard's br. m. Belle Button, by Alex Button—by Dietz's St. Clair	Woodard	4	3	3	3
W. S. Johnson's b. g. Edwin C, by Elector—Lady Coonie.....	Hickok	1	4	dis.	

Time—2:15; 2:19½; 2:21; 2:27½.

OPENING ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, ON THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1889.

By HON. CREED HAYMOND, of San Francisco.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Once more this spacious hall is lighted up, once more the beauty and the pride of this commonwealth have assembled to partake of the generous hospitality of the Capital City and to examine, criticise, and be pleased with and instructed by the exhibits which the Agricultural Society presents to you. Side by side with the exhibits which are the results of patient toil, supplemented by the highest skilled labor, it displays the marvelous products of the soil. It brings the farmer and the artisan in friendly rivalry, and presents to view the fruits of that competition—testimonials to the energy and progress of the people of this great commonwealth.

The mine and the field, the forest and the stream, were the beneficent gifts of God to man—gifts so beneficent that their value can never be conceived of until the mind of man, through education and cultivation, shall attain its highest and greatest developments. When He created these things, and made man and gave him dominion over all, man was without a companion, and all of these gifts were as worthless to him as they were to the beast of the field. For companionship He gave him woman, and she it was who supplemented God's greatest blessing. She led him, blind and helpless as he was, to the tree of knowledge. She came to man, and found him more helpless than any other created thing. He was blind and naked. She found him a man and made him a God. She raised him to that high estate, so that when the Creator again visited Eden and looked upon him He said, "He is one of us." It was she who gave to man the first blessing next to his creation. So it has been throughout life. She has shed over him the radiance of her love and charity; illuminated his path with the splendor of her beauty. The mine and the farm, the field and the forest, and the stream, without intelligence, were worthless. It was left for education to lead up to the developments and to the progress of this great age. Nor can any one, nor dares any one, now to forecast the future. When we look back over the past for a hundred years, we find that the condition of mankind was totally different from what it is to-day. Sorrow and misery were the lot of the proudest princes in the land. The men of wealth and of the greatest power were not able to compass the comforts, the good, the pleasure, that the humblest mechanic now may have if he be a bit frugal and provident. A few years, as time comes in the life of nations, have elapsed since Hampden Court, one of the stateliest piles in England, was regarded as a worthy gift from a great Cardinal to one of the mightiest potentates upon earth. Yet no man who works in the railroad shops here to-day, or at skilled labor, but who would feel badly treated if he had to reside in such a place. With such progress as we have made in the past, who dares to set limits upon the future? Electricity and steam have revolutionized the world. It is but about thirty years since a great

Senator from South Carolina spoke of the mud-sills of the country. That class has entirely disappeared. All mankind has been elevated in this civilized land, and iron stands for human bones, and steam and electricity stand for the effort of that class.

I may not live to see the day, but the children are now living who will see this magnificent valley lighted by electricity every night; who will see men take advantage of it to harvest the crops at night, to gather the fruit, to do all of toil, and thus remove from this valley the only impediment that it has. It may be that the first exhibition of this will be at Vina, upon those great estates—the gift of your illustrious son to you and to yours for all time to come. The power of man to possess and have is limited only by the power to conceive. The earth and the field, the mine, the forest, and the stream, constitute the great sources of wealth—the great reservoirs from which it is to be drawn in the future; and nothing can be beyond the reach of man if his intelligence is developed—if his mind is cultivated. He is not to be relieved from the curse of Eden, for in modern theology you know that God never cursed, but always blessed. If we believe the Mosaic account of creation it was not that man should earn his bread by brawn and muscle, for it was said that in the sweat of the face—not of the arms or of the legs—he should earn his bread. It was both a declaration of what was to be and a prophecy of the future—a prophecy of that time when labor-aiding machinery should take the place of toil; and instead of struggling in the field with the hand, the man's brain should work, and his hand would touch the electric button that would set the machinery in motion.

The only problem presented to us is, how are these things to be done? I answer, by a system of education leading up to them; and, first, who should be the teacher? And of that I desire to speak for a moment.

The problem which is presented to us is how the destiny of man is to be worked out, and how he is to avail himself of the munificent gifts of Providence and to discharge the trusts which those gifts impose upon him. The solution lies in a system of education which will teach man not only what those gifts have been, but which shall develop his powers so that he may conceive of new wants, thereby creating new desires. In this office of education the clergy must play a prominent part. The clergyman must fit himself for this teaching. He must prepare himself to be the adviser of his parishioners, of his friends, and of his neighbors. He must be able to teach them when to sow and when to reap—what industries of life are the most profitable. He must teach them how to live upon this earth and enjoy its richness, and thereby fit him for the world to come. Through our common schools and colleges, now open to all, much may be done in this direction, but it may well be doubted whether the modern colleges come up to the standard of the age.

It may be doubted whether our colleges educate men for labor—and I use the term in its lightest sense. I fear that they have not progressed with the age, that they follow the traditions of the past, and educate men for an age that has gone by, and not for the present—for an age which gave to those who could read and write privileges, legal and otherwise, which the less favored did not possess. It may be that they turn into the world men learned only in books—men whose knowledge is so limited when compared with the sum of human learning that they may be comparatively helpless in the community. Beyond this, however, they must go in order to maintain themselves, and must send forth their graduates crowned with the knowledge which is necessary to enable them to make their way in this busy world.

Cornell has pointed out the way to a higher and grander system, and our own Palo Alto will lead all others in that direction. Our common school system and our system of private schools have done wonders. It may be that not so much depends upon the system of these schools as upon the fact that mind comes in contact with mind, and all are brought to the standard of the highest—thus from the honest rivalries which exist between students, minds are so brightened and elevated that from this source come the men that move the world. The State Agricultural Society has done much in this direction. It is a great educator. No one can visit this hall, no one can look upon this exhibit, without learning things which not only tend to develop his intellect but to make him a more useful citizen in the community in which he lives. From the foundation of this Society, the men who have controlled its destiny have done all within their power to advance the prosperity of the State. They have done much under disadvantageous circumstances. In the halls of legislation they had to combat ignorance and prejudice, and on the outside they have had to endure the criticisms of men who neither understood nor appreciated their labors. Faithful in all things, they have been sustained by the intelligence of our people. Devoting themselves to the advancement of the prosperity of the State, they have not been exempt from criticism. The right to criticise is one of the prerogatives claimed by the American people. No public servant can be exempt from it. The right to growl is regarded as inalienable and the people will not surrender it.

Efficient as this Society has been in the past, and as much good as it has accomplished, it has still fallen far short of what it should have done, but through no fault of its own. The paltry sums doled out from the public treasury have enabled the men who give their time to its service to do but little. As the world goes, it does not fill the place which it was destined to fill. The people of the State cannot find a more efficient body of men than those now in control of its affairs. It is the duty of the people to support them and to give them the means to do the work which should be done. Instead of this Pavilion, spacious as it is, we should have one many times larger. Facilities should be afforded for stock exhibitions and for the display of the machinery and products of the State on a grander scale. This Pavilion should be open not for a week, or for two weeks, but it should be a temple dedicated to the victories of peace, the doors of which should never be closed, and the exhibitions in which should be perpetual. This Society should be enabled call to its aid and assistance the most learned of men. It should be enabled to say to those men: "One hundred and thirty bushels of wheat have been raised to the acre in this State. Teach us how all the land similiarly situated may be made as productive." It should be enabled to teach all that labor-aiding machinery ameliorates the condition of man; that wherever the best machinery is found there labor receives its highest compensation.

We of America have much to be thankful for. In common with all English speaking people, we have enjoyed the foremost blessings of the world. We have found protection here for life, for liberty, for property, and the pursuit of happiness. We have found encouragement for a man to try to gain something—a carpet for his floor, a piano for his wife, a picture for his wall. We have found safety and encouragement in the knowledge that the power of sixty millions of people will be used to protect him and his children.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I am aware that this is not a night for speech-making; I am aware that you have come here for another purpose, and it but remains for me, speaking for the President and Directors of this

Society, to declare opened another annual meeting of this Society; to bid you welcome to these halls, and then to bid you good night, with the assurance that all thoughtful men have a hope that this world is marching on to a career of greatness and grandeur which shall eclipse the glories of the past, to the end that sorrow, misery, and unhappiness may pass away; to the end that man may freely exercise the God-like powers with which he is clothed in the administration of the great trusts reposed in him; to the end that he may walk erect in the image of his Maker, "in the sunshine of the world's new spring."

ANNUAL ADDRESS

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By HON. M. D. BORUCK.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: "And Cain was a tiller of the soil;" but how he tilled it, what crops he expected, and how his farm matters stood when the homicidal mania seized him, are points which, like many others, the Bible leaves to our faith—or our investigations. That wonderful compilation, however, of history, poetry, comfort, and fable which we call the Scriptures, affords the curious reader many valuable indications of what sort of agriculture was practiced when the world was younger (but no better) than it is now—and that early agriculture is to be the groundwork of this address.

I have called it the "Life of a Plow" for two or three reasons. The first is because the title appears to me to be one which would arouse your curiosity and tempt you to come here and listen to me. Another reason is because the title will bear analysis as to its comprehensiveness. To back this assertion I can bring forward good authority. "The plow," says J. C. Loudon, "is the fundamental implement of agriculture, is common to all ages and countries, and in its primitive form is almost everywhere the same." "A history of the plow," says another authority, "tracing its gradual progress from the ancient sarcle to its most improved form at the present day, is, necessarily, a history of agriculture." So much is this the case, that a tolerably correct estimate of the progress of the art fecund in any country, whether in ancient or modern times, may be formed by ascertaining the structure of the plow. Other authorities might be adduced, but these are sufficient to show the stability of my position. My third reason is because of the half patriotic, half self-complacent belief that in tracing the life of a plow I shall be able to present a picture of American agricultural progress which will be full of the most radiant contrasts.

According to all published beliefs, the plow is the most ancient implement of agriculture, or, at least, of tillage, its invention being lost in the mists of antiquity. Out of those mists two countries come as the strongest claimants for the honor of its invention. These are Syria, the cradle of the world, and Egypt, that strange mother country, to which investigation seems every year to add increasing honors. The wall pictures of the Egyptian tombs, upon which it was the custom of that strange people to depict everything that concerned life and very little that concerned death—these mural embellishments show representations of a plow than which nothing could be much simpler.

From them the early Egyptian plow seems to have been of wood, with a single crooked stick serving for what is known as the tail. This extended below the point where the horizontal beam was secured to it and formed the share. The whole was stiffened by a rope connecting the beam with the handle, which was sometimes single and sometimes divided. It is purely a matter of conjecture whether the share was of wood, hardened by

fire, or whether the stick was shod with bronze. The probabilities are that this plow of the hieroglyphics was a decided improvement upon the original plow of the Egyptians, and that the light, alluvial soil of the Nile Valley was first tickled with a sharp stick. As I have said, all this must be conjectured; but it is a conjecture in which corollary may be brought into service.

Every nation—I am now proceeding upon the corollary—progresses up to a certain standard and then seems to be afflicted with atavism, or arrested development. The Chinese are a remarkable example of this. In the race of progress they, for several centuries, made some remarkable spurts, and, by them, forged ahead of all their competitors. Then their wind seemed to give out, or they were too finely trained, or they lost heart; something, at any rate, happened, and they stopped at about the half-mile post. They are there to-day. The silk they make in 1889 is the silk they made when Moses embarked on his involuntary yachting trip down the Nile; the clothes they wear are of the fashion of Confucius. Their literature has not been added to for centuries, and they fasten their doors with locks of precisely the same construction as those which were used to secure the treasure chambers of Babylon. Every now and again the restless traveler or the enthusiastic missionary comes across a people which appears to have started out bravely and then to have just sat down, folded their hands, and let the world slip on. The Chinese I have instanced as a people that managed to get as far as the half-mile post; but there are others that got no further than the starter's flag. Of such of these were the Madagascariques, when they were first discovered. The land was found to be regularly cultivated by the natives, but to be cultivated according to methods which the first granger—I refer to Cain—must have employed. Their plow was a curved piece of wood, hardened by fire, and dragged through the ground—much as you might drag a hoe along an irrigation furrow. In this implement Madagascar undoubtedly presented the world with a view of the great original plow.

There is a trite saying, which you have probably heard, that "necessity is the mother of invention." There are many cases, too, in which laziness, or at least the desire to evade labor, has proved a very fertile mother of invention. Those of you who last attended Sunday-school may probably remember that after that celebrated transaction in green fruit, in which our first parents were the principals, with Satan as middleman, one of its results was the imposition upon the antediluvian man that he should earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Early tilling was undoubtedly made with some such implement as that found in Madagascar, and if the Adam ranch was anywhere in the neighborhood of the present Euphrates, there is little doubt that the soil was moistened by the profuse sweat of the brow—that being one of the hottest valleys in the world. How many generations, or ages, or æons, for the matter of that, passed before some ingenious descendant of the first couple hit upon a means of lessening the weight of the primal curse, none can say; but it is very certain that when the patient ox was first yoked to a crooked stick the plow made a great jump toward its present form. The Madagascariques, of whom I have spoken, must have emigrated from the Asian lowlands before this ingenious gentleman was born, for though oxen were found in Madagascar in abundance, their utilization as a motive power had not been thought of. The Egyptian paintings show oxen attached to the Nile plows, but the plow itself, as I have already said, seems to have been of a primitive character. I also said, you will perhaps remember, that the probabilities were in favor of this plow being an improvement upon something that preceded it, and I

then started out to show that this was probable by the logic of corollary. I am now on the homestretch of that corollary; and whether I have made a winning run is something which I shall leave you to determine. Personally, however, I am convinced that the great plow family started out as a crooked stick, pulled by hand, and that it was not until a long time had elapsed that it gained its first patent of nobility by being elevated to the dignity of owning a team.

Next comes the question of the share. The metal share did not come at once any more than the metal spearhead did. If the interpretation of Egyptologists is to be accepted, the first improvement in the form of the Nile Valley plow, after the application of the ox team, was the enlargement of the wedge power of the plow. The handles were joined to the horizontal beam at a gradually decreasing angle, and the beam itself was pointed and open so as to present the appearance of a hollow wedge. This, while it was an improvement so far as the splitting operation was concerned, when once the ground was split, at the same time must have weakened the point of attack, and it was probably the appreciation of this fact that led to the metallic strengthening of the share.

The metal share was at first but a sheathing of the cutting point of the plow, and then came the separate piece which could be removed and sharpened without disintegrating the whole machine. This addition was at once taken up by the neighboring nations, and especially by the progressive Jews, who, true to their instincts, did not let the memory of the past ill treatment stand in the way of utilizing an improvement, even though cruelty and improvement came from the same source. Here there is no corollary needed, for we have the words of that terrible old prophet Isaiah, who, seven centuries before the Christian era, foresaw a time of peace when men should beat their swords into plow shares and their spears into pruning hooks. This was a prophecy, it is true, but the figures of speech employed were those for which the prophet's surroundings furnished the material. Therefore it is a settled conclusion—provided we accept the story of Isaiah—that the metal plow share was a common thing among the Orientals twenty-six hundred years ago.

The earliest plows among the ancients seem to have had a strangely close family resemblance, and there is nothing that I know of that so nearly parallels this as the use of the club as the first offensive weapon. We have touched at Madagascar, looked over the steaming valley of Euphrates, and been ankle deep in the Nile mud, only to find that the original plow in all those districts presents the same characteristics. In the time of Herod two kinds of plows were in use among the Greeks—and Herod lived when the world was far less wrinkled than it is now. One of those plows was formed of a limb of a tree, having two opposite branches diverging from it as the arms of an anchor diverge from the shank. The main stem, or shank, served as a beam, by which the plow was drawn. One of the arms, or flukes, entered the ground, being either hardened by fire or shod with bronze, while the other arm, or fluke, was used by the driver to press the end of the point into the ground and to guide the machine. The other kind of Greek plow consisted of a beam, from which depended a share of sharpened wood, and from which sprung the tail or handle. Now, strangely enough, the Saxon plow was just exactly the same in shape as the ancient Greek plow; that is, it had the shank and flukes of the anchor—one of the flukes stirring the soil while the other was held by the plowman—the whole being drawn by oxen attached to the main shaft. The deduction from this curious coincidence would seem to point to atavism again. Either some Greek migrated northward and took with him what

he knew of agriculture, or some Saxon wandered southward and returned from the plains of Thessaly with the picture of the Greek plow in his mind.

That plow the Saxons held to be perfection; but the dry rot of arrested development had not yet fallen upon the Attic nations, so they went ahead.

The Romans borrowed from the Greeks; and, as their custom was, improved upon their rivals. They added the coulter and moldboards, and are said to have been the first possessors of that horse sense which led them to attach a wheel to the beam for facility of locomotion. Whether the Romans first introduced the plow into Britain is not certain; but it is certain that there is no record of its use in the tight little island prior to the visit of Julius Cæsar.

Like their art of road building (and it was an art which neither our Superintendent of Streets nor country roadmasters have ever approached), the Romans took their plows with them, and in the "brilliant flashes" of peace which marked the Roman occupation they introduced the practice of agriculture. The plows of that time, however, and for many hundreds of years afterwards, were of a very rude description, and it is only by noting the lapse of centuries in the history of such an article as the plow that we can form any idea of how very gradual the progress of the world has been up to the nineteenth century.

It is not because we have the honor of living in it that we consider the present an age of marvels. The great record of nations' movements and inventions forms indubitable proof that the men of this epoch are less trammelled with precedence, think more quickly, and act more boldly than those who filled the measure of their time in the centuries that have gone. If there ever was a time in which the "old order passeth" it is to-day; and while there is not so much international robbery going on as there was in the times of Hannibal, Cæsar, Alexander, William the Norman, Cromwell, and Napoleon, there is none the less an international rivalry that has led to greater changes and greater deeds. We have only to think for a moment—and I shall only ask you to pursue that trying occupation for a moment—to see that this is so. The cities that have endured as filth-holes for centuries (London, Paris, and Naples) have been or are being cleaned out of all likeness to their former dirty selves.

With the exception of two poles, the entire world, or at least its configuration, is known to us—the occupation of Columbus is gone. Africa that was the "terra incognita" when we went to school, has been invaded by railroad contractors, and the time is not far distant when the sun-burned conductor will instruct his passengers to "change cars for Ujiji!" while all those who wish to proceed to Nyanza and the Busango regions will be requested to keep their seats.

Of inventions, like the making of books, there is no end; diplomacy has taken the place of the law of might; men discuss the probable non-existence of a horned devil without the fear of being burned alive; and the hero of the hour is no longer the man who can conquer worlds, but he who can knock his opponent out in seventy-five rounds according to London prize ring rules. I confidently invite discussion upon the proposition of progress with this astonishing instance of it before our eyes.

Of the methods of husbandry of early and middle ages of English history but little is known. The plow, notwithstanding the fact that it had undergone several slight modifications directed towards its improvement, though not always successful in their object, entailed great labor on the cattle that drew it. I use the word "entail" advisedly, for it is matter of record that the plow, for a very long time, was fastened to the tails of the oxen that drew it. Indeed, this barbarous method continued in Ireland

into the seventeenth century, when the practice was prohibited by an Act of Parliament.

As is the case with those two great bulwarks of public liberty—the jury system and the creased pantaloons—we imported the plow from England; and, as in the case of the jury and the creased pantaloons, we have so improved upon the original that they would be scarcely recognized. The jury with us, now, is but a dozen of doubtful men; we crease our pantaloons any way we please, and even let them bag at the knees, and then have the brazen effrontery to believe ourselves gentlemen; while as to the plow—well, drop an old-country yeoman into the Fresno Valley and show him a gang plow at work (with steam attachment), and he will very likely have a fit. Still we are indebted to England for the plow—for among the aborigines of both North and South America the plow appears to have been entirely unknown. The noble Redman disdained to till the soil, with the same haughtiness that his descendants display when they march off in a new Government blanket. The Peruvians, who were the most skilled in agriculture, employed a rude implement constructed of a sharp pointed stake, crossed at right angles about twelve inches from the point by a horizontal piece on which the laborer set his foot, and so forced the point into the ground. Six or eight men were attached by ropes to the stake and dragged it forcibly along, while a gang of women followed to break up the clods with sticks, or a sharp blow of their good, right heel.

The period is comparatively recent when attention was first paid by intelligent inventors to the construction of the plow by the application of mechanical principles designed to increase its efficiency and lessen the labor of the beasts of burden. The heavy and cumbrous instrument, which two animals could scarcely draw, was in universal use when our great-grandfathers followed the plow—or hired their men to do so. In Scotland as many as ten oxen were frequently attached to one plow, and never less than six or eight, and this continued until well along in the eighteenth century. The improvement, called the modern plow, really originated in the Netherlands, a country which at one time was the most intellectually active of all the European group. The great improvement made by the Holland manufacturers was that of making the moldboards and shares of metal. The metal employed, however, was wrought iron; and it was only in 1784 that a man named James Small, of Berwickshire, Scotland, introduced the cast-iron moldboards. This was followed in 1785 by the cast-iron share; and from this time dates the reduced price and increased efficiency of the plow.

In 1803 an English inventor named Robert Ransome obtained a patent for a case-hardened share by adding a light plate of steel to the bottom of the share. It was in this year, also, that the movable point was added to the share. Subsequently (without wearying you with a record of patents), plow shares were made entirely of cast steel; but, whether of iron or steel, the fact that they could be turned out of molds, and that each part did not have to be laboriously wrought by hand, gradually diminished the cost of building the implement and in a corresponding degree increased the profits of agriculture. The American plow during the colonial period was of wood; covered with sheet iron, the share being of wrought iron. In 1797 a cast-iron plow was patented by Charles Newbold, of New Jersey. About the same time a gentleman, of whom you may have heard, named Thomas Jefferson, investigated the subject and formed a theory on the proper shape of the moldboards, which he declared should consist of a lifting and upsetting wedge, with an easy connecting curve. This may really be called the first declaration of independence of the plow—that is, of independence from

the old country models. In 1804, or 1807, I do not remember which, Daniel Peacock patented a plow having the moldboards and land slide of cast iron, while the share was of wrought iron edged with steel. Then came Jethrow Wood, of Scipio, N. Y., with a number of improvements, his plows having a national reputation.

The improvements in American plows have been so multitudinous that I should occupy the whole of my allotted time in simply listing them. It will be sufficient to say that the improvements have mostly consisted in the excellence of workmanship, the quality of the materials used, and the clever adaptation of cause and effect, and then to add a word or two concerning the gang, subsoil, and steam plows.

The invention of the subsoil plow is in dispute between an Old England and a New England farmer, with the balance of doubt in favor of the latter. It is designed for stirring up the subsoil, and, in fact, bringing it to the surface, its original name being the horse pick. It usually goes from six to eight inches, or even more, below the depth of the furrow made by the common plow. The benefit of thus opening to the air the hitherto impervious hardpan, and of affording the roots of new plants the facility of penetrating freely into new ground, is now universally admitted. In the comparatively virgin soil of California, however, the subsoil plow is in far less demand than in older sections of the country where the surface soil has been exhausted by cultivation for many successive generations.

It will probably surprise you to hear that the first gang plow was used by an English farmer, his name being Duckel, and the date 1797. The Duckel plow, however, was largely in the nature of an experiment, and was soon abandoned, the type lying lost until it was revived by the necessities of the great prairie farms. I may perhaps be permitted to say that gang plows are constructed by placing two, four, or even more plows in a common frame, each plow being set diagonally behind the other in such a way that the furrows overlap. There is a seat for the driver, and by means of the lever at his side he can regulate the depth of the furrows or lift the plows entirely clear of the ground, so as to turn round or pass over roads or places in the field which it is not desired to disturb. These monster plows are drawn either by several yoke of oxen, span of horses, team of mules, or by steam power.

There are two side issues, so to speak, of the celebrated plow family—those known as the sidehill and broadshare plows. The former is invaluable in many parts of this State, California being as much remarkable for the precipitous character of some of its farms as it is for the billiard-board character of others. This plow has the moldboard so arranged that after running through a furrow on the side of a hill it may be shifted and secured on the other side of the beam. By this contrivance the plow may be taken back over the same course and turn the next furrow against the one which preceded it, a convenience which enables a farmer to cultivate patches of hillside land which would otherwise remain unbroken. Broadshare plows are used in various parts of the country for the autumn clearing of stubble. A broad-cutting edge is made to penetrate the soil to the depth of three or four inches, so as to cut up both the stubble and weeds by the roots and bring them to the surface in one operation.

We come now to the most remarkable member of all the family, the steam plow. Here again you will possibly be surprised to learn that this representative is of English descent. I find that in 1769 Francis Moore, an English farmer, had filed a specification for a patent for a machine to plow without the aid of horses, while in 1810 Major Pratt, also of England, patented a method of plowing by means of two steam engines—one sta-

tioned on each side of the field. The efficiency of these inventions was, however, never properly tested, and it may be said that the first steam plow, the plow moved by steam, which was successfully worked in a field, was invented by an English member of Parliament named Heathcote. It consisted of a steam engine and a carriage, between which ran an endless chain which carried the plow backward and forward across the field. Although Heathcote's plow worked fairly well, it was cumbersome and expensive, each machine requiring the employment of no less than ten persons. In 1854 yet another Englishman, called John Fowler, patented a successful steam plow, and ten years later he exhibited a satisfactory working steam gang plow at one of the Royal Agricultural Society's meetings.

The next improvement was made by a Mr. Howard, who drew the plows by means of an endless rope, whose line of draught could be changed by means of pulleys fixed at the ends of the field so as to obviate the necessity for frequent changes in the position of the instrument. Many steam plows of this style are in use in England, Egypt, Algeria, and the East Indies; while, with several modifications and improvements, this is also the style of gang plow used in the great prairie States of this country.

It has remained, however, for a Californian to invent the best application of steam power to plowing. Some years ago an intelligent wheat grower of Tulare County, named G. S. Berry, invented a traction engine for the ordinary draught purposes of his farm. The plan worked successfully, and then Berry naturally asked himself the question why should not this traction engine be used for plowing? Experiments were tried, the necessary changes made, and then the work became a settled thing, and the traction engine was driven afield to the sound of its own tooting, "the whistle of the plowboy" being as dead as Mr. Crabb, who wrote about it. Five gang plows, of four shares each, are attached to the engine with chains; each gang being connected with each other by chains—a mode of connection which, I suppose, would entitle it to the name of chain-gang—so that they cannot spread apart or run away—which is another requisite in the control of the chain-gang. The plows cut a furrow ten inches wide and five inches deep, so that at each time the field is crossed, which is done at about the speed of an ordinary team, twenty furrows are cut. Upon the plow is a seeder attachment, which scatters the seed as the soil is turned over, and behind all an immense harrow is drawn, which pulverizes the soil, covers the seed, and leaves the field so that it need not be touched until harvest. Five men are required to run the machinery. One hauls the straw which serves as fuel, another waters the monster, and three are required to attend to the plow. The engine does not stop either for fuel or for water, nor does it stop at night—the plowing going on uninterruptedly from rosy morn till dewy eve, and from dewy eve till rosy morn. Two shifts of men are employed; and when night comes two locomotive headlights are attached to the engine, front and rear—that in front showing the lay of the land, and that behind showing the lay of the furrows. If the land is in good condition and of the proper level, seventy to eighty acres a day are plowed, seeded, and harrowed, at a cost of 35 cents an acre. There have been occasions, too, during the three years in which this agricultural leviathan has been at work, when it has been possible to run as many as seven gangs, instead of five, with a corresponding decrease in the price of tillage per acre.

It seems to me I cannot do better than close with the picture of this mighty machine at work—except if I should try to heighten the colors of the picture by the process of contrast. It is, really, a double picture. In

both is seen a plain. On the one there is to be perceived, dimly through the "mists of ages," the bent figure of a man partially clad in the skins of beasts. In his hands he holds a crooked stick, with which he laboriously scratches the soil, returning at every few paces to bring up within convenient reach his stone-weighted bludgeon with which to repel the attacks of uncouth beasts snarling in the shelter of immense palm trees. There are no signs of habitation visible, unless a beehive hut of stone and wattles, set down at the edge of the river, be considered as such; while over all the scene there seems to brood the spirit of strange beginnings.

The other picture also presents a plain. On it are crowds of men walking upright, as men should bear themselves, while between them they guide their mechanical servants, unweariedly doing the work of an hundred men. Scattered up and down the valley are neat and comfortable houses; while through the air, that actually seems to pulsate in the clear sunlight, there arises the hum of life and labor.

Man still earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, but the terror of the old curse has been lifted. More than that, what was a curse has become a blessing. Between poor Adam, in the Valley of the Euphrates, and the rich rancher of the California Valley there is at once a link and a wide gulf—the gulf of centuries and the link of the eternal brotherhood of man.

But not only has the California farmer solved the problem of producing wheat cheaply; he has also succeeded in elevating the whole art of agriculture. In everything that concerns the tilling of the soil; in everything that aims at cultivation; in everything that has for its object the gathering of the fruits of the earth, the California farmer displays a ceaseless vigilance, a breadth of ideas, and an aptitude in expedients that stamp him as one of the men of the times. He is a thinker as well as a worker, and that is just what every agriculturist must be who wishes to keep in the van.

In nothing has the spirit of progress been more distinctly shown than in the field, the orchard, the granary, and the barn. Implements and methods soon grow "old fashioned," and he is not *in the race* who does not appreciate this fact and act upon it.

It is not the plow alone that has passed from the primitive to the complex, but everything connected with the preparation and gathering of crops. What I have said concerning the modifications and growth of this implement is actual history, to be sure; but at the same time it is figurative. It tells a story; it also teaches a lesson. It relates facts, and it bears a moral. The lesson is, that, while it is *interesting* to look back, it is *imperative* to look ahead; the moral is, that, while we may smile at what has been, we must be very serious in considering what is and what is to be.

There was a time—not so very many years ago—when the California farmer was not so very much impressed with these truths; when he was too willing to believe that this God's country of ours was to be as everlastingly fruitful as God's providence is everlastingly merciful. That luxurious confidence in climate and soil doing everything has passed, however, and to-day we see the California farmer an earnest believer in the need of adding brains and energy to climate and soil. He has carried out this belief nobly, and, gentlemen, he is to be honored for it. He is to be honored for the stand he has taken among the agriculturists of the world; for the dignity he has given to his toil; for the conquests he has made; for the deserts he has made to blossom as the rose; for the waste places he has redeemed; for the sterling worth he has displayed; for the distinction he has imparted to his vocation, and for the honesty and faithfulness with which he is "doing his duty in that state of life in which it has pleased God to call him."

THE FIRST STATE CITRUS FAIR

HELD UNDER THE DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AT OROVILLE, BUTTE COUNTY, FROM THE SEVENTH TO THE ELEVENTH, BOTH DATES INCLUSIVE, OF JANUARY, 1890.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR HANCOCK.

MR. PRESIDENT: As Superintendent of the first State Citrus Fair held under the direction of this Board, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The premiums, as awarded, I have had written up in the regular award books used by this Board. From that list was copied the items that made up the claim, and presented to the State Board of Examiners, and upon which the Secretary drew the \$2,500 used at this Fair.

In addition thereto, the local Executive Committee raised by subscription \$6,700 for additional premiums and expenses.

The Fair was a decided success, and admirably managed by the local committee for the best interests of all concerned.

A most excellent Committee on Awards was appointed, the selection of which was made by C. M. Chase, of this Board, at the request of the local management.

It was the opinion of a majority of the managers and exhibitors, as well as of myself, that the Fair would have been of much more benefit to the citrus growers of this section if it had been held in San Francisco.

There are already over three hundred thousand orange and lemon trees planted in the various sections from which these exhibits were drawn, and in a short radius around Oroville there will be planted over one hundred and twenty thousand orange and lemon trees this season. The trees that have been planted in the last one, two, and three years are in excellent condition, having made great growth and withstood the cold that is natural to the locality.

I mention these facts, as there have been some severe criticisms on the Legislature for having made appropriation for a Citrus Fair to be held in this latitude.

I herewith submit a report of the several addresses made and the report of the Committee on Awards.

Respectfully,

G. W. HANCOCK.

REPORT.

The Legislature that convened during the winter of 1888-89 recognized the importance of citrus fruit growing in California by passing an Act appropriating \$10,000 to be used in premiums at four Citrus Fairs. The Fairs were to be held under the direction of the State Board of Agriculture and the money expended as that body deemed most suitable. The Fair held in Oroville on the date above named was the first of the four, and it being a State Fair more attention was called to it than to any of the former district or county Citrus Fairs that had hitherto been held in California. Hon. Christopher Green, President of the State Board of Agriculture,

was present during the entire session of the Fair, and acted as Chairman of the literary exercises that were held each evening in the pavilion. Mr. G. W. Hancock, one of the Directors of the State Board, was also present during the Fair and acted as Managing Director.

The weather had for many weeks been unfavorable, but one or two days prior to the opening the rains ceased and pleasant weather continued the whole week. This Fair, like the two former ones in Oroville held under the management of the citizens of that town, was in a spacious canvas pavilion.

The framework of this was of wood, and thirty thousand feet of lumber were used in its construction, while thirty thousand additional feet were used in platforms, edifices, and other inside work. The pavilion was two hundred and twenty feet in length by sixty-four in width, while the area inclosed was fourteen thousand and eighty square yards. The top was in the form of an arch, and in the center was forty feet in height. This gave a magnificent space in which to display the midwinter fruits, flowers, and vegetables of this semi-tropical climate. Twelve grand arches supported the top, and these arches had each two Corinthian columns beneath them, standing some twenty feet apart, as supports to the arches. These columns were covered with cloth or bunting of different colors—red, blue, white, and pink alternating so as to form beautiful contrasts. The tops of these columns had broad capitals, six feet in height, set off with bands of red, white, and blue, and were ornamented with evergreens. Each arch was covered with bright-hued cloth, red and blue predominating. The arches and columns were trimmed with spruce and cedar, and the spaces between the arches, at the side and top of the pavilion, with evergreen trees twelve feet in height. Of these trees no less than two hundred and sixteen were used for this purpose, while the foliage of fully five hundred additional trees was wrought into every conceivable shape and design for ornamental purposes. The pavilion inclosed a dozen large and handsome orange trees, but the space was so extensive that they resembled mere ornaments.

Overhead were great streamers of the national colors, draped in an artistic way, and interwoven with large quantities of foliage from many different kinds of trees and vines. Three immense Japanese umbrellas, with fantastic decorations, were hung from the center line at different places, while several mammoth stars suspended from the ceiling added to the general effect of the decorations. The whole building at night was brilliantly lighted by electricity. The pavilion was divided into three sections by broad aisles extending the full length of the building. These were connected by numerous cross aisles, thus affording convenient facilities for the thousands of visitors to move about without excessive crowding.

Upon the north side of the pavilion were arranged the large and tasteful displays of Placer, Sutter, and Yuba, while upon the south side and through the center were exhibited the productions of Butte, Yolo, and some other counties.

A fine literary programme was presented each evening. This consisted of musical selections, both vocal and instrumental, while during portions of the afternoon and evening the Oroville Brass Band enlivened the crowd.

Below we give some of the details concerning the large and elegant displays made by the different counties. These displays were more than mere exhibits of fruit and vegetables, for they were exemplifications of the winter climate of Central California. They were made in the dead of the winter, so far as we have any such season in this State, and are the more interesting upon that account. To the resident of the Atlantic States they are full of suggestions respecting the future of this region. They show the possi-

bilities of California, for the area embraced within the counties represented is a large one, and they are far north of what is known as the orange region of the extreme southern part of the State. The fine display of Placer County occupied a space twelve feet in width by sixty feet in length, and not a spare inch of this space escaped duty. The exhibit was arranged in the form of a booth, except that the visitor could not step inside. From the front railing, extended upward and backward, was an embankment of oranges and other fruits running in the form of a terrace the full length of Placer's section. In this terrace many small shelves were so arranged as to form a large number of diamond-shaped compartments, within which were displayed to excellent advantage, in splendid harmony of color, twenty varieties of Placer County oranges, apples, lemons, raisins, figs, nuts, and dried fruit, the whole forming an exceedingly effective and striking exhibit. At the base of this pyramidal structure were two long platforms, upon which were arranged several dozen glass jars containing various kinds of preserved fruits. Overhead was a light roof of palms and other evergreens, the supporting columns being richly dressed with an interlacing of smilax and bearing orange boughs. The oranges in Placer's display were nearly all choice budded fruits, and the other products were of high excellence. The following varieties of oranges were put on exhibition: Washington Navels, Australian Navels, Mediterranean Sweets, Acapulco, Malta Bloods, Duroi, Konah, St. Michael, Wolfskill, Florida Gem, San Gabriel, Wilson's Best, Sacramento Seedlings, and one or two others. Among the other fruits was a large and very fine display of raisins, which included one hundred boxes of the Dehesia clusters. A large and very choice exhibit of dried figs attracted much attention from all. There were hard and soft shell almonds, and also the paper shell. Chestnuts, including the American, Italian, and Japanese. There were two varieties of walnuts, Japanese plums, cotton, preserved fruit, and beautiful jellies, and pottery. The latter was exhibited as being from the great pottery works of Placer County. Perhaps the most interesting display, to many at least, were the olives, ripe and pickled, and olive oil. The olives open a wide field to those who are studying the future of this State, for they combine all the requisites of food, resembling beans, rice, and wheat. They point out the possibility of California some day supporting a more dense population than any other State in our Union. Placer made a fine showing of this fruit, as she did of all that she placed in the pavilion. Her exhibit was in charge of Mr. J. J. Morrisson, of Loomis, H. E. Parker, of Penryn, and Robt. Jones, of Newcastle.

Next upon the same side of the building was the large, tastefully arranged, and elegant display made by Sutter County. The space occupied was a large one, and it was well filled. No attempt was made to show a single industry, but all branches of fruit growing were illustrated by the displays made from Sutter. All along the back line of this exhibit were boxes of very choice dried fruit. This fruit was as fine as any ever put up in the State, and was exhibited in the most tasteful and elegant manner. At one end of the Sutter display was a large packing house, and from this a train of cars was just starting for a journey to the Atlantic States. This packing house was filled with boxes of dried and green fruits, and the train of cars was heavily loaded with the same. The locomotive was completely covered with the well known black fig of this State, while the coal bunker was loaded with French prunes of most delicious flavor. The train was loaded with boxes of oranges, and the cars themselves were completely covered with oranges, both top and sides shining with the globes of golden fruit. The raisins of Sutter attracted much attention, and those

who were the best judges pronounced them of a very fine quality. There were many varieties of choice almonds, walnuts, and chestnuts, and six varieties of grain, all pointing out that Sutter is not limited in her resources, but that she has her grain fields and orchards, her vineyards and nut trees, her citrus fruits, and the finest of deciduous fruits. The train of cars was emblematical of the fact that Sutter is a great shipper of all kinds of products, particularly of fruits.

On the same side of the pavilion, but extending part way across the west end of the same, was the large and splendid display of Yuba County, one of the finest in the Fair. It was most effectually exhibited, and showed the fruits, nuts, grain, etc., to the very best advantage. Yuba was cramped for room, as she had such a vast quantity of fine fruit that it was impossible to place it all in the space which her representatives had selected. It was estimated that in this one display there were forty thousand oranges and five thousand lemons.

The exhibit was made in the form of a German fort with four towers and between them long sloping walls. Both towers and walls were covered with oranges, presenting a beautiful appearance and showing the fruit in the most effective manner.

In addition to the very large and fine oranges that Yuba had on exhibition she had a handsome display of choice lemons, while in addition there were olives and olive oil, raisins, English walnuts, almonds, figs, and very superior dried fruit.

Various localities had contributed to Yuba's display, so that the visitor who was acquainted with the topography of that county could realize what grand advantages she possessed with her rich river bottoms showing the fineness of some varieties of fruit, and her long and sunny hillslopes many other varieties.

The Yuba exhibit was under the charge of C. N. Tharsing and James O'Brien, Jr.; the Sutter County display was in charge of R. C. Kells.

The exhibit of Butte was much larger than either of the other counties, owing to its being held where it was comparatively easy to make the displays without transporting the fruit any distance.

The main feature of her exhibit was the one presented by Oroville, which consisted in the representation, in citrus fruits, of the Oroville public school building, the County Court-house, the State Capitol, and the Methodist Church of Oroville. They were named respectively Education, Justice, Government, and Religion. The models of these buildings were almost perfect.

The State Capitol was a representation of the splendid building at Sacramento, and presented a striking appearance.

In the Court-house the most minute detail was carried into execution, while the model of the Methodist Church, with its belfry and portico, was exactly like the building it was intended to be modeled after. The grounds which were arranged about this citrus village would have been a good study for those interested in fruit and other growth. Walks were laid out and these were covered or filled with seeds and grains of different kinds, here one of barley, there one of wheat or corn, and yonder another of alfalfa seed. A large number of appropriate emblems ornamented the lawns; beehives indicated plenty, the scales of justice, the harp with its golden strings of lemons and oranges, the Bible with its broad leaves of golden fruit, and many other devices, all formed of fruits of different kinds. In front of this golden town a railroad track was laid, and upon this every afternoon a miniature steam engine ran backward and forward, hauling three cars loaded with citrus fruits, these cars being labeled Thermalito,

Palermo, and Villa Verona, and had reference to the three large fruit colonies about Oroville. The locomotive itself was named Oroville, and was to signify that this town led all or took all in her train.

Among the different localities in Butte that had fruit displayed was Oroville, Chico, Wyandotte, Missilla Valley, Clear Creek, Thermalito, Palermo, Forbestown, Berry Creek, Big Bend, Central House, Bidwell Bar, NimsheW, Paradise, and South Table Mountain.

These separate displays were arranged and put up in a very pretty and attractive manner; but it would take too much space to attempt to describe them. The products exhibited included oranges, lemons, limes, shaddocks, pumalos, apples, pears, quinces, olives, figs, raisins, dates, chestnuts of three varieties, almonds of several varieties, walnuts, pecan nuts, and a great variety of other productions that can hardly be enumerated.

It will be of interest to note the possibilities of growing fruits upon the mountain slopes; and we therefore include the products displayed from the farm and orchard of M. V. Roe & Sons, located at NimsheW, which has an altitude of nearly two thousand three hundred feet above sea level.

M. V. Roe & Sons exhibit forty varieties of apples, figs, grapes, three varieties of pears, raspberries, green and ripe, and strawberries in bloom and ripe, and Japanese persimmons. In dried fruits they have peaches, pears, plums, nectarines, apples, blackberries, raspberries, and prunes. In fresh vegetables they have the cauliflower, parsley, cabbages, squash, egg plant, radish, carrots, parsnips, potatoes (sweet and Irish), sugar beets, oyster plant, onions, artichoke, castor beans, green peppers, broom corn, pumpkins, Egyptian corn, six varieties of common corn, cotton, sage, gourds, sorghum, and twenty-one varieties of beans. In canned goods all the fruits and vegetables that can be canned are shown. Among the nuts are almonds, peanuts, and California and English walnuts. There are pickles, vinegar, cider, apple syrup, raspberry syrup, preserves of many kinds, and twenty-three kinds of jellies, wine, and catsup; also, wheat, barley, oats, timothy, red top, rye grass, red clover, alfalfa, Martynia, and buckeyes.

We also give the list of fruits, etc., shown by Joseph Entzman, of South Table Mountain, where the altitude is somewhat less than one thousand feet above sea level. These exhibits will illustrate to eastern people the capabilities of small land holdings in this State, for neither of the two exhibits made were from persons of extensive means, and the acres they own are quite limited in number. In both instances the products shown were raised without hiring any persons outside of the family as laborers.

Joseph Entzman, dried peaches, pears, apples, blackberries, nectarines, German prunes, California figs, and White Adriatic figs. Fresh vegetables, as pumpkins, varieties of squash, okra, popcorn, beets, radish, horse radish, lettuce, new potatoes, and others. Green fruit, as twenty-six varieties of apples, two varieties of pears, pomegranates. Handsome display of oranges, almonds, flower and vegetable seeds of all kinds, twenty-five varieties of beans. Snuff and tobacco, of the latter five kinds, also growing tobacco; display of jelly and preserved fruits; fifteen varieties of different flowers; two boxes of mineral specimens, and a display of birds and animals' bones.

The exhibit made by Thermalito Colony was a very fine one and some of the finest citrus fruits shown at the Fair were in this display. It was handsomely arranged and showed to fine advantage. Those desiring to note the particulars of this will do well to consult the list of awards and note the number of premiums won by fruit growers of this colony.

Palermo had a beautiful display and one that was very attractive to sightseers. Among the features of this exhibit was a model of the old

Bidwell Bar bridge, alongside of which the oldest orange tree of Butte was planted, and where it still bears an abundance of fruit each season.

In addition to the displays of citrus fruits, much attention was attracted to the magnificent exhibits of dried fruits, figs, and raisins which were found in many parts of the pavilion.

On Tuesday evening, January seventh, the Fair was formally opened by Mr. E. W. Fogg, Chairman of the Executive Committee, who introduced Hon. Christopher Green, as Chairman of the literary exercises. Mr. Green said that he did not intend to make any speech, but that he must compliment the people on the successful Fair, and declared it the finest Citrus Fair that he had ever visited, and he had been to nearly every Citrus Fair held in California.

He then introduced Mr. E. B. Price, editor of the "Oroville Mercury," who delivered the following address of welcome:

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: To-night, under the auspices of the Golden State, Central and Northern California have assembled beneath this broad canopy, with music and mirth, bright flowers and golden fruits, to drive the fifth mile-post of their progress upon the royal highway of citrus culture.

In December, 1885, the first of these golden shows was held in our Capital city, and our own people were astonished and gratified at the magnificence of the exhibit. A year later another was held in the same city, and the result was great enthusiasm in the central citrus belt. The next winter, 1887, saw the third Citrus Fair for Central California, and that one has gone glimmering down the golden stream of time, and is known in history as the First Annual Citrus Fair of Butte County. That Fair, held upon this spot, seemed to wear the crowning glory and golden capsheaf of citrus magnificence. But was this all? No, it was only the beginning. The dazzling brilliancy of the success then achieved banished the gloom of doubt as the god of day dispels the darkness of the night. Orange culture in Sierras' sunlit hills became a golden reality, and ten thousand groves of evergreen and golden hue sprang from earth's warm bosom to gladden the hearts of men. But another Fair, Butte's second annual, was to come. It came with the Christmas joys of 1888, and eclipsed all its glorious predecessors.

That Fair so filled the big-hearted Governor of California, who honored us with his presence upon this stand, that in the abundance of his enthusiasm he pronounced it the grandest aggregation of citrus products the world had ever seen. The Governor's veracity was never assailed, his judgment is proverbially good, and in this instance I am sure that no one will question either. That Fair also convinced the Legislature that citrus culture in Central California was a great and important industry. Hence the \$5,000 appropriated for this Fair, and the selection of the Gem of the Foothills as the place for holding the first State Citrus Fair of California.

This brief resumé brings us to the present golden moment, and speech seems sacrilegious. From this platform, the incomparable gorgeousness of the scene overpowers speech, appalls the imagination, and dazzles the senses. You have it before you, my friends, and you are invited to gaze upon its transcendent beauties. Inspect it, criticise it, and compare it with the finest of earth's products, and we have no fears of your conclusion.

We have here but an epitome of the products of California's Central Citrus Belt. The famed region extends from the foot of proud old Shasta,

whose hoary head seems to repose in peaceful majesty against the northern sky, to where in the south the Tehachapi Mountains weave a fringe around the San Joaquin, and the vine-clad plains of Fresno mingle their purple and gold in the very harmony of colors. What a grand country between these two points! An empire in which a million happy homes will be erected and twenty million souls will breathe the free air of God, bask in the sunshine of heaven, and revel in the sweets of life. Here every product of earth grows in the richest profusion, and the orange is king of fruits.

Shall I speak of the profits of orange culture? It has been demonstrated that an acre of oranges in this vicinity, at the age of ten years, will average \$500, and at fifteen is sure of \$1,000 net every year. What better investment can a man make? From a moral and intellectual standpoint, horticulture, and particularly orange growing, stands at the very acme of human avocations.

If the story in the good book be true our first parents were horticulturists, and Jehovah placed the great seal of heaven upon their calling by placing them in a well ordered garden as a model from which to build. And the Central Citrus Belt of California has all the excellencies and one advantage, at least, not possessed by the original Paradise, namely, no interdicted fruit. I believe that the orange was the fruit that tempted old Mother Eve, and it never ceased to tempt her children. Here we produce one hundred trees to the acre, as many as three thousand oranges to the tree, and invite the world to partake, without the wily insinuations of the serpent or the sin of transgression.

From Shasta to Fresno we offer ten thousand homes to honest settlers, in the grandest section of the most magnificent State whose star glitters upon the banner of our beloved Republic. To this great area, incomparably the richest on earth, with a climate nowhere equaled, we invite the honest, industrious immigrant to come and build his home. Our products you have before you; let us note the climate.

To-night, from where the restless billows of the blue Atlantic dash upon the ice-bound coasts of Maine, to where in the tropical South mocking-birds carol forth their songs of sweetness in the orange groves of Florida; from the frozen regions of Lake Superior to the sun-bathed sands of the Gulf, winter, bleak winter reigns supreme, and seven tenths of North America are locked in his icy embrace. Note the contrast! Here in this land of the afternoon; this land of perennial fruits and flowers, where "the Pacific sings on a golden shore the sunset songs of the West," there is no winter. To-night, the myriad watchers of the stellar groups look down with love-lit beams upon our flower-decked earth, and modest violets peep from their mossy beds to receive the caresses of pale-faced Cynthia as she journeys with majestic sweep across the star-lit zenith in a chariot of silver. Here summer steals into fall as a zephyr from a bed of roses; fall changes into winter only on the calendar, and winter mingles into spring with the breath of orange blossoms.

On our east, Sierras' snow-crowned cliffs protect us from the blighting blizzards of Dakota and send down streams to irrigate the soil and with sufficient force to turn the machinery of the world. In her rock-ribbed and ancient sides the sturdy miner throws his pick and pours his glittering treasures at our feet; her monarch pines and cedars yield to the humming saw, furnishing material to build our homes, and wood to roast the beeves that graze and grow fat upon the thousand hills.

On the west, the great Pacific lies placidly upon its bed of pearl, acting as a highway for the nations of the earth, and breathes upon us perpetual and ethereal spring.

Thus serenely, between the Sierras and the sea, sits Central California, the nation's pride—the home of all that is good. Here, where Ceres has so long reigned empress supreme, Pomona, heaven-born goddess, has ascended the throne, and, with heaven's approbation, metes out the riches of earth's paradise with bounteous hand to all who ask.

To this good land, by the authority of the State of California, and on behalf of the citizens of Oroville, I bid the stranger welcome and congratulate those who are here.

While the Fair was held under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, it is but deserving to the Executive Committee who had the active management of the business matters that they be given that praise of which they are so justly deserving. It was owing to the long and hard work given to the financial affairs that enabled the Fair to be so successfully held. This may be seen when we state that while State money appropriated for premiums amounted \$2,500, yet it cost over \$6,000 in addition to this to prepare and conduct the Fair, and nearly all of this was raised through the energetic labors of the Executive Committee. The members gave much of their time to this work; time that was of value to them, held many meetings, looked after all the details of erecting the building, fitting it up and arranging it for the Fair, and ran all the chances of having to make up any deficiency out of their own pockets, yet did not receive anything personally from the Fair. Their only reward consisted in the development of the whole region from which exhibits were made.

The Chairman, Superintendent, and Secretary were preëminent among the hard working members of this committee, whose names are given below: Executive Committee: E. W. Fogg, D. K. Perkins, H. C. Bell, James C. Gray, Floyd Taber, G. H. Cordy, T. B. Ludlum, A. S. Baldwin, J. J. Smith, D. N. Friesleben, J. M. Ball, F. McLaughlin, A. F. Jones, M. J. Green; E. W. Fogg, Chairman; R. A. Green, Secretary; Bank of Rideout, Smith & Co., Treasurer; D. N. Friesleben, General Superintendent.

At the conclusion of the address of welcome by Mr. Price, the Chairman introduced Mr. G. W. HANCOCK, who delivered the opening address. He said that the first Citrus Fair held four years ago in Northern California marked an important event in the agricultural and horticultural interests of this part of the State. People were attracted to California in 1849 for its gold alone; they did not come to make this their home, but to add to the amount of current wealth by digging gold from the hills and cañons of the new El Dorado. In time they found they could make money here in raising cattle, and grazing became a noted and far-reaching industry in California. As years passed on, grazing was to a great extent superseded by grain growing, and the mammoth stock ranges were cut up into smaller tracts for farming purposes.

Then people found there was more money to be made in raising fruits than in growing grain, and thousands of people planted trees and set out orchards. In comparing profits they found that there was still more money in growing the citrus fruits than there was in raising the deciduous fruits, and so orange and lemon growing received an impetus in consequence.

At the first Citrus Fair held in Sacramento people became awake to the advantages the northern and central part of the State possessed for growing citrus fruits, and those who had made exhibits went home full of faith in the great future of their own region. In Butte, Yuba, Sutter, Placer, and other counties land was plowed and planted to orange trees, and these

trees are now coming into bearing. This tree planting has continued during the past four years, till at the present time Placer has fully fifty thousand orange and lemon trees growing in her orchards, Yuba at least twenty thousand or more, and Butte about two hundred thousand. Nearly all of these have been set out during the past four years, and I find from the reports of nurserymen that they have orders now for about one hundred thousand additional trees to be set out in this one county during the present winter and coming spring. This exhibition is the grandest display of citrus fruit ever made in California, and I heartily compliment you upon the handsome manner in which the fruit is presented to the eye.

The profits in orange growing are immense, so fabulous as to be almost beyond belief, for it has been repeatedly proven in this State that \$1,000 a year could be realized from growing a single acre of this magnificent fruit.

The olive is second only in importance to the orange, and in places has realized fully \$1,000 per acre each year.

In the grazing or stock-raising period of California it was estimated that it required ten thousand acres to support a family; when the grain period came in it was commonly said that it needed one thousand acres for each family, while now that fruit growing has become a great and permanent industry, it only takes ten acres to keep a family as comfortably as ten thousand did when the land was devoted to stock raising. The time is coming when the Golden State will not have less than thirty or forty million people, and I, for one, believe that the day will come when this State will support a population of not less than fifty or sixty millions, and they will be better fed, better housed, and better clad than people are to-day.

ADDRESS.

Delivered at the State Citrus Fair, Oroville, January 8, 1890, by L. J. GOWER.

MR. PRESIDENT AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is a matter of wonder with me that I have been asked to address you to-night, for I certainly feel that I am wholly incapable of doing anything like justice to this occasion. Any words of mine would be utterly inadequate to express the bewildering beauty of this scene. I can only compare it to the shining summits of snow-clad mountain heights when kindled into fiery splendor by the glory of the dawn. What a dazzling display of natural wealth! What exquisite taste and skill in its arrangement! Who ever before imagined the capabilities of the Sacramento Valley and the productiveness of the foothills of the Sierras? This exhibition is a revelation to many of us of the rich resources of this wonderful region. It shows us the incomparable variety and versatility of our soil and climate. It indicates the possibilities and inspires to the development of the fruit-growing industry in California.

Every Californian must surely feel an honest pride in the midst of this magnificence that he is a citizen of so great a State. It is not my good fortune to be a native son of the Golden West, but as I was not consulted I cannot be blamed for having been born in Indiana. My eastern home is in almost exactly the same latitude as Oroville. But what a contrast in the climate at this season of the year! While we are rejoicing in an abundance of bright sunshine and an exuberance of semi-tropic vegetation, they are battling with bitter weather and wintry storms. While we are gathered together in this outdoor pavilion, they are huddling about the fire to keep from freezing.

"It is a goodly sight to see
 What heaven has done for this delicious land;
 What fruits of fragrance blush on every tree,
 What lovely prospects o'er the hills expand."

The history of California has been a history of successive discoveries. The Franciscan fathers discovered its attractiveness, and lived in lazy luxury in the midst of gardens of fruits and flowers. Theirs was a dreamy, listless life. Then came the curious adventures and the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in '48. The shout of "Eureka!" thrilled the pulses of the nation. What an excitement stirred the placid depths of the quiet eastern villages and towns in '49! What a throng of eager people poured into this western El Dorado! In imagination I can see a shadowy line of crowded ships sailing majestically along the coast and through the Golden Gate. I can also see a slowly moving train of travelers crossing the deserts, climbing the rugged Rockies, ascending the Sierras, and gazing in rapture from their summits upon the promised land below, as Moses gazed from Pisgah into Palestine. These two streams of human beings meet and mingle in the search for wealth. To some there comes success, to many defeat and disappointment. Not finding a fortune, some turn their attention to agriculture and are richly rewarded for their labor. They discover that more wealth can be gathered from above the soil than can be dugged from beneath it. Among other things it is found that the golden orange—the king of fruits—will grow in this golden clime. This is our pride. A gold mine will become exhausted with constant "working," but an orange grove will only become more productive. The longer it is worked the more it will yield. This latest discovery opens up the prospect of thousands of homes for the toilers of earth, for there are thousands of acres of available land that can be brought under cultivation. Much land that has heretofore been considered waste and barren can be made to bloom by irrigation. The water is obtainable, the land is ready.

"Oh, wonderful land, where the turbulent sand
 Will burst into bloom at the touch of a hand,
 And a desert baptized prove an Eden disguised."

It is to such a land we invite those who seek to find happiness in a rural life. What a blessing it would be if thousands of people now crowded in our larger towns and cities would make their homes in this pleasant valley. O, for a beautiful home in an orange grove! The leaves of the trees are eternally green. In spring they blossom into beauty, and the air is redolent with perfume. In summer they afford a cool and calm retreat. In autumn and winter they glow with the golden globes of luscious fruit. What a place for a home! A few hundred dollars will buy it. A little labor will secure it. A ten-acre orange orchard will make a man independent.

An Ohio man was boasting of the productions of his State to a New Englander: "We raise the very best corn and wheat, and potatoes. What do you raise?" he asked. The Yankee, knowing that he could not claim as much for New England, straightened up to his greatest dignity, and looking the Ohioan steadfastly in the eye, shouted with emphasis, "We raise—*men!*" After all, his is the real production. The character of its men determine the strength of a nation. No amount of mere material prosperity can compensate for a lack of strong, honest, upright, intelligent people.

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
 Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

The quality of men depends largely upon the kind of homes in which they are reared. The first few years of a child's life will in all probability decide its career. The early influences will at least be very influential in shaping its destiny. It seems to me that a father can do no better for a family of boys than turn them loose upon a farm. Like bees in a clover patch, they will find something to do. The country is the place to raise boys, if you wish to make men. Give them room, and let them grow. Let them have an opportunity to build their bodies, and thus have a basis on which to build their brains. The majority of our great men spent their early lives on the farm. There is a perpetual inspiration in an outdoor life. What a pity to coop up children in dingy rooms and narrow streets. It is calculated to make them sickly and miserable. It would also be a blessing if many of our young men would make investment in a rural home. It would be a deliverance to many who have to toil at dull drudgery day by day. The savings of a few months would obtain them this freedom. Make a home. Live in an orange orchard. The orange-growing industry is yet in its incipiency. There is no danger of its being overdone.

In closing, allow me to refer to the artistic display at my right. Fairer than an oriental dream, it symbolizes to us the ideas of education, government, and religion. The interests of church, and school, and State are inextricably blended. Let their beneficent and elevating influence pervade the home. Awaken and quicken the intelligence of the child. No nobler person lives than the man or woman who lovingly devotes their time and talent to the teaching of children; no laurel is green enough to lay upon their brow. The sincere teacher in a district school does a work which deserves our highest praise. Teach children patriotism; instruct them in their country's history. By a continually growing intelligence and patriotism we can most successfully combat the anarchical sentiments which threaten us. Religion, too, has its place in the making and molding of men. Its ethical and spiritual lessons are essential to the best individual and national development. It teaches us of Him in whose hands all things are, and in whom we hope for the future of our glorious, golden land. God bless California, and may her homes be as many and bright as the stars that smile above them.

"O, sun-crowned California! O, land of light and gold!
Whose mighty mountains robed in snow,
And green-clad hills that lift below,
This fruitful vale enfold;
We love thee as our home, and we
Will give our loyalty to thee."

Secretary of State HENDRICKS being present, was called upon, but spoke only a few moments. He praised the magnificent exhibit that had been made by the people of the counties represented at this Fair, and called attention to the many remarkable changes that had taken place in California during the past forty years. He briefly alluded to the condition of the State as the old pioneers found it in 1849, and then contrasted it with the scene which he beheld at that moment. He did not think that one half enough had yet been said of the splendid exhibits in the pavilion, nor did he think that too much could be said in praise of them.

Hon. H. M. LA RUE responded to the calls of the audience, and said that this was a day of surprise to him, as it doubtless was to many others. He was surprised at the excellent fruit before him, and the pleasing and tasty manner in which it had been displayed. He could hardly express

the remarkable changes that had taken place here since the year 1849, when he was in this section.

He recalled the conversation of early miners, when they discussed the future of this State, and especially the mining part of it. It was the opinion of nearly every one that the land was worthless for cultivation; that it would be abandoned as soon as the mines were worked out, and that then the people would all return to the Atlantic States. No one appeared to think California had a future in grain or stock or fruit, so far as the foothills were concerned. The man who would have expressed an opinion that splendid deciduous fruits, and the finest of citrus fruits, would be grown in this land would have been thought crazy or a fool. Men only thought of their eastern homes, and had no idea of settling down in California, to make homes here.

I began farming in 1850, and have raised thirty-nine crops in this State. He then alluded to the great variety of crops produced; how one kind could be grown upon the rich river bottoms, another upon the open plains of the valleys, and still a third upon the low foothills. He alluded to the great variety of production upon these lands—as grapes and grain, oranges and figs, olives and all the deciduous fruits—and depicted a grand future for this great valley and its adjacent foothills. He declared that the wealth in fruit growing would far excel the almost fabulous wealth that was dug from California soil. That where \$1 in gold had left the State that \$10 would be returned to it for our grain and our fruits. You will see magnificent orchards and vineyards, he said, which will support a dense population. We have a land that is unequaled—a land that is not excelled by far famed France or Italy. No place is perfect, yet California comes as near it as any place in the broad world. He closed by calling attention to the rapidity and stupendous growth of our fruit interest, showed how California wheat had driven out all imported wheat at an early day, how our raisins were stopping the importation from Spain, and predicted that California olives would soon put a stop to the importation of olives from Europe, and California oranges and lemons would soon take the place of those now brought into the United States from other lands.

On Thursday evening, January ninth, Senator A. F. JONES delivered the following address:

Those from abroad, as well as the residents of this county, can realize that Butte and her sister counties which join in this display are but diamonds in the rough. The immediate region about Oroville is just such a one as Riverside presented some years after that famous colony began fruit planting, and if we have, as this Fair testifies, made as much progress in four years as she did in eight or ten, then our work has not been in vain. The labor of developing a country by fruit planting is the work of years. We are just as poor to-day as we were four years ago when we began setting out trees. Our groves are too young to bear paying crops, and with those who planted it has been all outlay and no income. We are rich only in our energy, our determination, and in our inspiration and faith in the future of this region. We have had no great railroads to help develop this locality, and no influx of eastern capital, as the great citrus colonies in the southern part of the State did. We have had obstacles to contend against in the misrepresentations of some and the lack of faith in others, but we have steadily pushed ahead, and to-night you see before you the results of our labor.

I trust that each of you will keep on working, keep on planting, and in that way help to develop this magnificent land. This is naturally a Gar-

den of Eden, for we have all the fruits that grew in that garden; yet we must labor to produce them.

Not many things are just as we would like to have them, but if we all do our best good results are certain to follow. The orange and lemon industry will grow and flourish now that it has such a strong impetus in this part of California. We are proud of our State and its productions. It is larger than all the northeastern States combined. It drew its first settlers from all parts of the old world and from the Atlantic regions of our own land, and our future population must come from the same sources, so that we must convince the people of those regions what our soil and climate are, and what they will produce. The one thing, the one word with us ought to be perseverance. We must never falter, but labor continually. This Fair is but a matter of a few days; only a nine days' wonder with many, and unless we preserve its scenes and lessons by telling them to others, by photographs, and by the liberal use of printer's ink, then our labors will be lost. A box of raisins is a simple thing in itself, but it is not a simple thing that we can here produce as fine raisins as any part of the whole world. This box of raisins represents climate, so does each and every exhibit upon these tables before you. We must tell these facts to others, we must show the people of other lands that we are alive and filled with energy, not dead and inert. We must convince them of our wonderful climate, and our fruitful soil. California has been justly famed for her stores of gold, but she is yet to become better and more widely known from the production of her golden fruits.

Unfortunately this golden stream of ore that flowed from a hundred channels amid the Sierras has been clogged and almost stopped; we can no longer work the great hydraulic mines that sent forth such quantities of the glittering ore, for the farmers, who live along the low river bottoms, found their lands were being destroyed, and the mines were obliged to cease work. The production of golden fruits can harm no one, and this stream will flow as long as people inhabit this grand State. California has many and conflicting interests, but the growing of fine fruits can neither harm nor injure any one.

It is the task of the sons to make orange groves where their fathers dug for gold, to transform the old mines into vineyards and orchards, to build up where the pioneers tore down, to smooth and level the rough scars upon the face of nature, made by shafts, tunnels, cuts, and piles of debris of the old miners. All honor to the pioneers, to the argonauts who first dug the gold, and built the towns, and brought down the streams of water from the Sierras, but more honor to the sons who are making California famous by showing the world what her soil can produce.

We ask you to study well the lesson presented here to-night. To go forth and tell that story to others. Tell them what Oroville alone has done in this part of the State, for we are proud of it, and will not rest until we have equaled the output of the greatest fruit-producing section of this grand State, the grandest fruit region of the whole world.

Senator J. A. FILCHER, on Thursday evening, January ninth, spoke at considerable length upon the objects of this Fair and the results that had already been accomplished by citrus fruit planting in Central California. He said: "No exhibition of citrus fruits ever made in the world exceeded the one before you to-night either in the quality of the fruit or the beauty and taste displayed in its arrangement. Citrus fruit culture with you, however, is yet in its infancy, but we all know that this will lead to grand results in this part of the State. The discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill by

Marshall virtually revolutionized the world. It caused a change in all business transactions, and when the pioneer orange tree of this land, planted years ago at Bidwell Bar, bore its first ripe and luscious fruit, it marked an event that will be heralded for coming ages as the beginning of a great change in the productions of this whole region. It was a revolution akin to that caused by Marshall's discovery amid the sands of the mill race.

"The United States is a great nation to-day, it contains seventy millions of people, yet it will some day be a thousand times more populous than it is at present. The area of land suitable for producing oranges and lemons will not increase with the growth in population of this country, and hence is bound to rise in value as there is a greater and greater demand for these fruits. Our State has been famous for its rich mines of gold, but it is to-day richer in its orange groves and in the land that will produce more of these groves than it ever was in all the gold mines we ever possessed. These groves will last as long as men will plant and cultivate them, for the life of a single orange tree extends over many generations of man."

He referred at length to the contest between the northern and southern citrus belts of this State, and claimed that it was none of the seeking of the people of this northern region, that the contest was forced upon them, and that they were only attempting to defend themselves from unjust attacks. Continuing, he said:

"Men, in going into a new land, are apt to plant and sow just what their fathers did in their old homes. In this, the two portions of California present a striking contrast. In this part of the State, the son of New York, or the young man from New England, or the resident of Ohio, planted grain and vegetables, raised cattle and horses, and attempted to make a farm resembling that of his parents in the Atlantic States. He knew nothing of oranges and olives, of figs and grapes, in his eastern home. In the southern part of the State the old Mission fathers, who were the first settlers, were acquainted with citrus fruits in Italy and Spain. They planted what they knew would grow, just what their fathers had done before them in their homes in Europe. They set out vineyards, and put fig cuttings in the ground, planted the orange and olive, so that the growing of all of these fruits was a known and profitable industry when Americans took possession of California. It was a discovery, however, when it first became known that such fruits would grow in the Sacramento Valley and in its adjacent foothills. The people went slowly in planting such fruits. It was an experiment, and it took some years to demonstrate that climate is not bounded by lines of latitude.

"Now, it is a fact, that no man can controvert, and while the man who lives in Southern California may liken it with its orange and olive groves, its vineyards and fig plantations, to paradise, he can only compare this part of the State to heaven itself.

"Every man ought to own a home," said the speaker, "and land is becoming scarce. It can no longer be said that Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm. You and I can get a farm now if we try, but where are our boys to get their farms? I say to you, don't sell your land. Keep it, and improve it. If some one wants to buy it, tell him it is worth more to you than it is to any one else. You will want to divide your land with your boys in time, in order that they can have a farm of their own; so don't sell it now to some other man, while your boys go without land in the future. Keep your land, and plant it to trees; above all, set it out to orange trees, for it has been proven that no part of the world can grow finer oranges than we can in this part of California, and no fruit brings a greater profit to the man who plants it than oranges do."

On Friday evening, January tenth, Hon. T. W. H. SHANAHAN, in addressing the audience, said: "I have been asked many times by residents of other parts of the State, 'How deep does the snow fall in your section, Shasta County?' They were honest in their inquiries and did not know that the upper Sacramento Valley was as free from snow as Riverside or San Bernardino. Most people seem to think that the word south means what it does upon the Atlantic Coast. That every mile you go south means warmer climate and more tropical productions, and they cannot understand that the Pacific Coast varies so little in this respect that six hundred miles north of Los Angeles we can grow as fine oranges as they can in that famous citrus region." He then gave an extended account of the situation in his county, showing the topography of the county, and closed by saying that below four thousand feet in altitude snow was the exception in Shasta or Tehama Counties. He spoke at length of grape planting and the growing of other deciduous fruits in his portion of California, and said that while citrus fruits would grow well there he did not advise the planting of them, for he felt other industries were paying fully as well as the cultivation of oranges. He pointed out some of these industries, as the raising of peaches and other fruits, and showed the possibility of sugar beet growing becoming a great industry in that locality. He alluded to the idea that men of a semi-tropical climate would degenerate, and at some length discussed this point, claiming that the highest development of man had been in comparatively warm lands. He pictured a splendid future for California, and was confident that in time she would comfortably maintain a more dense population than any other State in the Union.

On Saturday evening, January eleventh, the Committee of Awards had completed their labors and were ready to report.

Director Hancock made a few preliminary remarks congratulating the Executive Committee upon the success of the Fair, and assured them that their labors were not in vain. That it is exhibitions of this character that tend to make known our country, as, said he, "by their fruits ye shall know them."

He bespoke for this State a bright future in the culture and marketing of citrus fruits. "We have," said he, "shown to the world our ability to successfully grow all kinds of deciduous fruits, and are fast gaining a foremost rank in the production of citrus and semi-tropical fruits as well. I desire at this time, before reading the awards, to compliment the committee upon whom devolved the arduous duty of making them, and to say that, in my judgment, they have given each exhibit due attention, and made the awards as nearly correct as is possible, and if there are any that doubt this, I would simply say, make a personal examination and comparison, and then form your opinion, and I assure you it will be as I have stated. I desire at this time, on behalf of the State Board, the local Executive Committee, and the exhibitors, to thank the Committee of Awards for their services, and assure them that their judgment, as rendered, has our indorsement."

Mr. Hancock then read the report:

We, the undersigned, your Committee on Awards, wish to say that the general collection of citrus fruits was exceptionally fine, bright, and clean. The budded and seedling oranges were worthy of larger and more premiums than were on the lists, many of them being of so nearly equal excellence it was difficult to determine between them, and many very deserving were left out for want of a larger list of premiums; and for excellent taste in arrangement of the many larger exhibits, those in charge should be greatly complimented. Members of your committee, who have dealt in oranges from abroad and from different parts of California for upwards of twenty years, without any reservation say that among your exhibits they found as fine as any they have ever handled. This display ought to con-

vince the most conservative of the excellence of the foothills of Northern California for the growing of citrus fruits in perfection for profit.

A. T. HATCH.
J. M. GRAY.
D. H. PORTER.

BEST INDIVIDUAL EXHIBITS.

Oranges, first, \$100, D. N. Friesleben; oranges, second, \$90, C. N. Silva & Son, Placer; oranges, third, \$80, Oroville Citrus Association; oranges, fourth, \$70, Mrs. D. W. Gray, Oroville; oranges, fifth, \$60, J. O'Brien, Jr., Smartsville; oranges, sixth, \$50, Sutter Fruit Co.; oranges, seventh, \$40, Mrs. Karr, Marysville; oranges, eighth, \$30, Mrs. Bussey, Thermalito; oranges, ninth, \$25, Henry Bird, Thermalito; oranges, tenth, \$20, Camper & Costar, Chico; oranges, eleventh, \$15, James Wheeler, Oroville; oranges, twelfth, \$10, W. W. Merithew; oranges, thirteenth, \$7 50, I. R. Ketchum, Bidwell Bar; oranges, fourteenth, \$5, Adam Heckart, Mesilla Valley; oranges, fifteenth, \$2 50, Joe Gardella, Oroville.

COUNTY EXHIBITS.

Best county exhibit of citrus and semi-tropical fruits: First, \$250, Butte; second, \$100, Yuba; third, \$75, Sutter; fourth, \$75, Placer. Special premium for best budded oranges recommended to Placer County.

Largest and most varied exhibit: First, \$50, Sutter County Fruit Company, Marysville; second, \$30, D. N. Friesleben, Oroville; third, \$20, M. V. Roe, Nimshew. Joseph Entzman, Oroville, special premium, \$10.

Most tastefully arranged citrus fruits by one individual: First, \$50, Mrs. D. W. Gray, Oroville; second, \$30, D. N. Friesleben, Oroville; third, \$20, J. O'Brien, Smartsville.

Best twelve budded oranges grown by one person: First, \$10, C. A. Parlin, Oroville; second, \$7 50, Manny Marks; third, \$5, Mrs. A. F. Jones, Oroville; fourth, \$3, Ella Wilcox, Oroville; fifth, \$2 50, Oroville Citrus Association, Thermalito. Special, Henry Bird, Oroville, \$10.

Best twelve seedlings grown by one person: First, \$10, James O'Brien; second, \$7 50, Ralph Currier, Folsom; third, \$5, I. R. Ketchum, Bidwell Bar; fourth, \$3, Mrs. D. W. Gray, Oroville; fifth, \$2 50, William Dunstone, Wyandotte.

Best exhibit of budded oranges by grower: First, \$50, Oroville Citrus Association, Thermalito; second, \$30, C. N. Silva & Son, Newcastle; third, \$20, Mrs. Bussey, Thermalito; fourth, \$10, C. A. Parlin, Oroville; fifth, \$5, Henry Bird, Thermalito.

LEMONS.

Best individual lemon exhibit: First, \$25, Mrs. Bussey, Thermalito; second, \$20, James Gates, Marysville; third, \$15, Jane White, Oroville; fourth, \$10, J. Christian, Marysville; fifth, \$5, Mrs. E. O. Rollins, Oroville.

BANANAS AND SHADDOCKS.

Bananas, best exhibit: First, \$5, J. R. Preston, Oroville.

Best exhibit of shaddocks and pumalos: First, \$5, Mrs. E. Tucker, Oroville; second, \$3, Joe Gardella, Oroville; third, \$2, F. Peters, Butte.

OLIVES AND OLIVE OIL.

Best exhibit of olives: First, \$10, California Nursery Co., Alameda County; second, \$7 50, Miss A. L. Ragan, Oroville; third, \$5, James O'Brien, Smartsville.

Best olive oil: First, \$20, Miss A. L. Ragan, Oroville; second, \$15, Mrs. E. Robinson, Auburn; third, \$10, Joe Gardella, Oroville.

PERSIMMONS AND POMEGRANATES.

Best persimmons: First, \$5, W. M. Pence; second, \$3, P. V. Veeder; third, \$2, M. V. Roe, Nimshew.

Best pomegranates: First, \$5, Joe Entzman, Butte; second, \$3, Dr. R. Parker, Oroville; third, \$2, G. Osgood.

RAISINS AND FIGS.

Best raisins: First, \$20, W. Foster, Placer County; second, \$15, J. P. Onstott, Sutter; third, \$10, C. H. Leggett, Oroville; fourth, \$5, J. P. Whitney, Rocklin; fifth, \$2 50, L. H. Carey.

Best dried figs: First, \$15, J. W. Delamater, Newcastle (White Adriatic); second, \$10, H. E. Parker, Penryn, Placer County; third, \$5, M. V. Roe, Nimshew.

For exhibit of dates: J. W. Snythe, Newcastle, \$5.

DRIED FRUIT.

Best dried fruit: First, \$25, Sutter County Fruit Company; second, \$20, G. W. Hutchins, Yuba; third, \$15, M. V. Roe, Nimshew; fourth, \$10, W. W. Merrithew, Clear Creek; fifth, \$5, J. Entzman, Oroville.

APPLES AND PEARS.

Apples: First, \$15, J. O. Mosely, Berry Creek, Butte County; second, \$10, J. Entzman, Oroville; third, \$5, Jas. Robinson, Central House, Butte County.

Pears: First, \$10, W. W. Merrithew, Clear Creek; second, \$5, M. V. Roe, Nimshe; third, \$3, L. N. Eyler, Oroville.

DRIED PRUNES.

Best individual exhibit: First, \$10, Sutter County Fruit Company, Marysville; second, \$7 50, G. W. Hutchins, Marysville; third, \$5, W. W. Merrithew, Clear Creek.

PRESERVED AND CANNED FRUITS.

First, \$50, Mrs. Bussey, Thermalito; second, \$25, Miss A. L. Ragan, Oroville; third, \$20, W. W. Merrithew, Clear Creek; fourth, \$15, C. P. Heffner, Central House; fifth, \$10, A. Heckart, Pentz.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR COMMERCIAL FRUITS.

First, \$30, Sutter County Fruit Company, Marysville; second, \$10, M. V. Roe, Nimshe.

NUTS.

General exhibit: First, \$25, J. O'Brien, Jr., Smartsville; second, \$10, Camper & Costar, Chico. Special premium, \$3, W. W. Merrithew, Clear Creek.

Almonds: First, \$10, T. B. Hull, Sutter; second, \$5, Dr. R. Parker, Oroville; third, \$3, A. Cleale.

English walnuts: First, \$10, Jas. O'Brien, Smartsville; second, \$5, Camper & Costar, Chico; third, \$3, J. S. Hutchins, Central House, Butte County.

MINERALS.

First, \$20, Norton & Ekman, Oroville; second, \$15, W. E. Duncan, Oroville; third, \$10, L. L. Anderson.

NATURAL WOODS.

First, \$10, M. V. Roe, Nimshe; second, \$5, A. Heckart, Mesilla Valley.

FLORAL DISPLAY.

First, \$15, Oroville Citrus Association, Thermalito; second, \$10, Mrs. R. C. Kells, Yuba City; third, \$5, A. F. Boardman & Co., Auburn.

MISCELLANEOUS EXHIBITS.

Rustic work, D. H. Murray, Thermalito, \$5; vine, pineapple, squash, and tobacco, J. Entzman, South Table Mountain, \$5; watermelons, sweet pumpkins, honey, and apple vinegar, Adam Heckart, Pentz, \$5; budded citrus trees and fan palms, Aloha Nurseries, Penryn, \$5; general nursery stock, Will & Holloway, Oroville, \$10; licorice root, Wm. Dunstone, Wyandotte, \$5; musical instruments, J. F. Cooper, Sacramento, diploma; squashes, turnips, etc., E. Zink, Berry Creek, \$2 50; miniature Golden Gate Mine, Peterson & Gaskin, Oroville, \$25; vegetables, L. N. Eyler, Oroville, \$2 50; cluster Mediterranean Sweet oranges, C. D. Dunn, Oroville, \$2 50; orange and lemon trees, A. F. Boardman & Co., Auburn, \$5; preserved peaches in liquid, J. F. Madden, Newcastle, \$5; cotton, G. D. Kellogg, Newcastle, \$2 50; terra cotta vases, Gladding, McBean & Co., Lincoln, \$5; wood pulp for paper, Towle Bros. & Co., Towle, Cal., \$5; twenty varieties of grain, Camper & Costar, Chico, \$10; twelve orange trees, W. R. Strong & Co., Sacramento, \$5.

THE FRUIT INDUSTRY OF CALIFORNIA.

ITS GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT, AND PRESENT AND FUTURE IMPORTANCE.

Submitted to a committee of the State Board of Trade of California by GENERAL N. P. CHIPMAN, Chairman, of Red Bluff, California.

The questions submitted to your committee, it is assumed, were designed to bring out, in as authoritative a manner as the State Board of Trade could formulate them, certain essential and important facts relating to the fruit industry of California.

Is fruit growing in this State now, and is it to continue to be, profitable?

Are our advantages for fruit growing distinctive from and superior to those of other regions of the United States? And what are these advantages?

Is California to be the orchard of America?

The subject is a large one, and obviously your committee can deal only with salient facts.

CLIMATE.

Much has been written of the mildness of the climate of California; its full economic value has never been and never can be completely appreciated. As a health-giving agency it is admitted to be of great value; as contributing to the pleasures of life, all who have felt its influence concede its power; as an important factor in the cost of maintaining the household we all know. But man may live, and live delightfully in rigorous climates. What he seeks after all and above all is a region where his labor is worth most to him; and if with this he can find comfort, health, pleasure, and salubrity of climate, he will have attained all for which most men aspire.

The great economic value of our climate lies in its potency in promoting the growth of the earth's products. It has made practicable over a wide area, and in widely separated latitudes, the production of a greater range of fruits than any region of our country, and probably of the world. It has given to the tree earlier and more bountiful fruitage, longer life, greater freedom from discouraging failures; and to the tiller of the soil it has given the exercise of a higher intelligence in the pursuit of fruit growing, and consequent upon all, a surer promise of richer returns than any country of which we have knowledge.

As exhibiting the temperature of the four citrus belts of the northern hemisphere, we give a series of tables found in the report of the transactions of the State Agricultural Society for 1888, prepared by Sergeant James A. Barwick, Observer Signal Corps, U. S. A., and Meteorologist to the State Board of Agriculture.

It may be stated generally that the temperature as given at points named in south and north California fairly states the facts as to all other points at like elevations above the sea. There is but little difference in climate throughout the great fruit belt of the State, embracing several millions of acres of land. This table, therefore, may be accepted as showing the tem-

perature of the State within the great fruit region from San Diego to Redding, in Shasta County, a distance of over eight hundred miles north and south:

Italian Citrus Belt.

PLACES.	Average Yearly Temperature.	Average Winter Temperature.	Average Temperature Coldest Month.	Lowest Temperature.
Naples	61.3	48.5	47.0	-----
Rome	60.7	48.9	45.0	-----
Florence	58.8	44.3	44.0	-----
Pisa	60.4	46.4	45.8	-----
Genoa	60.4	44.9	44.0	-----
San Remo	60.1	48.9	48.0	23.0
Mentone	60.9	49.0	48.7	2.0
Nice	59.5	47.8	40.9	-----
Cannes	59.5	49.6	48.8	20.0

Semi-Tropic Florida.

PLACES.	Average Yearly Temperature.	Average Winter Temperature.	Average Temperature Coldest Month.	Lowest Temperature.
Jacksonville	69.5	58.7	57.4	19.0
Pensacola	68.4	55.7	54.1	16.0
Sandford	71.0	58.0	55.0	28.0

Southern California Citrus Belt.

PLACES.	Average Yearly Temperature.	Average Winter Temperature.	Average Temperature Coldest Month.	Lowest Temperature.
Poway	50.3	50.2	48.4	21.0
Riverside	61.0	50.4	49.7	17.0
Los Angeles	60.5	50.0	52.0	23.0
Santa Barbara	61.1	54.0	52.9	30.0

The Citrus Belt of the Sacramento Valley.

PLACES.	Average Yearly Temperature.	Average Winter Temperature.	Average Temperature Coldest Month.	Lowest Temperature.
Sacramento	60.2	48.3	47.0	18.0
Auburn	59.7	46.2	44.0	18.0
Colfax	59.5	46.0	43.1	18.0
Nicolaus	62.0	50.9	47.0	18.0
Marysville	64.2	50.0	48.7	18.0
Princeton	62.8	48.2	47.0	18.0
Oroville	64.9	52.0	49.4	20.0
Chico	63.8	47.0	44.6	18.0
Red Bluff	62.4	46.8	45.2	18.0
Redding	63.8	47.8	45.4	18.0

Date of First and Last Light and Killing Frosts, Temperature, and Date of First Tree Blossoms at Sacramento.

YEAR.	First Light Frost.	Min. Temp.	First Killing Frost.	Min. Temp.	Last Light Frost.	Min. Temp.	Last Killing Frost.	Min. Temp.	First Fruit Tree Blossoms.
1869-70	Nov. 8, 1869	40	Nov. 30, 1869	31	May 17, 1870	41	Mar. 8, 1870	31	Feb. 21, 1870
1870-71	Oct. 24, 1870	36	Oct. 27, 1870	30	Apr. 19, 1871	40	May 18, 1871	31	Mar. 8, 1871
1871-72	Oct. 25, 1871	37	Nov. 6, 1871	30	Apr. 12, 1872	38	Jan. 26, 1872	27	Feb. 26, 1872
1872-73	Oct. 22, 1872	37	Nov. 10, 1872	27	Apr. 6, 1873	34	Apr. 5, 1873	27	Feb. 16, 1873
1873-74	Oct. 16, 1873	33	Oct. 17, 1873	31	Apr. 14, 1874	38	Mar. 19, 1874	28	Feb. 14, 1874
1874-75	Oct. 29, 1874	39	Nov. 20, 1874	29	Apr. 7, 1875	31	Apr. 6, 1875	24	Feb. 21, 1875
1875-76	Oct. 28, 1875	38	Nov. 13, 1876	25	Apr. 8, 1876	38	Jan. 16, 1876	29	Feb. 20, 1876
1876-77	Nov. 3, 1876	36	Nov. 1, 1877	29	Apr. 23, 1877	42	Feb. 11, 1877	32	Feb. 2, 1877
1877-78	Oct. 31, 1877	33	Oct. 28, 1878	31	Mar. 9, 1878	39	Jan. 12, 1878	30	Feb. 1, 1878
1878-79	Oct. 16, 1878	37	Nov. 27, 1879	29	Apr. 15, 1879	41	Feb. 6, 1879	27	Feb. 15, 1879
1879-80	Oct. 8, 1879	39	Nov. 13, 1880	25	Apr. 18, 1880	37	Mar. 30, 1880	28	Feb. 29, 1880
1880-81	Oct. 31, 1880	35	Nov. 11, 1881	28	Mar. 18, 1881	33	Mar. 17, 1881	31	Feb. 22, 1881
1881-82	Oct. 14, 1881	36	Nov. 13, 1882	30	May 15, 1882	41	Mar. 9, 1882	29	Feb. 28, 1882
1882-83	Oct. 3, 1882	42	Nov. 13, 1883	27	May 2, 1883	41	Feb. 18, 1883	29	Feb. 19, 1883
1883-84	Oct. 16, 1883	39	Nov. 4, 1883	31	Apr. 17, 1884	43	Feb. 18, 1884	31	Feb. 20, 1884
1884-85	Sept. 30, 1884	41	Nov. 30, 1884	31	Apr. 22, 1885	41	Jan. 26, 1885	27	Feb. 10, 1885
1885-86	Oct. 11, 1885	38	Nov. 4, 1886	34	Apr. 14, 1886	39	Jan. 10, 1886	27	Feb. 8, 1886
1886-87	Oct. 9, 1886	40	Nov. 4, 1887	32	May 10, 1887	34	Feb. 26, 1887	26	Jan. 28, 1887
1887-88	Oct. 20, 1887	37	Nov. 25, 1887	28	Apr. 26, 1888	38	Feb. 3, 1888	28	Jan. 20, 1888

NOTE.—All tables of temperatures indicate above zero. We have no weather in California below zero, except in the high mountain altitudes.

Bearing upon climate or related to it is the number of rainy and cloudy days in the year. An impression has gone abroad that in winter months California experiences almost constant rain and consequent gloomy and forbidding weather. This impression will be dispelled by examination of the following table, compiled from the United States Signal Station observations. Sacramento is chosen to illustrate this point as being central and having a United States Signal Station, and as fairly representing the weather in the greater part of the valley region:

Rainy and Cloudy Days at Sacramento for Eleven Years.

YEARS.	SPRING MONTHS.		SUMMER MONTHS.		FALL MONTHS.		WINTER MONTHS.		TOTALS IN YEAR.	
	Rainy.	Cloudy.	Rainy.	Cloudy.	Rainy.	Cloudy.	Rainy.	Cloudy.	Rainy.	Cloudy.
1878...	21	19	none	none	7	4	46	37	74	60
1879...	32	19	3	none	13	12	20	18	68	49
1880...	27	19	2	none	2	6	29	21	60	46
1881...	16	10	3	5	12	3	47	47	78	65
1882...	25	16	2	1	16	8	36	28	79	53
1883...	24	12	none	none	14	6	12	8	50	26
1884...	27	23	8	6	9	3	19	17	55	49
1885...	11	6	3	1	25	17	34	20	73	44
1886...	26	12	none	none	7	1	22	20	55	33
1887...	17	6	1	none	7	3	31	33	55	42
1888...	19	10	4	4	9	9	30	31	62	54
11Y'rs.	245	152	26	17	121	72	326	280	709	521

Average rainy days in spring months	7.3
Average cloudy days in spring months	13.9
Average rainy days in summer months	0.8
Average cloudy days in summer months	0.5
Average rainy days in fall months	3.2
Average cloudy days in fall months	2.2
Average rainy days in winter months	9.7
Average cloudy days in winter months	8.4

Professor Wickson, in his "California Fruits," a new book that cannot be read too often, says: "The advantage of California over eastern and southern fruit regions, in the abundance of clear sunshine, is shown by the records of the United States Signal Service in the following table. Cloudiness is rated from 0 to 10, three observations daily, and the figures in the table are the averages from these daily observations for a series of years:

Average Cloudiness in California and in the Eastern Fruit Regions; also Average Total Number of Clear Days Annually.

CALIFORNIA.	Average Cloudiness.	Clear Days.	EASTERN AND SOUTHERN STATES.	Average Cloudiness.	Clear Days.
San Francisco	4.1	147	New York	5.1	100
Los Angeles	3.4	171	Philadelphia	5.0	106
San Diego	4.2	122	Baltimore	5.0	109
Red Bluff	2.8	228	Rochester, N. Y.	6.9	71
Sacramento	2.5	240	Cleveland, O.	5.7	84
Oroville	No record.	264	Grand Haven, Mich.	5.6	92
Nicolaus	No record.	248	Jacksonville, Fla.	4.4	124
			Augusta, Ga.	4.6	127
			New Orleans	4.8	112

“It is noticeable,” says Professor Wickson, “that at the California coast points the average cloudiness is almost twice that of the interior valleys, while at the East the interior fruit regions of Western New York, Ohio, and Michigan have a greater average cloudiness than the Hudson River, New Jersey, and Delaware regions near the Atlantic seaboard. The average cloudiness in the eastern fruit regions is rather more than twice as great as in the regions of California where most fruit is grown.”

Attention is also called to the important influence in the perfection of our fruits arising from the low percentage of humidity contained by our atmosphere. In California the percentage is high in the winter and low in the summer; in the East the condition is just reversed. For this reason summer heat is far more oppressive in the East than in California, and for the same reason certain fungoid diseases which prevail in the East are wholly unknown in the interior valleys.

I will give as an illustration two interior points in California and two in the Eastern States, for the summer months:

Mean Monthly Humidity.

PLACES.	June.	July.	August.
Rochester, N. Y.	67.9	68.5	68.4
Grand Haven, Mich.	73.5	73.1	77.2
Fresno, Cal.	51.8	45.5	38.0
Red Bluff, Cal.	42.2	34.0	35.3

The second of the foregoing tables show that in nineteen years our first light frost has occurred in the latter part of October for sixteen years, two years in November, and one year on September thirtieth. The temperature was close to 40 degrees in most years, only once dropping as low as 33 degrees.

In all these years the first killing frost has occurred in November, except three years near the last of October. The temperature once went as low as 27 degrees, twice down to 28 degrees, three times down to 29 degrees, three times to 30 degrees, five times to 31 degrees, and the remaining years from 34 to 42 degrees above zero.

The last light frost occurred twice in March, thirteen times in April, and four times in May, the temperature in only one year reaching as low as 31 degrees, being generally near 40 degrees above zero.

The last killing frost occurred five times in January, six times in February, sixteen times in March, and twice in April.

The temperature reached as low as 24 degrees once, 26 degrees once, 27 degrees four times, 28 degrees three times, 29 degrees three times, 30 degrees once, 31 degrees five times, 32 degrees once, above zero.

First fruit-tree blossoms appeared twice in January, sixteen times in February, and once in March.

It would not be possible to give to the intelligent inquirer any better data than these tables from which to judge our climate.

Our lowest valley temperature of 17 or 18 degrees above zero occurring at wide intervals only would be serious to oranges, and possibly to olives, if continued for many days; but it does not so continue except for a few hours, and thus no damage accrues. It is a low temperature, continuing long enough to freeze the tree, that destroys it, and this we do not have. The exceptionally cold wave of 1888 did no serious injury at Riverside in the south, or at Oroville in the north.

If anything were wanting to emphasize California climate it is only necessary to state that we are now picking tomatoes from fresh vines in the field untouched by frost, from Shasta to San Diego, while the papers are filled with descriptions of a devastating snow storm extending over a wide area, from Dakota to Texas, on the twelfth day of November, 1889. Our hillsides and valleys are clothed in green, and our fruit trees are still carrying their leaves. Orchard pruning has begun; grain fields are being sown; and soon the whole face of the valley and coast region will be clad in verdure, and will so remain until the rain ceases in the spring and summer brings her golden harvest.

Practically we have but two seasons, the rainy and the dry. In the rainy season, November to April, all grasses and grains grow and mature, and are ripe by May to July. Our fruit trees enjoy a short season of rest, but are in full leavage in March and April, and often blossom as early as February.

This brief outline may aid in realizing how different California is from all other States of the Union.

The first of the foregoing tables discloses the fact that parallels of latitude have but little to do with temperature here. There is no practical difference in Southern and Northern California at the same elevation and in the same relative position to the ocean. Oranges are grown from San Diego to Shasta County, and the strangest fact of all is that our fruits, oranges as well, ripen much earlier at the north than at the south, a complete reversal of the conditions of climate on the Atlantic Coast. Another remarkable fact is that owing to the dryness of the atmosphere our orange trees stand a temperature as low as sixteen above zero without freezing.

VARIETIES OF FRUITS GROWN.

The fruits of almost every zone are produced profitably in California. The list comprises: The apple, apricot, cherry, peach, nectarine, pear, plum, prune, and quince, among what may be termed orchard fruits.

All varieties of grapes grown on the globe, including the raisin and wine varieties. Of semi-tropical fruits, the date, fig, olive, orange, lemon, and lime. Berries of all kinds, and currants. Various nuts, native and foreign, are grown: the almond, English and French walnuts, filbert, and chestnut.

This list embraces the fruits grown over the entire face of Europe and the United States.

SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWING.

1. We plant of deciduous fruits, almost universally, a tree one year from the bud, and very often in the dormant bud. Experience has taught us to avoid planting older trees.

2. Many and imperative considerations lead us to start the head low, often cutting back the young tree to six and seldom over twelve inches, a practice made necessary by conditions different from those in other States. Some of the advantages are: The tree, by its foliage, prevents sunburn of trunk in summer; more trees can be grown to the acre; the tree is more accessible for treatment against injurious insects, for pruning, for fruit thinning, and picking; there is greater protection against wind storms; the life of the tree is thus prolonged.

3. In California trees come to earlier fruitage than elsewhere.

4. The tree has great longevity. Indeed, we do not yet know, after many years of experience, what is the profitable life of our trees.

5. Large fruit, richly flavored, and abundant yield. Almost uniformly we are forced to thin our fruit by removing as much as remains to prevent overbearing, and we prune heavily for the same reason.

6. Great length of growing season. Our trees rarely cast their leaves before November or December, and they start their sap and often spring their buds as early as February.

7. The long, dry, warm, rainless summer promotes growth, ripening of fruits, and gives cheap and safe conditions for curing.

Citrus fruits and the olive also derive almost the same advantages from these peculiar conditions as do deciduous trees.

FRUITS PECULIAR TO CALIFORNIA NOT GROWN ELSEWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The prune of commerce, the apricot, the fig, the olive, the orange, lemon, and lime, the almond, the French and English walnut, the foreign grape, including the raisin, are the fruits for which our State is distinctive.

Fruits to be found in the Eastern States, such as peaches, pears, plums, and cherries, have here so fine a flavor, are so early in fruiting, and have so large a yield, and the tree is so long lived, that these fruits also may be classed as distinctive to California.

THE FRUIT INDUSTRY—ITS DEVELOPMENT.

Fruit growing in California did not assume importance until shipments East by rail became practicable. The increase of these shipments, as given by the following table, with freight rate shown, will indicate somewhat the rise of this industry:

YEARS.	FRESH FRUITS.		DRIED FRUITS.	
	Pounds.	Rate.	Pounds.	Rate.
1871.....	1,832,310	3.38	-----	-----
1872.....	2,039,972	3.38	-----	-----
1873.....	2,896,530	3.38	-----	-----
1874.....	5,029,840	2.50	-----	-----
1875.....	2,993,720	2.50	548,227	2.50
1876.....	4,201,730	2.50	630,770	2.50
1877.....	3,818,310	2.50	730,710	2.50
1878.....	2,866,420	2.50	259,170	2.50
1879.....	3,126,400	2.00	1,761,750	2.00
1880.....	3,141,500	2.00	412,480	2.00
1881.....	7,248,300	2.00	2,074,420	2.00
1882.....	7,919,340	2.00	4,532,350	2.00
1883.....	19,222,580	2.00	3,097,950	2.00
1884.....	11,996,070	1.50	2,103,350	1.50
1885.....	45,386,740	1.85	5,794,160	2.30
1886.....	49,665,650	1.34	6,113,970	-----
1887.....	50,732,990	1.38	16,648,520	-----
1888.....	53,741,670	1.37	19,759,140	1.20

YEARS.	RAISINS.		CANNED FRUITS.	
	Pounds.	Rate.	Pounds.	Rate.
1871				
1872			182,090	3.51
1873			678,580	2.00
1874	220	2.81	457,290	1.50
1875		1.75	759,040	1.50
1876	68,440	1.75	1,529,910	1.50
1877	239,260	1.75	1,731,530	1.50
1878	192,890	1.75	1,700,930	1.50
1879	942,770	1.50	3,111,680	1.50
1880	661,660	1.50	6,707,650	1.50
1881	1,490,320	1.50	18,768,200	1.50
1882	865,770	1.50	25,163,190	1.50
1883	295,050	1.50	26,397,700	1.25
1884	3,150,290	1.50	21,695,740	1.25
1885	6,203,340	1.25	28,949,380	1.16
1886	12,970,800		30,636,710	
1887	15,976,570		56,009,130	
1888	16,884,570		39,281,340	.94

The rate is what is termed "average line," which means the total charges for freight to the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, divided by the pounds shipped for the season either by slow freight or fast trains.

Nothing is here shown of home consumption and shipments by sea, which are large.

DRIED FRUIT INTEREST.

While our shipments and consumption of green fruits must always be very large and constantly increase, the product of dried fruits will far out-run them.

It will not be possible, nor is it desirable, that our fruits should all seek markets green. The law that gives to the manufactured product a superior place to the raw product will be the law here. We will thus retain the value of labor paid out in our midst in converting the product; we will avoid freight on the water evaporated in the process; we will rid ourselves of much vexation in shipping green fruits; we will obtain a product that can be held, that will bear transportation by wagon from points distant from railroads; and we will be enabled to handle our crops with greater deliberation and greater economy of labor.

The following table will show something of the magnitude of the dried fruit industry of the State:

Summary of Raisin, Dried Fruit, Nut, and Honey Product for a Series of Years. Compiled from Reports Published in State Agricultural Reports.

KINDS.	NUMBER OF POUNDS.			
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Raisins (twenty-pound boxes).....	6,400,000	14,060,000	16,000,000	18,300,000
French prunes	1,400,000	2,000,000	1,750,000	3,000,000
German prunes	150,000	125,000	75,000	100,000
Apples	1,823,000	800,000	750,000	350,000
Peaches	2,100,000	1,050,000	3,000,000	4,600,000
Plums, bleached.....	1,139,000	585,000	450,000	240,000
Pears	100,000	50,000	40,000	25,000
Grapes	150,000	175,000	600,000	2,000,000
Nectarines, bleached	80,000	55,000	150,000	160,000
Apricots	650,000	600,000	3,200,000	2,600,000
Figs	100,000	150,000	90,000	75,000
Walnuts	1,250,000	750,000	1,500,000	1,000,000
Almonds	1,050,000	600,000	500,000	450,000
Peanuts	518,000	275,000	250,000	-----
Honey, extracted.....	1,500,000	6,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
Honey, comb.....	750,000	800,000	250,000	300,000
Beeswax	60,000	80,000	25,000	20,000

Nearly all of this fruit was cured in the sun, some being sun-dried without bleaching; but it is generally bleached.

CANNING INDUSTRY.

The fruit-canning industry is one of the most convincing evidences of the permanency of our fruit interests, as well as a most important factor in the grower's calculations. The best information we have shows, for 1888, an output of thirty-two million three hundred and fifty-two thousand two hundred $2\frac{1}{2}$ -pound cans, or one million three hundred and forty-eight thousand cases. This was the pack of about twenty-five canneries in different parts of the State, and is upon the authority of the Cutting Packing Company, of San Francisco.

CANNED FRUITS.

1885—Number cases (245 pounds).....	399,950
1886—Number cases (245 pounds).....	659,950
1887—Number cases (245 pounds).....	-----

The three leading fruits for canning are apricots, peaches, and Bartlett pears. There were canned:

KINDS.	1885.	1886.
Apricots.....	110,000 cases.	210,000 cases.
Peaches	70,000 cases.	130,000 cases.
Pears	80,000 cases.	120,000 cases.

There was an increase of two hundred and ninety thousand cases in 1886 over 1885 of these three fruits; and the pack of all fruits more than doubled from 1886 to 1888.

As showing the value of peaches in California for canning, we call attention to the increased demand.

When we began to can our fruit for the eastern market, 10 per cent was the proportion of peaches. Now the market demands about 50 per cent. The maximum of peach growing is reached in the East; and this makes this fruit of greater value here, and it is about the easiest fruit we can grow.

A writer who reports the Philadelphia market for the "American Grower," in a recent letter says:

"California canned fruits are coming in quantities unprecedented in Philadelphia. This is to fill the vacuum caused by the absence of the Delaware and Maryland crop. The California peaches are getting the inside track now, and Delaware and Maryland will have to wake up if they get inside again. The conditions existing in Delaware and Maryland are unfavorable for the peach packer. Choice peaches are always wanted in such quantities by fruit stands and green grocers, that prices for this grade will always be higher than canners can pay to compete with California."

For like reasons our large, fine, luscious, green peaches will also be in demand in eastern markets.

WINE AND RAISIN INDUSTRY.

The table following will show the magnitude and growth of the raisin and wine industry:

YEAR.	Raisins (20-lb. Boxes).	Wine (Gallons).	YEAR.	Raisins (20-lb. Boxes).	Wine (Gallons).
1873	6,000	.....	1881	90,000	8,000,000
1874	9,000	.....	1882	115,000	9,000,000
1875	11,000	.....	1883	140,000	8,500,000
1876	19,000	.....	1884	175,000	10,000,000
1877	32,000	.....	1885	500,000	11,000,000
1878	48,000	4,000,000	1886	703,000	18,000,000
1879	65,000	5,000,000	1887	800,000	15,000,000
1880	75,000	10,200,000	1888	915,000	17,000,000

Of the wine product of 1888, it is estimated that four million gallons were distilled into one million gallons of brandy.

The raisin output of 1888 does not include the dried wine grapes, estimated at two million pounds.

The "Pall Mall Gazette," of London, September fifth, published the following: "The 'Anglo-American Times' reports that four thousand boxes of California raisins, sent last fall to London, brought better prices than the famous layers from Malaga; and as a happy consequence orders have come to California from Amsterdam, Vienna, and Australia."

TREE AND VINE PLANTING.

As further illustrating the extent of tree and vine planting, we give two tables compiled from reports of County Assessors. As our fruit trees are now assessed for taxation, the number may safely be assumed not to represent the true total by one fourth, probably not by one third. I am indebted to Hon. E. W. Maslin, Secretary State Board of Equalization, for these tables:

Assessment Schedule for 1889—Acres of Grapevines Planted.

COUNTIES.	Table.	Wine.	Raisins.	Total.
Alameda.....	250	3,345		3,595
Alpine.....				
Amador.....	40	950		990
Butte.....	506	111	295	912
Calaveras.....	200	1,180	20	1,400
Colusa.....	531	21		552
Contra Costa.....	350	3,450		3,800
Del Norte.....		6		6
El Dorado.....	300	1,485		1,785
Fresno.....	183	3,800	12,182	16,165
Humboldt.....				
Inyo.....	16	25		41
Kern.....				100
Lake.....	450	950		1,400
Lassen.....				
Los Angeles.....				
Marin.....				
Mariposa.....				64
Mendocino.....				200
Merced.....	200	400	1,460	2,060
Modoc.....				
Mono.....				
Monterey.....	500			500
Napa.....	265	13,630		13,895
Nevada.....				215
Placer.....	1,814	380	484	2,678
Plumas.....				
Sacramento.....	1,525	5,138	225	6,888
San Benito.....	17	133		150
San Bernardino.....				13,787
San Diego.....	609	278	4,107	4,994
San Francisco.....				
San Joaquin.....	920	1,107	429	2,456
San Luis Obispo.....	432	426		858
San Mateo.....	80	700		780
Santa Barbara.....				543
Santa Clara.....				11,375
Santa Cruz.....	320	1,025		1,345
Shasta.....	99	140	147	386
Sierra.....				
Siskiyou.....				4
Solano.....				2,160
Sonoma.....	1,075	20,805		21,880
Stanislaus.....				550
Sutter.....	94	51	504	649
Tehama.....	427	2,145		2,572
Trinity.....	200			200
Tulare.....	4,350	2,495		6,845
Tuolumne.....				925
Ventura.....				385
Yolo.....	800	2,000	1,200	4,000
Yuba.....				215
Totals.....	16,553	66,176	21,053	135,305

Assessment Schedule for 1889—Number of Fruit Trees Growing.

COUNTIES.	Number Fruit Trees Growing.	COUNTIES.	Number Fruit Trees Growing.
Alameda	500,816	Sacramento	548,450
Alpine	1,300	San Benito	71,735
Amador	121,950	San Bernardino	2,368,559
Butte	336,480	San Diego	380,176
Calaveras	95,500	San Francisco .....	.....
Colusa	150,233	San Joaquin	227,865
Contra Costa	228,750	San Luis Obispo	38,325
Del Norte	12,000	San Mateo	31,750
El Dorado	314,023	Santa Barbara	24,130
Fresno	281,545	Santa Clara	1,590,860
Humboldt	49,060	Santa Cruz	283,120
Inyo	32,282	Shasta	139,212
Kern	85,000	Sierra	4,830
Lake	96,340	Siskiyou	8,224
Lassen .....	.....	Solano	639,724
Los Angeles .....	.....	Sonoma	949,779
Marin	44,817	Stanislaus	42,148
Mariposa	22,432	Sutter	244,507
Mendocino	10,000	Tehama	284,917
Merced	120,000	Trinity	21,000
Modoc	150,000	Tulare	387,215
Mono .....	.....	Tuolumne	16,250
Monterey	18,000	Ventura	456,109
Napa	324,865	Yolo	136,623
Nevada	215,588	Yuba	85,649
Placer	470,508		
Plumas .....	.....	Total	12,662,646

This table shows the trees planted in North and Central California to be something over nine million, and in South California something over three million. Nearly all the trees planted in North and Central California are in the great valley and foothill region, including some on the coast. Only about two hundred thousand are returned from mountain regions.

For some reason no return of trees was made by the Los Angeles County Assessor. It is claimed by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce that forty thousand acres have been planted. This would require nearly four million trees.

Lassen County and some others are omitted, where very considerable plantings are known to have been made.

I am entirely satisfied that not less than twenty million fruit trees are now growing in the State. I am also satisfied that this planting will be doubled within five years. It is more than probable that in the same time the fruit product of the State will greatly exceed in money value all her other agricultural products combined; it already exceeds the wheat exports by several millions of dollars.

NOTABLE FEATURES.

The salient and striking facts shown by ten years' results are the rapid development and growth of:

1. The green fruit shipments.
2. The dried fruit shipments.
3. The canning interest.
4. The raisin industry.
5. The orange industry.
6. The wine industry; and also
7. The prune, the plum, the fig, the olive, the almond, the peach, the

pear, the apricot, the nectarine, and the cherry industries as having special promise and value for shipping markets.

It is not easy now to say what fruits are to be most profitable, or what regions of the State will ultimately be chiefly resorted to for particular varieties of fruits.

At present we know that the conditions in South California are most favorable for the orange, and that Central and North California have the advantage in nearly all other fruits. The bulk of deciduous fruits to-day are grown within a radius of one hundred miles of Sacramento, in North California, while the bulk of citrus fruits are grown within a like radius of Los Angeles.

SOME FRUIT INDUSTRIES NOTICED.

The Orange.

At the World's Fair in New Orleans in 1886, the Riverside Fruit Company took first premium for the best collection, not less than twenty varieties from any State or foreign country. Kimball Bros., National City, also took premiums for the best collection of ten varieties.

Of one million trees returned by County Assessors in 1886 as planted in the State, 95 per cent were accredited to three counties—Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and San Diego. But orange planting has greatly expanded since then; and in 1889 there were accredited to Butte County alone (chiefly around Oroville), in Northern California, about one hundred thousand trees.

There are limitations in the south and in the north to orange planting. The climate is generally alike favorable in both regions, but local conditions restrict the area both north and south, and are now pretty well understood.

California oranges come after the Florida crop is disposed of in the East, are splendid shippers and keepers, and most always find profitable markets.

Upon the authority of the Riverside "Press," the shipments of oranges from South California for the season of 1888-89 were:

San Bernardino County.....	292,180 boxes.
Los Angeles County.....	400,547 boxes.
Orange.....	92,896 boxes.
Ventura.....	10,886 boxes.
Total.....	796,509 boxes.

Nearly three thousand carloads, of two hundred and eighty-six boxes each, yielding to the growers \$1,373,716.

Summary of Orange Tree Planting within Fifteen Miles of Oroville, Butte County, North California, including, also, some other Trees.

PLACE.	Orange.	Lemon.	Olive.
Half mile of Court House, Oroville.....	4,000	50	30
Vicinity of Oroville.....	20,816	1,581	3,808
Palermo.....	40,348	5,124	13,646
Thermalito.....	32,370	10	5,181
Wyandotte.....	815	57	7,800
Paradise.....			5,600
Totals.....	98,349	6,812	36,065

PLACE.	Figs.	Nuts.	Deciduous.	Grapes.
Half mile of Court House, Oroville.....	100	20	16,550	52,200
Vicinity of Oroville.....	840	110		
Palermo.....	3,200		79,701	77,480
Thermalito.....	961	859	5,483	6,722
Wyandotte.....	3,105	302	13,697	20,579
Paradise.....				
Rio Bonito.....			85,000	
Totals.....	8,206	1,291	200,431	156,981

Oroville has held two Citrus Fairs, where very fine displays were made, which attracted universal admiration. The success of the orange in suitable situations, in North California, has passed out of the experimental stage and become an assured fact in California horticulture.

And while it is true that South California offers greater inducements to the orange grower than North California, it is true that, so far as climate is certified by orange growing, North California now has this certificate.

Newcastle, Auburn, and Penryn as Orange Growers.

In Placer County, on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and at varying elevations of from five hundred to one thousand five hundred feet in the foothill regions, orange planting is assuming considerable proportions. At the first Citrus Fair held in North California (Sacramento, January, 1886), this region took numerous premiums, and made splendid exhibits.

Placer County has exhibited at numerous Fairs throughout the State for the last four years, always attracting attention. In 1886 it took premiums at the State Fair. I have endeavored to ascertain the extent of orange tree planting in this county, but without success. It is, however, very large, and is increasing.

The Olive.

In a discussion upon the olive, published in the report of the State Horticultural Society, 1887-88, Mr. Elwood Cooper, probably the most successful olive grower in the State, said:

"I have growing on my place olive trees in the black adobe, in deep bottom land, in sandy land made from the wash of the mountains, in stony hillsides, and adobe hillsides, and in table land, where the subsoil is probably twenty feet deep, dark clay; and, so far as I have known, there is no difference in the bearing of these trees, or in the oil made."

As to quantity produced, he says:

"The only test I have ever made as to the quantities borne by an orchard—that is, taking all the trees—showed one hundred and twenty-two pounds of olives throughout the orchard, large trees and small, seven years old *from the cuttings*.

"The best result in making oil has been ten and fifty hundredths pounds in one large bottle. The poorest result was twelve and one half pounds.

"We have for the tree seven years old at least ten bottles of oil; and those bottles will sell readily anywhere and everywhere at \$1 apiece.

"I was compelled to put up the price to \$2—\$24 a case—to keep my customers from quarreling about it; and I am sorry to say they quarreled about it just the same. As soon as I have enough I shall put it back to

\$12 a case. One dollar for a large bottle of oil is profit enough for an olive orchard."

I cannot dismiss the olive without still further mention of it. This generation may not see it, or admit it, but I predict that some day this ancient fruit, hallowed by blessed memories, will make California more famous than all her other wonderful products.

I am indebted to the Hon. Charles Dondero, of San Francisco, for some most interesting facts about the olive, which should enrich this report. He was born among olive groves, and has brought with him to his new home a love for this precious tree amounting almost to adoration. I quote from his admirable and exhaustive address before the Chico Horticultural Convention, November 22, 1888. He says:

"There are no two countries in the world so similar in topographical conformation, position, climate, and agricultural products as Italy and California.

"The olive is justly considered the providence of Italy. It was undoubtedly cultivated there before Cassandra's prediction on the fate of Troy; before Homer had immortalized the wrath of Achilles. According to history, the great olive trees yet seen around Tivoli, whose gigantic forms rival the majestic sequoias of the Sierra, were already old when Romulus traced with the plow the walls of Rome. Since then mighty rulers, powerful empires, bright and barbarous civilizations, have arisen and disappeared; but the olive giants, untouched by all vandalic invaders, respected by the hurricanes of thirty centuries, are there, covering nearly an acre of ground each, vigorous and productive as in the days of Christ.

"The average duration of this tree, however, is considered two hundred and fifty years—long enough for us all! Its production increases until the age of forty or fifty. It remains then about the same from year to year, if properly managed, with a perceptible improvement in the quality of the oil."

"Italy," he says, "produces more olive oil than all other countries combined."

France	1,250,000 gallons.
Portugal, Algeria, Tripoli, Egypt, Greece, Dalmatia, and some other countries	18,000,000 gallons.
Spain	15,000,000 gallons.
Italy	70,000,000 gallons.
Total	104,000,000 gallons.

Speaking of Italy, Mr. Dondero says:

"An olive grove in that country constitutes the luxury of the wealthy, the resource of the poor, the blessing of all. Polenta (a corn meal mush), with olive oil and wine, is the most substantial noon meal of millions of hard-working Italians. It is due to the providential olive oil that Italy never had to suffer during the appalling pestilences and barbarous invasions of the dark ages, or at any other ancient or modern period, such fearful famines as other countries had. Garibaldi and his fearless followers would not have won the desperate battle of Milazzo, and broken the chains of tyranny to eleven millions of people, if the providential oil had not saved them from starvation. It lingers yet in my memory, a saying of my grandmother, at the time when the rapacious legions of the first Napoleon on one side, and the cruel Austrian hordes on the other, were desolating her home and olive plantation: 'Children! as long as we have in the wall pit a sack of bran and a jar of oil, God is with us and our country.'"

Mr. Dondero says irrigation is always dangerous to the olive. The plant is sometimes benefited by it, but the quality and fineness of the fruit never. Fifteen inches of rain distributed in the course of the year is enough for the olive, particularly when it commences to fruit.

We have seen what Mr. Cooper says of the profitableness of the olive in California. Mr. Dondero says of it in Italy:

"The oil market in Italy is rarely affected by the amount of the crop. The barometer of quotations is the quality and not the quantity. Virgin is quoted, on an average, from \$1 80 to \$2 10 per gallon; second quality, \$1 25 to \$1 75; of inferior trees, \$1 to \$1 15; third quality, 85 cents to \$1. Refined oils about the same price.

"The average value of the crop of best varieties is considered as follows:

"Each tree at ten years, \$3 50 per annum; at sixteen, \$5 50; at twenty, \$7 50; at thirty, \$13; at forty, \$18; at fifty, \$24.

"Trees vary from five gallons to three hundred; but the above are the calculations of competent agronomists.

"It is thus seen what a blessing an olive plantation of seven or eight hundred trees is for a family and its posterity. It may seem small to you, accustomed to broad acres, but in Italy they constitute almost the only happy patrimony of thousands of wealthy families."

I challenge attention to the results thus shown. The seventy million gallons of oil produced in Italy has a market value probably of \$120,000,000, equal to all the wheat exports from the United States in 1883, and double the value of our wheat exports in 1886.

I am striving in this report to suppress all sentimentality, and present California from purely an economic view; and yet I will be pardoned for calling so eloquent a witness to tell the world what lies in store for us when we become sufficiently civilized and advanced to know what it means to have here the possibility of duplicating the vast wealth which comes to Spain and Italy through the olive.

Accumulated testimony has shown that the olive will thrive throughout the greater part of California, except in mountain altitudes. It will grow where even the grapevine fails. Rocky, shallow soils give good returns. The hillsides ripen the fruit earlier than the valleys. The olive seems only to ask for warmth and good drainage, and is content with less fertility and moisture than most other fruits. Planting is going on in all parts of the State. The future is very promising.

The consumption of olives and olive oil in the United States is very large. Of oil it is so great that the market is largely supplied with adulterations because of the impossibility to supply pure oil. Of pickled olives the people of the United States have barely begun to know their meaning, both as food and a relish. Yet the importations in those two forms amount to a large sum.

Pure olive oil, wherever produced, will never lack purchasers. We can export olives and olive oil as well as can Italy and Spain.

The Fig.

The fig is perhaps the noblest of all our fruit trees, unless it be the cherry, whether we view it in its lofty and majestic proportions or consider it in the exuberance and prolificness of its products.

Some of the old black Mission trees have attained a height of sixty feet and a trunk circumference of from twelve to fifteen feet, with outspreading branches covering a space of one hundred and fifty feet in diameter, while the quantity of fruit is incredible. It thrives in any soil, and under condi-

tions suitable to any of our fruits. Some of the Southern States produce the black fig for table use; but here all the varieties of black and white figs known to commerce flourish; and already our dried figs are crowding their way alongside of our raisins and prunes into the importers' warehouses and salesrooms.

The fig is an early bearer with us, sometimes fruiting the second year and yielding a paying crop the third. Ordinarily about the fourth year a good crop is obtained, and often two, and even three, crops a year. Some of our most sagacious horticulturists predict for this fruit very great prominence as among our most profitable products.

Plums and Prunes.

The exceptionally fine quality of our plums and prunes, and the large yield, together with their freedom from fatal parasites or pests, have given great impetus to planting. Already these trees, in number, stand close to the peach.

Probably two thirds of our plums are of the variety known as prunes; and the disproportion is being rapidly increased. The great range of varieties enables us to enter the market in May, and supply it constantly until December.

The plum (including prune varieties) grows on the coast and in all the interior valleys.

The French prune, by its adaptation to soil and climate throughout a large area of the State, leads all others, and as a commercial fruit stands among the first. The imported fruit has created a universal fondness for it; and it is now almost indispensable to the American people. Already we have demonstrated the superiority of the quality of our prune over the imported, and our ability to meet it in open competition. The consumption of the United States is very large, and is rapidly increasing. The prune is as easily grown and prepared for market as the peach, and is even more profitable.

The "Table Talk," a Philadelphia paper, in a recent issue, said of our prunes:

"The table of the housewife has much to be grateful for to California, especially for height of excellence reached in the preparation of the prune. There was a time when the French monopolized the trade, but that day has passed; and it is now a question whether the latter will not be pushed altogether out of the market by California. The fruit is delicious, not quite so tart as the French, and therefore requires less sugar in cooking. There is a peculiar flavor of the fresh fruit hanging about them which is sometimes lost in the French prune; and it is this fruitness of the California that secures the palate and also secures the favor and custom of its owner."

The Peach, Pear, and Cherry.

These very desirable fruits succeed under almost all the conditions found in the varying localities, soils, and climates of California.

The Peach has risen to very great prominence, owing to its early and copious fruitage, to its shipping qualities, to the advantages here for rapid curing, to its value for canning, to the universality of its use throughout the United States, and to the fact of the limited area of its reliable production elsewhere in other States of the Union.

With the best of soil and care, five hundred and fifty peach trees in the Santa Clara Valley, two and one half years from planting, matured eleven

tons of fruit, or forty pounds to the tree; and Professor Wickson, in his invaluable book already referred to, says he saw in Solano County seventy-five pounds of peaches taken from one three-year old Muir tree, and one hundred and eighty pounds from one four-year old Lovell tree.

The Pear has also attained great celebrity, and is among our leading fruits for some of the reasons last mentioned—for its great excellence, for the keeping qualities of many varieties (making it attainable all winter), and its freedom from pests that despoil it elsewhere. Its size and beauty attract attention everywhere.

The Bartlett is the leading shipping and canning pear. It often attains great size (as high as from twenty to twenty-four ounces) without losing its delicate color, its aroma, or richness. It has easily taken first place in shipping markets, and sells for higher prices in the East than the home product.

Easter Beurres have reached two and three quarters pounds, and Beurre Clairgeaus nineteen ounces; while the Little Seckle of the East has attained here a circumference of nine and three quarters inches, retaining all its concentrated sweetness and flavor.

The Cherry is ranked by Professor Wickson as one of the grand fruits of the State, although the quantity in weight grown, as compared to other fruits, is small. But the fine growth attained by the tree, the magnificent size and quality of the product, entitle it to a high place.

A Black Tartarian tree growing on the American River, planted in 1852 on the farm of Robert Hector, in Placer County, is eight feet in circumference of trunk, fifty feet high, with an outspread of limbs forty-five feet in diameter, yielding two hundred ten-pound boxes of fruit.

Other trees are well known in Butte County, notably in General Bidwell's orchard, and in San Mateo County in the orchard of Dr. Tripp, of equal size and larger fruitage. Some of these trees have produced \$200 from a single tree in one year. These are extraordinary results; but the usual yield is large and of fine quality.

Alameda, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Placer, Sonoma, and Sacramento are the counties in which the cherry is chiefly grown; but it is now known that a wide area is adapted to this fruit.

It blooms almost as early as the almond, and some varieties in some places will mature and ripen their fruit in one month from the bloom.

The Almond.

The almond, of all the nuts, has attained the greatest prominence, although the French and English walnuts in 1888 reached nearly one million pounds in the counties of Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Los Angeles alone, nearly double the product of the almond the same year in Central California, where it is chiefly grown. But the almond has come into quick prominence in the northern part of the State, and is showing itself a most valuable fruit, and is being extensively planted.

The almond prefers loose, light, warm soil; and heavy, poorly drained soils should be avoided.

The largest grower in the State, Mr. A. T. Hatch, of Suisun, and the propagator of some most valuable varieties, says:

"The almond will not grow in the water, nor do well in a heavy, poorly drained place, but will flourish and produce good crops on soils that are too light or dry to grow peaches, apricots, nectarines, cherries, or similar fruit. Almonds will make better returns from leaner lands than any other product, except it may be vines, olives, or figs."

The great delicacy of this nut and the universal demand for it will always make it profitable.

The Grape.

California first attracted attention as a fruit region through its grape product; and this alone would always give it a high place, if, indeed, it would not make it a great and rich State.

All varieties of the grape grown on the globe are found to flourish here, and not elsewhere in the United States. Our grapes classify themselves as wine grapes, raisin grapes, and table grapes.

Our wine has reached an annual product of seventeen million gallons.

The purity and excellence of California wines are rapidly opening the way to an almost unlimited demand.

The history of the grape in this State cannot better be told in a word than was given by Arpad Haraszthy, son of the chief founder and promoter of viticulture in the State:

"Although the grapevine was planted in California by the old Mission fathers as early as 1770, but little progress was made in this branch of agriculture till 1858. My father, the late Agaston Haraszthy (one of the Commissioners appointed by Governor Downey in 1861 to report upon the best means of promoting grapevine culture in California) visited the principal viticultural regions of Europe, returning with much valuable information and two hundred thousand cuttings and rooted vines of every variety found in Europe, Asia Minor, Persia, and Egypt. In 1870 the production of wine and table grapes was greater than the demand; and in 1875 many vineyards were either abandoned or uprooted. Some four or five years later, however, the demand again increased, which, with a small crop, caused an advance in the price of wine, and thus the beginning of what may really be termed the viticultural industry of California.

"In March, 1880, the Legislature created the Board of Viticulture. For the last few years we have been advancing more rapidly than was ever anticipated in all branches of the business. When the Viticultural Board was organized in 1880, there were about thirty-five thousand acres of vines planted in the State, of which 20 per cent were imported varieties of grapes, the remainder being the old Mission variety. To-day, after the Commission has been in existence for eight years, it is estimated that there are planted not less than one hundred and fifty thousand acres in vines, and fully 90 per cent of the wine grape consist of the fine grades of foreign wine grape varieties obtained from the principal wine countries of the world."

Mr. Haraszthy estimates this acreage of one hundred and fifty thousand vines worth, on the average, \$300 per acre. He also puts the value of improvements of all kinds, including appliances, cellars, etc., at \$20,000,000, which would show an investment in the industry of \$65,000,000. This is an increase of four and one half times the investment of 1880.

The wine-grape growers in our State embrace some of the most intelligent and far-seeing men we have. Their judgment, backed by such large investments, is the highest certificate of a well-grounded faith in the present and future of the wine interest.

All the world drinks wine, but a small part of its area produces it. Our own importations, saying nothing of those of all civilized nations, amounted in 1886-87 to over \$7,000,000.

The grape grows with us almost everywhere—near the coast, in the great valleys, and along the foothills and mountain sides to an elevation of three thousand feet. It seems to like all soils. Local conditions and soils must

be studied for particular varieties, whether for wine, brandy, raisins, or the table; but our local literature is abundant and helpful, and one need not go far astray in planting.

The Raisin.

The evolution of the raisin industry here has astonished the commercial world.

In 1874 we shipped East two hundred pounds. In 1888 we shipped East eighteen million pounds, and produced about twenty million pounds.

Our raisins now sell in the best foreign markets at equal prices with the best London layers produced in regions where this delightful fruit has been prepared for centuries.

The area in which raisins may be profitably grown is very large. Riverside in the south and Fresno in the central part of the State are large producers. They are largely grown also in other portions of the south, and in Yolo, Sacramento, Placer, Butte, Tehama, and Shasta Counties, considerably in the north.

The rainless, cloudless, and warm summers found in our valleys make California the home of the raisin.

The Apple.

A common impression prevails that California is not adapted to apple growing. This fruit has fought for a place in our list, but the battle is not yet won. A peculiarity noticeable is that eastern varieties attain greater size here, from which it has been said they lose the natural flavor. It was found, too, that these same varieties changed their habits somewhat, so that a winter apple became, in fact, a fall apple, and so, to some extent, lost its keeping qualities. This was found, however, to be true of certain varieties, but not of all; and we now have in our markets, all winter long, as good, crisp, and juicy fruit as any one would wish, besides having fine size.

The valleys and hillsides within coast influences produce good apples that keep well. The mountain sides sloping upon the interior valleys, and the mountain valleys, produce excellent apples at an elevation of from one thousand five hundred to four thousand feet. The warm interior valleys are not adapted to this fruit, except for early varieties ripening in May and June, and these are profitable. I have, however, seen excellent fall and winter apples grown on moist, rich river bottoms, in hot valleys; and some of our best orchardists maintain that the conditions could be supplied by judicious irrigation, making it possible to grow apples successfully in all our valleys. So far we have not thought it necessary to devote lands so successful in other directions to the apple, leaving the coast and the mountains to supply our wants.

Table Grapes.

We grow a large variety of excellent table grapes, some of them fine shippers and greatly sought in eastern markets. I must forego a discussion of varieties; they grow wherever other varieties are found.

IS FRUIT GROWING PROFITABLE?

It would seem almost supererogatory to discuss this question. If a like area of land, with the climate of California and its possibilities for fruit growing, with all the advantages which I have but faintly portrayed, could be by magic placed in Illinois and Indiana, would any one doubt the profit-

ableness of such a marvelous spot? Can a like area of the globe be pointed out that would yield greater riches, if we except only the mineral wealth of the iron and coal fields?

Why, then, may it not be nearly if not quite as profitable, even at this remote situation?

Whence must come the fruit supply for the increasing millions who are crowding into the region of the great West, where fruits cannot be grown?

Whence must come the supply for the millions farther east, who cannot, if they would, produce the orange, the fig, the olive, the apricot, the almond, the raisin, the prune, and the rigor of whose climate and forbidding conditions make it impossible to grow anything like an adequate supply of the peach, the plum, the cherry, the pear?

Whence must come the dried and canned fruits for consumption during the long winters in the households of these millions?

There is but one answer: The orchard of the United States is to be in California.

Upon the question of profitableness of fruit growing, it is difficult to show, as it is in all occupations. We can only judge of what may be done by what has been done.

Individual instances in all branches of fruit growing could be given of large profits. It seems to be the rule in California that when the orchard is intelligently handled from planting to fruiting and to market we have no form of agriculture so profitable.

Since shipments of green fruit have gone forward through the Fruit Union and similar associations, some data have become attainable.

RESULTS OF FRUIT SHIPMENTS EAST.

We give below the results of shipments of green fruits for 1887 to the States east of the Rocky Mountains through the California Fruit Union:

Boxes shipped.....	328,296
Crates shipped.....	169,268
Net weight of fruit, not including weight of package, in pounds.....	11,363,020
Gross receipts.....	\$675,864 40
Freight paid.....	\$283,022 80
Cartage paid.....	6,002 35
Commissions.....	67,254 40
Gross charges.....	356,289 55
Total net returns.....	\$319,574 85

This shows a net average of 2.8 cents per pound realized. In 1886 the net return was 2.41 cents per pound. In 1888 the net returns was about 2.12 cents per pound, and in 1889 will be about 2.25 cents per pound.

As methods of handling improve and rates of freight cheapen, fruit can be sent in larger quantities and be sold cheaper, and still leave a good profit.

Recent investigation showed that in 1888 the fruit and wine crop yielded \$25,000,000 on an acreage of 240,000.

Barley, oats, corn, rye, and wheat yielded \$49,000,000 on an acreage of 2,560,000.

The wine and fruits yielded \$104 per acre, while the grain crops yielded \$19 per acre; and the fruit acreage included trees not yet in bearing.

While this approximates only and does not give the full results of fruit growing for obvious reasons, it is encouraging. Much greater results are realized, as all know.

Take the peach even, as to which we have competition by eastern growers. It yields here three and four hundred pounds to the tree—often more; but two hundred pounds with trees twenty feet apart would give on one hundred trees \$200 per acre at 1 cent a pound, a minimum price seldom reached.

PRICES PAID FOR CALIFORNIA FRUITS IN EASTERN MARKETS.

We take as a witness the New York "Sun," whose report we give at some length, as establishing the very important fact that our fruit of same kind outsells eastern fruit, is better flavored and a better keeper, and yields more profit, notwithstanding the long haul.

From the New York "Sun," September 22, 1889:

"The California fruit trade in this city has increased over tenfold in three years; and the product of the Pacific Slope orchards and vineyards is now competing with the domestic fruit product, and beating it out of its boots, so to speak, in spite of the three thousand miles of disadvantage under which the Californians labor in comparison with local growers. Of course this doesn't mean that California fruit is underselling domestic fruit in the New York markets, but that when domestic fruit is at its prime and most abundant, all of the California product that can be got here sells in competition with it at prices from two to three times higher; and the California grower, despite the three thousand miles of freighting to market, gets a much larger net return than does the fruit raiser of Delaware, New Jersey, and other eastern orchard districts. There is every indication, besides, that the California fruit business here is comparatively but in its infancy, and that its future growth, so far as bulk of importations is concerned, will be as startling as that of the last three years. This growth will undoubtedly lower the prices obtainable for the California product, but probably not below figures at which the Pacific Slope growers will be able to net a fair profit, while local producers are struggling along from hand to mouth, as for several years past.

"Three years ago there were about fifteen carloads of California fruit brought to New York, according to E. L. Goodsell, the head of the Florida Orange Trust, and also the agent here of the Golden Gate Fruit Association, an organization of growers and shippers who send the bulk of the California fruit that comes to the eastern markets. Last year there were eighty carloads of California fruit handled in New York. This year Mr. Goodsell alone has already handled ninety carloads, and expects thirty more before the season ends; while the total shipment to this market will be about two hundred carloads. The California people are naturally delighted with this rapid development of a new market for their product, and are hurrying forward all they can this year, and making great preparations for next season. Not less than five hundred carloads is the estimated sale here next year.

"Practically all of the California fruit that comes to New York is sold at auction. There is a dispute among dealers as to whether this method or that of sale on commission nets the largest return to the producers; but in the matter of the California fruit the auction plan is certainly doing well. A carload of fruit arrives in Jersey City during the night, it is in the auction room by 9 o'clock next morning, all sold by 9:30 o'clock, the jobbers have taken the fruit away by 1 o'clock, and the check for the proceeds is mailed to California the same afternoon. In two weeks from the time of shipment the producers have their money.

"The prices which are paid for fruit thus sold would make a domestic

producer's head swim. Peaches from New Jersey and Delaware have been bringing from \$1 to \$2 per half bushel basket, according to quality. California peaches average about \$1 50 per box of about fifty peaches. Earlier in the season the California peaches brought \$2 85 per box when Delawares were selling for \$1 50 per half bushel.

"The Hatch brand of Bartlett pears, the best sent from California, are put up in boxes holding about one third of a barrel. They are often so large that not over fifty of them will go in such a box. In one week during this season two thousand eight hundred such boxes were sold in this city for an average of \$3 75 per box, equal to \$11 25 per barrel. Domestic Bartletts brought only \$3 50 a barrel, and were hard to sell at that.

"Plums and prunes from California command about double the price of the domestic fruit, and often go much higher. The Earl Fruit Company has sent some here this season that fetched as high as \$3 a box, equal to about 2 cents apiece, at wholesale.

"With grapes the facts are still more in favor of the California product. The Tokays, which form the bulk, bring about \$5 50 to \$7 50 per case of forty pounds. Muscats and the California Malaga bring similar prices; while domestic Concords are sold at wholesale for less than 4 cents per pound, and can even be bought on fruit stands for $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

"There are various reasons for the increase in the amount of California fruit sent here and in the high prices that it brings, some of which reasons are the fault of Nature, which smiles more kindly on the Pacific Slope than on this rocky coast, while others are the fault of the domestic producers, who make no proper effort to get their fruit to market in attractive shape. When California fruit first began to come East it was not generally satisfactory. Its size and appearance were all right, but it lacked flavor, and did not seem likely to become popular. Either because of changes in methods of cultivation, or because pains are taken to select only finely flavored fruit for the eastern market, there has been a change in this respect; and all the points as to quality seem now to be in favor of the California product. It is not only better looking and better tasting than the domestic fruit, but it is also better keeping, which counts for a great deal in its favor. Domestic grapes, for instance, begin to soften in three or four days after they leave the vineyards, while California grapes, after eight or ten days spent in transit, are still as hard and firm as domestic grapes fresh from the vines. The same is true, Mr. Goodsell says, of all California fruit."

The shipping quality of California fruits is a prodigious advantage, and is due entirely to climatic conditions.

Delaware peaches could not be shipped to San Francisco and arrive in good order. It is doubtful whether they would stand shipment west of the Missouri River.

IMPORTATIONS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The field of operations for our fruit may be judged somewhat by the importations of like fruits from foreign countries. California, with reasonable protection, can compete with foreign importations.

Nuts.

Imported in 1886-87 (inventory value), \$20,608,480. And this was an excess over 1885-86, showing increased consumption of three million pounds.

Oranges and Lemons.

As showing increased consumption of oranges and lemons, we give importations for several decades:

YEAR.	Boxes Oranges.	Boxes Lemons.
1856-57	447,136	238,297
1866-67	692,259	337,441
1876-77	893,820	612,463
1886-87	1,741,644	2,281,087

Imports of oranges have doubled in ten years, notwithstanding the large shipments from Florida and California. New York City alone imported, in 1888-89, from Valencia and Sicily about eight hundred thousand boxes of oranges.

Raisins.

Imported in 1886-87, forty million six hundred and sixty thousand six hundred and three pounds. Over two million twenty-pound boxes, or twice the present yield of California.

Figs.

Imported in 1886-87, eight million seven hundred and fifty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight pounds.

Prunes.

We have no data of total importations, but from Bordeaux alone we imported in 1886 (inventory value), \$840,299 19.

Wine.

Wine imports, as valued at port of shipment, for 1886-87 were \$7,056,850.

Everybody knows that the inventory value given imported goods at points of shipment is greatly below the actual value.

The above fruits and the product of fruits—the very kind for which California is famous, and is the exclusive producer in the United States (except oranges)—have a selling value of probably \$100,000,000, a very large part of which amount is open to California competition.

COST OF PRODUCING WINES.

Of the cost per acre of producing wines, Mr. Haraszthy gives the following:

“The average production throughout the State is estimated to be about three tons to the acre, which, when made into wine and kept until it is one year old, will yield an average of about four hundred gallons. The cost of cultivation varies in different localities from \$10 to \$14 per acre, which does not include the expense of fertilizers or insecticides.

The cost of gathering the grapes and delivering them to the winery is reckoned at \$2 per ton, or an average, based upon the above mentioned yield, of \$6 per acre. The cost of crushing the grapes and making them into wine is about 2 cents a gallon, or \$8 for an acre. This does not include the storage and handling after the wine is fermented and drawn into casks, nor of insurance, nor interest on the investment in vines, permanent improvements, and casks.”

This shows a cost of \$28 for the production of four hundred gallons, average of the State on one acre, or 7 cents per gallon.

It would seem that wine growing in California should be profitable, after adding most liberally to the cost for items not embraced here.

Mr. Haraszthy gives a table of prices realized upon wines shipped from 1875 to 1887. The table shows an average of 55.7 cents per gallon, the highest being 62 cents, in 1876, and the lowest 45 cents, in 1887. Unfortunately our wine interests are so controlled by middlemen that the producer does not get his share of the profits; but time and better organization among growers will remedy this.

COST OF PLANTING ORCHARDS.—DECIDUOUS FRUITS.

The cost does not materially vary as to all kinds of deciduous tree planting. Sometimes the nurserymen run short of a variety, and advance prices; but by making early and judicious purchases, and by the thousand, trees of all kinds can be had for from \$100 to \$150 per thousand.

We assume a cost of 15 cents per tree; the distance apart of the trees varies from twenty to twenty-four feet. We assume one hundred trees to the acre.

Cost per Acre (One Hundred Trees)—Deciduous Fruit.

Plowing (subsoil) and harrowing.....	\$1 00
Trees.....	15 00
Planting and pruning.....	5 00
Plowing and cultivating.....	10 00
First year.....	<u>\$34 00</u>
Pruning.....	\$2 00
Plowing and cultivating.....	10 00
Second year.....	<u>\$12 00</u>
Pruning.....	\$3 00
Plowing and cultivating.....	10 00
Third year.....	<u>\$13 00</u>
Pruning.....	\$4 00
Plowing and cultivating.....	10 00
Fourth year.....	<u>\$14 00</u>
Cost of four-year old orchard.....	<u>\$73 00</u>

BERRIES OR SMALL FRUITS.

The reputation of California is fully sustained by her berries, currants, and small fruits.

In suitable localities we have raspberries and strawberries every month in the year. Proper varieties, warm thermal belts, and sufficient moisture give these results. Usually, however, we rely only upon the ordinary summer crop.

The Blackberry.

The blackberry is a great favorite, and thrives in all parts of the State; and while it likes water it yields good results without irrigation. The range of ripening season runs from June to November. The fruit here is very fine and large and bears transportation well.

The Currant.

This fruit reaches great perfection where conditions are favorable; but it does not thrive in the dry, heated air of the interior at the north or south. It does well near the coast, particularly in the upper part of the State. It seems to delight in the cool, moist air of the ocean.

The Gooseberry.

The gooseberry has a limited area in this State. Substantially the same is true of necessary conditions for the gooseberry as are given for the currant, although it grows, as does the currant, in mountain elevations and yields well.

The Raspberry.

Like the blackberry, the raspberry finds its home in all parts of the State. It is almost a constant bearer when properly attended, and brings good prices. We have never yet had enough of blackberries or raspberries for local use.

The Strawberry.

In most of the interior valleys strawberries thrive, but refuse to yield more than one crop. The "all-year-round" strawberry is the child of some care and favorable conditions of moisture and heat. Strawberries are found, however, in local markets at reasonable prices almost any day in the year. This fruit does well in all parts of the State. Large quantities are grown in the Santa Clara Valley and around the Bay of San Francisco and along the Sacramento River.

VEGETABLES.

Without dwelling upon our vegetable products, we must not overlook them.

Our land produces enormously of all vegetables; and they come into market two months earlier than at any point east of the Sierras, except in some south Atlantic States.

We have been shipping for some years as far east as Denver, Omaha, and Kansas City and into Texas. At Salt Lake City, and all along the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, California vegetables can be seen any day being unloaded in the snow and ice in late winter and early spring.

In 1884 the Central Pacific Railroad Company shipped from the State five million five hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and eighty pounds. Subsequent shipments by this line, east bound, are shown by the following table:

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Onions.....	521,000	3,594,440	2,016,000	1,469,950
Potatoes.....	6,283,400	9,363,560	11,091,600	17,830,210
Vegetables.....	6,588,800	12,440,870	20,040,770	12,928,450
Totals.....	13,393,200	24,404,870	33,148,970	32,228,610

Our shipments by rail of potatoes and onions have nearly trebled in three years, and in other vegetables more than doubled. We are unable to give shipments by other lines.

Touching the matters herein discussed, and as presenting some practical questions with appropriate answers, we give a summary of two reports sent in by local Boards.

REPORT OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY BOARD OF TRADE.

Horticulture is the dominant industry in this county. About 15 per cent of cultivated land is in orchards.

Trees Planted.

Five years old and over.....	927,535
Four years old and over.....	233,650
Three years old and over.....	128,365
Two years old and over.....	116,485
One year old and over.....	184,815
Total	1,590,860

Represents true planting about as near as taxes do of assessed value of land.

Vines.

	Acres.
Five years old and over.....	6,505
Four years old and over.....	2,340
Three years old and over.....	1,530
Two years old and over.....	765
One year old and over.....	235
Total	11,375

Berries.

Berries.....	500 acres.
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Even under the present depressed condition of wine, grape growing is more than twice as profitable as hay or grain raising. Tree planting the coming season will exceed any previous year. Planters are now preparing their own fruit for market, and in the near future it will be exceptional where planters sell to canners or driers.

Cost of Making and Keeping an Orchard Until Bearing.

Cost varies as to kind of trees, location, soil, etc.

Some come into bearing sooner than others; some cost more at nursery; others require more care. In Santa Clara County the period of full bearing is placed at seven years. Peaches and apricots bear crops at much younger age; while all trees increase their bearing capacity up to twenty years. The cost stated, however, is on a seven-year old orchard, and the average expense is given as follows, per acre:

First Year.

Breaking ground.....	\$3 00
Leveling ground.....	1 00
Laying off, digging holes, and planting trees.....	6 50
Cost of trees (108 to acre, 20 feet apart).....	21 60
Ten cultivations.....	5 00
Four harrowings or clod mashings.....	1 00
Pruning.....	1 50
Total, first year	\$41 10

Second Year.

Plowing.....	\$2 00
Ten cultivations.....	5 00
Harrowing, or clod mashing, four times.....	1 00
Digging around trees.....	1 00
Pruning.....	1 50
Total, second year.....	\$10 50

Third Year.

Plowing, harrowing, cultivating, etc.	\$8 00
Digging around trees.....	1 50
Pruning.....	2 00
Total, third year	\$11 50

Fourth Year.

Plowing, cultivating, harrowing, digging, etc.	\$9 50
Pruning.....	2 25
Total, fourth year	\$11 75

Fifth and Sixth Years.

Cost will be the same, except a little more for pruning, which will be \$3; or, for fifth year, \$12 50; and sixth year, \$12 50.

Total cost per acre at six years old, \$99 85.

The report says that these are top prices, and that full allowance has been made for every emergency.

NOTE BY THIS COMMITTEE.—Numerous nursery catalogues this year place nearly all deciduous trees at \$15 per one hundred, and many as low as \$100 per thousand trees. We think \$5 per acre should come off for cost of trees. There is a wide difference in cost of preparing and cultivating lands of this State. Heavy lands cost most. Sandy loam much less. Few places in the State require the outlay above figured. We think, too, the cost of orchard should be figured only to the time when the fruit will pay the expense; and this would be true of nearly all trees after four years from planting.

Profit of Such an Orchard.

Profit is generally not so great per acre from a large orchard as from a small one, for obvious reasons. Some varieties come into earlier bearing than others, and at seven years will have produced more than others that mature slowly. This is notably true of peaches and apricots. Prunes come next in order of maturity, and cherries later.

The report then states that no better way can be suggested, perhaps, than to cite individual cases, selecting such as are under rather than over the average.

Apricots.

Ten acres of apricots (Mr. Righter) at four years old yielded \$75 per acre. At five, six, and seven years old, including short crop, the average yield per year has been (for ten acres) \$1,600.

Ten acres of apricots (Mr. Snyder) at five years old yielded \$800. Five acres of apricots, six years old (G. W. Worthen) yielded \$1,500. Ten acres of apricots (Mr. Rodeck) at five years old, \$160 per acre. Thirty acres of apricots (Henry Booksin), seven years old, yielded \$1,400, or \$46 66 per acre.

Benjamin Campbell took one hundred and fifty pounds per tree from four-year old apricots.

Two and one half acres of apricot trees, five years old, yielded \$800. (Senator Conklin.)

STATEMENT OF RATES TO THE EAST ON DECIDUOUS GREEN FRUIT.

DESTINATION.	Kind of Service.	RATES IN CENTS PER ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, IN CARLOADS.													Approximated Passenger Train Time.
		Dates Effective.													Expedited Freight Train Service. Ten-car Shipments.
		Feb. 10, 1870.	April 15, 1870.	July 1, 1870.	June 1, 1881.	March 2, 1882.	Sept. 15, 1883.	March 15, 1885.	July 29, 1886.	June 16, 1887.	June 21, 1887.	Oct. 11, 1887.	June 14, 1888.	June 10, 1889.	
Omaha.---	Freight ---	400	300	225	185	175	180	140	140	110	110	-----	112½	112½	176½
	Passenger -	550	425	425	350	350	355	255	255	210	210	-----	225	225		200
St. Louis.---	Freight ---	450	325	250	200	192	192	140	140	125	125	-----	125	125	200
	Passenger -	600	475	475	400	384	384	285	285	250	250	-----	250	250		200
Chicago.---	Freight ---	450	325	250	200	200	200	150	150	125	125	-----	125	125	200
	Passenger -	600	475	475	400	400	400	300	300	250	250	-----	250	250		220
New York.---	Freight ---	-----	475	425	257	257	257	400	400	-----	-----	*165	190	190	200
	Passenger -	-----	625	625	514	514	514	-----	-----	312½	312½	†	312½	260		220

* Special rate. † Canceled January 16, 1888. ‡ July 11, 1888.

TRANSPORTATION.

Both the Santa Clara and Los Angeles reports, to which we have alluded, state the patent fact that success in fruit growing here will depend upon the transportation lines. It is beyond the power of this committee to do more than state the facts.

By referring back to the table of fruit shipments from 1871 to 1888, it will be seen that the rate began at 3.38 cents per pound in 1871, while in 1888 the rate had dropped to 1.37 cents per pound, or from \$676 per car of ten tons to about \$300 per car to points on the Missouri River.

While the table referred to is made of official data, it is not the whole truth. When shipments began first it cost about \$1,200 a car to New York. The rate now to Chicago, in trains of not less than ten cars, is about \$400 per car. From this can be forecast the future. Better arrangements must be made for small shippers, and better facilities for distribution at the East. Increasing competition, increasing business, and mutual interests of shipper and transportation companies, we think, will assure rates justifying the hopes of fruit growers of the State. South California enjoys lower freight rates than North California; but there being no sound reason for this, such discrimination cannot long continue.

The foregoing table of rates of transportation was furnished by the Traffic Manager of the Southern Pacific Company, and shows the gradual decline of rates.

WHERE IS THE MARKET FOR ALL THIS FRUIT?

The question is pertinent. It has been put a thousand times by alarmists and the unthinking, but year by year the market expands and greedily asks for more than our increasing orchards have furnished.

The American people are a fruit-eating people. Fruit in the household is a necessity, not a luxury.

The network of railroads throughout the densely populated regions of our country makes them accessible to all producers. I believe it is the boast of Iowa, one of the trans-Mississippi States, that every one of her one hundred counties has one or more railroads.

Our sixty-five million population is increasing at the rate of nearly or quite three fourths of a million annually. The area of fruit production east of the Rocky Mountains is not increasing; on the contrary, it is diminishing. The great prosperity in the States east of us makes their people able to purchase for their reasonable wants.

The Commissioner of Agriculture in his report for 1888 estimated, tentatively, that the farm value of our fruits in the United States, excluding wines, is \$175,000,000. This is equal to half the entire wheat crop; is more than one fourth of the corn crop; is more than double the wool crop; is equal to one half the dairy crop; is about equal to the wool, hemp, flax, tobacco, hops, sugar, syrup, honey, grass seeds, and wines combined; and is nearly the value of the entire crop of vegetables grown.

Are not the American people a fruit-eating people?

Besides, as I have shown, we import fruits that sell for about \$100,000,000 annually; and of all our fruit products we export only about \$1,000,000.

Our people carry on stupendous political campaigns upon issues affecting the wool and sugar and tobacco interests; and yet the modest fruit growers of the country produce more in value than all these, and are scarcely heard of.

Withal, our consumption of home fruits, upon the Commissioner's estimate, is but about \$3 per capita per annum. We consume per capita

of wheat four and two thirds bushels; and this is but little more in value than we consume of fruit. If California had the advantage in wheat she has in fruit, would anybody doubt her prospective power and wealth? The truth is, California fruit has hardly yet reached the fruit-eating people of the East and West. The Vice-President of this Board, Hon. Wm. H. Mills, visited the Grand Army Encampment at Columbus, Ohio, in 1888, to direct our fruit exhibit there. I quote from his report to this Board:

"Parties from southern Nebraska assured me that no California fruit had ever been offered in their vicinity, notwithstanding they were residing upon the lines of railroads. Parties in Kansas gave the same assurances; the same testimony came from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Michigan. In this general region there are over forty million people, a very large proportion of whom would become consumers could the fruit be furnished to them at anything like economic rates."

Overproduction we do not think at all likely to occur.

CONCLUSION.

It has been the purpose of the committee to set forth, in a plain, unvarnished manner, the growth, present condition, and future outlook of the fruit industry of California. Reference to localities has been avoided, for obvious reasons, except as it became necessary to illustrate the matter in hand. The State Board of Trade is interested in, and seeks the development of, all parts of the State; and its endeavor is to avoid partial or biased statements calculated to build up one part at the expense of another. Local jealousies and local pride may lead to disparaging comparisons and exaggerated pictures where descriptions are sent out by local authority; and it was chiefly to give to the country a disinterested and impartial account of the great fruit industry of California that this report has been prepared. It is the belief of the committee, however, that, generally speaking, the local literature descriptive of the regions concerned is, in the main, reliable. There is much truth about the wonderful products of California that is stranger than fiction; and it is hard for a person, born and reared in the rigorous climates of the East and West, to realize what the mild and semi-tropical climate of California has developed in the line of fruit products. We have here, in all truth, the ideal or heavenly land imagined by the poet in Watts' Hymns, where "December" is pictured to be "as pleasant as May." There is such a wide range from which to select that the intelligent homeseeker or settler need make no mistake. Somewhere he will find the exact spot that will please him, and at prices quite within his reach.

WHEAT, FLOUR, AND BARLEY.

By T. C. FRIEDLANDER, Secretary San Francisco Produce Exchange.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The estimated yield in California of wheat for the crop of 1889 is one million two hundred and forty thousand short tons; being an increase of a little over three hundred thousand tons from the crop of 1888.

The acreage seeded was the largest ever put in, and amounted to about three million six hundred thousand acres, of which amount about three million three hundred thousand acres were actually harvested. This gives an average yield for the State of seven and one half centals per acre.

This outcome must be considered more or less of a disappointment, as at no time while the crop was growing was there a "weather scare," although there was somewhat of a deficiency in moisture in the month of April.

No. 1 white wheat in San Francisco opened at \$1 42½ per cental, and for the first three months of the year prices remained steady, although the foreign markets showed a decline of two shillings per quarter. After that, with still lower quotations abroad, values steadily declined until the end of June, when No. 1 white wheat sold at \$1 27½ per cental in San Francisco, and cargoes for shipment were quoted at 33s 6d per quarter.

During July and August, with more or less rain in the United Kingdom, the foreign markets improved, and cargoes for prompt shipment touched 36s 6d per quarter, and values have since fluctuated between that figure and 35s.

Our local market kept pace to a great extent with England, the average price for the last six months of the year showing but little variation.

Ocean freights have been steady, the bulk of the business being done at 35s to 37s 6d, iron ship to Cork, for orders to the United Kingdom.

The export movement, in view of the large yield, has been slow since harvest commenced, and we go into 1889 with considerable stock on hand. Farmers have not been ready sellers at going prices, and since the latter half of October, loading has been delayed by the wet weather.

The year of 1889 was the best our mills have had for a long time, although the flouring industry is not so prosperous as mill owners could wish for.

Exports, which amounted to one million one hundred and nine thousand one hundred and twenty-six barrels, were considerably in excess of those for 1888, the principal increase being to the United Kingdom. Still, trade with all our customary markets shows an increase.

The mills throughout California manufactured, as nearly as can be estimated, two million two hundred and seventy-five thousand barrels of flour during 1889.

Tables will be found further on giving the range of prices during each month of No. 1 white wheat, spot, in the sample market at San Francisco; and, also, tables showing the fluctuations of the various options dealt in at the San Francisco Produce Exchange Call Board Association.

BARLEY.

Like wheat, barley remained steady for the first three months of 1889, and after that, with no export demand, and with a light local consumption and heavy stocks, prices went down with a run, May and June seeing No. 1 feed barley selling as low as $57\frac{1}{2}$ cents per cental in the San Francisco market. At harvest time values slowly improved until the middle of October, when feed descriptions strengthened up about \$2 per ton, and held their own for the balance of the year.

Exports by sea and rail for the year of 1889 amounted in round figures to one million centals, being seven hundred and fifty thousand centals less than in 1888; the principal loss, some five hundred and fifty thousand centals, in overland shipments. While the demand was lighter than in 1888, business was also curtailed, owing to the scarcity of parcels fit for shipment to importing markets. The bulk of the foreign exports was made within a range of from 95 cents to \$1 $02\frac{1}{2}$ per cental, f. o. b.

Further on will be found tables giving the highest, lowest, and average prices of No. 1 feed barley in the San Francisco market, and also the highest and lowest prices during each month of the various options dealt in at the San Francisco Produce Exchange Call Board Association.

Receipts of domestic produce at San Francisco in 1889, from all sources:

MONTH.	Flour— Quarter Sacks.	Wheat— Centals.	Barley— Centals.	Oats— Centals.	Beans— Sacks.	Corn— Centals.	Rye— Sacks.
January	469,698	1,578,285	120,646	69,647	35,326	9,312	1,650
February	459,188	665,480	107,378	35,179	12,147	13,730	1,370
March	388,277	923,529	90,397	59,308	14,321	8,395	2,722
April	449,678	986,876	98,565	46,761	17,867	17,261	2,937
May	413,427	889,747	119,929	33,542	20,160	25,525	1,455
June	440,700	686,184	73,971	26,355	21,265	11,228	4,538
July	491,264	1,143,880	210,199	53,032	36,082	8,432	4,118
August	604,672	1,080,753	364,158	42,418	6,286	13,281	4,199
September	443,362	934,816	461,919	43,483	39,101	9,801	8,258
October	487,328	1,347,583	281,566	60,176	68,428	20,681	9,947
November	416,843	1,323,820	209,011	77,732	54,607	44,967	3,879
December	532,672	1,585,668	117,821	38,851	42,545	31,099	6,200
Totals, 1889 ..	5,597,109	13,246,621	2,255,560	586,484	368,135	213,712	51,273
Totals, 1888 ..	4,354,420	12,917,228	2,792,631	609,529	269,057	221,098	28,543
Totals, 1887 ..	3,600,345	9,602,631	2,055,366	414,812	423,530	281,600	32,277
Totals, 1886 ..	4,885,772	16,527,503	2,184,560	508,717	361,320	218,100	26,275
Totals, 1885 ..	5,340,092	13,053,685	1,244,811	717,013	367,233	157,309	62,335

MONTH.	Potatoes— Sacks.	Bran— Sacks.	Hay— Tons.	Hops— Bales.	Mustard— Sacks.	Flaxseed— Sacks.	Wool— Bales.
January	135,143	44,904	7,971	42	1,523	5,802	885
February	112,110	50,660	6,913	365	492	8,697	187
March	111,819	45,971	6,286	549	-----	811	2,522
April	69,292	49,935	8,872	385	1,275	2,035	18,950
May	76,516	65,751	7,728	150	2,631	5,270	18,139
June	95,989	46,855	10,307	226	-----	644	21,288
July	118,573	41,562	17,007	250	472	-----	15,099
August	111,303	46,873	17,694	449	2,355	1,973	5,467
September	129,391	57,072	17,052	3,909	3,601	4,822	8,740
October	125,761	37,737	10,379	4,526	7,208	19,290	11,253
November	152,390	48,941	9,048	2,296	5,670	15,391	5,960
December	113,610	55,717	5,007	1,002	2,694	7,418	1,256
Totals, 1889 ..	1,351,897	591,978	124,264	14,149	27,941	72,203	109,746
Totals, 1888 ..	1,239,430	565,268	127,701	-----	26,108	95,905	105,338
Totals, 1887 ..	961,200	449,837	117,360	-----	37,734	58,193	110,769
Totals, 1886 ..	1,079,593	493,823	99,442	-----	43,828	88,704	114,098
Totals, 1885 ..	1,192,461	-----	79,590	-----	11,856	81,444	118,237

Report of flour and grain remaining in the State of California on December 1, 1889:

	Flour— Barrels.	Wheat— Centals.	Barley— Centals.	Oats— Centals.	Beans— Sacks.	Corn— Centals.	Rye— Centals.
San Francisco and Oakland Wharf, including grain afloat in harbor and in transit	20,935	931,060	580,520	61,100	23,137	29,390	4,630
Marin, Sonoma, Lake, Mendocino, and Humboldt Counties	4,100	106,875	22,680	27,995	190	5,360	60
Napa, Solano, Yolo, and Colusa Counties	35,710	3,664,490	231,800	710	640	50	-----
Sacramento, Yuba, Sutter, Butte, Tehama, Placer, and Amador Counties	25,200	2,043,400	131,000	6,825	2,800	4,700	-----
Contra Costa and Alameda Counties	2,650	2,613,360	255,270	3,350	90	500	-----
San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno, Tulare, and Kern Counties	16,100	4,653,212	379,800	1,120	500	5,530	50,780
San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz, and Monterey Counties	4,925	667,840	672,690	16,466	10,375	14,550	3,000
San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties	6,605	620,131	1,048,100	2,790	69,687	74,835	8,070
Totals	116,225	15,300,368	3,321,860	120,356	107,419	134,915	66,540

Comparative statement:

	Flour— Barrels.	Wheat— Centals.	Barley— Centals.	Oats— Centals.	Beans— Sacks.	Corn— Centals.	Rye— Centals.
June 6, 1889	100,565	2,092,430	2,052,630	119,245	60,415	38,925	10,215
December 1, 1888	95,906	10,819,630	4,087,050	120,175	235,320	266,747	7,040
July 1, 1888	71,920	3,881,960	2,063,450	62,095	33,675	82,200	800
January 1, 1888	59,979	9,730,060	4,522,990	65,380	109,925	121,300	4,350
July 1, 1887	50,275	2,790,400	798,500	42,400	74,405	72,330	1,350
January 1, 1887	89,605	7,812,850	2,590,250	47,400	243,550	136,650	44,650
July 1, 1886	102,325	1,252,600	114,850	31,150	103,700	27,625	1,080
October 10, 1885	107,180	13,768,539	1,620,500				
July 1, 1885	70,800	5,382,900	608,150	107,440	81,280	72,100	32,875
January 1, 1885	187,830	15,852,210	1,933,250	304,710	168,110	146,430	61,300
July 1, 1884	112,600	664,050	640,350	58,450	44,175	16,110	30,100
January 1, 1884	177,280	6,735,720	2,434,150	149,330	53,050	91,220	58,910
July 1, 1883	77,000	979,500	820,500	10,300	56,060	57,420	8,125
January 1, 1883	158,893	8,381,879	1,941,466	118,650	94,830	90,865	23,665
July 1, 1882	119,324	2,822,903	162,416	21,305	48,708	61,597	3,021
January 1, 1882	123,151	15,191,020	823,322	85,143	95,843	157,716	32,059
July 1, 1881	135,592	12,444,278	595,028	15,744	70,780	94,210	3,820
January 1, 1881	78,253	19,805,466	1,651,787	95,220	113,708	228,037	17,742
July 1, 1880	30,934	323,821	908,294	18,357	52,217	88,572	5,989
January 1, 1880	83,638	4,096,895	2,013,930	112,351	48,904	129,715	34,712
July 1, 1879	37,786	593,251	806,565	26,484		148,002	22,237
January 1, 1879	75,130	5,781,168	2,207,142	137,042		233,534	64,384
July 1, 1878	20,231	284,424	147,598	29,564		11,066	280
January 1, 1878	57,187	2,646,811	882,046	104,998		110,434	3,901

Exports from the State of California by rail, 1889:

MONTH.	Beans—Centals.	Bran—Centals.
January	19,739	13,239
February	10,834	5,489
March	2,873	8,058
April	4,005	3,723
May	-----	3,251
June	3,374	19,168
July	17,235	12,984
August	7,127	6,174
September	26,078	16,838
October	51,600	56,943
November	14,739	43,798
December	4,675	18,987
Totals, 1889	162,379	208,652
Totals, 1888	712,112	104,141
Totals, 1887	78,458	220,410
Totals, 1886	245,694	-----

Exports from San Francisco by sea, 1889:

MONTH.	Flour— Barrels.	Wheat— Centals.	Barley— Centals.	Oats— Centals.	Corn— Centals.
January	88,399	1,621,546	27,023	10,413	772
February	80,567	568,390	33,679	3,219	667
March	114,780	911,125	13,672	1,940	850
April	81,776	1,000,101	13,828	1,101	4,525
May	73,165	777,931	17,293	4,720	1,730
June	82,205	735,218	20,322	1,566	3,916
July	106,425	853,087	41,622	20,006	1,350
August	115,940	979,803	126,094	5,782	588
September	72,423	862,522	234,892	1,404	798
October	120,909	1,182,914	202,169	4,805	960
November	63,565	1,138,380	83,793	1,961	5,309
December	108,972	1,626,029	15,844	2,406	5,025
Totals, 1889	1,109,126	12,257,046	830,331	59,323	26,486
Totals, 1888	808,439	11,708,261	1,029,036	35,985	51,041
Totals, 1887	788,180	9,140,689	416,583	-----	-----
Totals, 1886	1,104,395	15,874,268	760,606	-----	-----

Stock of grain in regular warehouses, in tons:

	Port Costa Wheat.	City Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Corn.	Bran.
January 1, 1889	100,297	22,148	43,967	4,421	777	100
February 1, 1889	67,080	20,272	41,432	5,116	401	225
March 1, 1889	50,489	17,450	39,236	4,233	400	264
April 1, 1889	35,509	12,377	37,017	4,472	325	793
May 1, 1889	18,105	9,443	33,399	4,649	275	946
June 1, 1889	14,301	4,018	31,199	4,603	856	941
July 1, 1889	9,443	2,504	26,430	3,562	121	873
August 1, 1889	44,169	4,279	23,554	2,671	235	675
September 1, 1889	90,286	8,333	25,020	2,546	275	534
October 1, 1889	106,494	10,162	26,850	2,002	277	691
November 1, 1889	130,102	12,149	26,843	1,614	422	525
December 1, 1889	126,223	11,139	25,893	2,672	1,352	182
January 1, 1890	119,211	12,277	25,151	2,704	1,730	250

ARRIVALS OF NEW WHEAT.

The date of arrival of new wheat at tide water each year since that cereal was first produced in quantity, and the price obtained for the same, is given below:

YEAR.	Month.	Price.
1859.....	July 14.....	\$1 90 @ \$2 00
1860.....	July 3.....	1 50 @ 1 55
1861.....	July 24.....	1 50 @ 1 62
1862.....	July 11.....	1 62 @ 1 65
1863.....	July 25.....	1 50 @ 1 60
1864.....	July 9.....	2 80 @ 2 95
1865.....	June 12.....	2 20 @ 2 25
1866.....	June 25.....	1 50 @ 1 60
1867.....	June 17.....	1 65 @ 1 70
1868.....	June 18.....	1 90 @ 2 00
1869.....	June 15.....	1 40 @ 1 45
1870.....	June 9.....	1 70 @ 1 80
1871.....	June 23.....	2 30 @ 2 37
1872.....	June 10.....	1 80 @ 1 85
1873.....	June 7.....	1 75 @ 1 80
1874.....	June 11.....	1 65 @ 1 67
1875.....	June 2.....	1 65 @ 1 67
1876.....	June 9.....	1 75 @
1877.....	June 2.....	2 40 @
1878.....	June 13.....	1 70 @
1879.....	June 20.....	1 65 @
1880.....	June 24.....	1 30 @
1881.....	June 7.....	1 25 @ 1 40
1882.....	June 6.....	1 67 @
1883.....	June 19.....	1 65 @
1884.....	June 30.....	1 45 @
1885.....	June 3.....	1 42½ @
1886.....	June 5.....	1 25 @
1887.....	June 11.....	1 86 @
1888.....	June 15.....	1 31¼ @
1889.....	May 24.....	1 40 @

RAINFALL AND WHEAT.

The following table shows the rainfall at San Francisco for a series of years, and the crop of wheat raised:

SEASON.	Rainfall— Inches.	Crop.	Centals.
1877-78.....	31.12	1878	22,825,000
1878-79.....	24.56	1879	19,801,000
1879-80.....	26.38	1880	34,150,000
1880-81.....	29.86	1881	20,600,000
1881-82.....	16.14	1882	21,000,000
1882-83.....	20.12	1883	20,100,000
1883-84.....	32.28	1884	28,830,000
1884-85.....	18.10	1885	15,177,980
1885-86.....	33.05	1886	21,394,380
1886-87.....	19.04	1887	17,315,380
1887-88.....	16.74	1888	18,643,080
1888-89.....	23.94	1889	*24,800,000

* Estimated.

STATISTICS CROP YEAR 1888-1889.

	Wheat—Tons.
Exports flour, eleven months ending May 31, 1889, 796,979 barrels.....	119,547
Exports wheat, eleven months ending May 31, 1889.....	637,393
Total exports.....	756,940
Local consumption, eleven months.....	188,750
Seed.....	125,000
Stock in State June 1, 1889.....	119,701
Total.....	1,190,391
Deduct—	Wheat—Tons.
Flour from Oregon, eleven months, 392,786 quarter sacks.....	14,730
Wheat from Oregon, eleven months.....	38,621
Total imports.....	53,351
Stock carried over July 1, 1888.....	204,886
	258,237
Crop of 1888.....	932,154

ARRIVALS OF NEW BARLEY.

The first receipts of barley for a series of years past, and the price it brought, is annexed:

YEAR.	Month.	Price.
1870.....	June 19.....	\$1 20
1871.....	June 12.....	1 57½
1872.....	June 6.....	1 40
1873.....	June 5.....	1 10
1874.....	June 9.....	1 45
1875.....	June 20.....	1 35
1876.....	May 30.....	90
1877.....	June 30.....	1 55
1878.....	June 11.....	80
1879.....	June 30.....	75
1880.....	June 24.....	68¾
1881.....	June 21.....	90
1882.....	June 12.....	1 65
1883.....	June 25.....	95
1884.....	July 9.....	90
1885.....	June 16.....	1 25
1886.....	May 27.....	1 10
1887.....	June 4.....	1 15
1888.....	June 5.....	92½
1889.....	June 1.....	75

AVERAGE PRICE OF WHEAT.

The average price of No. 1 white wheat, spot, each year since 1870-71, has been as follows:

YEAR.	Per Cental.	YEAR.	Per Cental.
1870-71.....	\$2 20½	1880-81.....	1 42½
1871-72.....	2 34	1881-82.....	1 60
1872-73.....	1 76½	1882-83.....	1 73½
1873-74.....	2 05½	1883-84.....	1 64¾
1874-75.....	1 62	1884-85.....	1 31½
1875-76.....	1 93½	1885-86.....	1 43½
1876-77.....	1 92½	1886-87.....	1 52½
1877-78.....	2 18	1887-88.....	1 40½
1878-79.....	1 67½	1888-89.....	1 34½
1879-80.....	1 82		

WHEAT AND BARLEY OPTIONS—1889.

The following official figures of the San Francisco Produce Exchange Call Board Association show the highest and lowest prices of wheat and barley options during each month of 1889:

Wheat.

MONTH.	Buyer '89.		Buyer Season End- ing May 31, 1889.		Buyer Season End- ing May 31, 1890.		Seller '89. (Crop 1889.)	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
January	\$1 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$1 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$1 52	\$1 37	-----	-----	\$1 39 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$1 34 $\frac{1}{2}$
February	1 54 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 45 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 50	1 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	-----	1 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 38
March	1 54 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 41	1 52	1 39	-----	-----	1 42	1 31 $\frac{1}{2}$
April	1 45 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 44 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	-----	1 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 25 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	1 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 31	1 34 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	-----	1 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 23 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	1 38	1 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	-----	\$1 42 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$1 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 23 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	1 43 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 34 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	-----	1 50 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 25 $\frac{3}{8}$
August	1 43 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 36 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	-----	1 48 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 41	1 34 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 28
September	1 38	1 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	-----	1 45 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 26 $\frac{1}{2}$
October	1 39 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 32	-----	-----	1 46 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 34 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 28 $\frac{3}{4}$
November	1 34	1 29 $\frac{3}{4}$	-----	-----	1 42	1 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 31	1 29 $\frac{3}{8}$
December	1 30	1 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	-----	1 37 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 34 $\frac{7}{8}$	-----	-----

Barley.

MONTH.	Buyer '89.		Buyer Season End- ing May 31, 1889.		Buyer Season End- ing May 31, 1890.		Seller '89. (Crop 1889.)	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
January	\$0 96 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0 83 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	-----	\$0 83 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0 81 $\frac{1}{2}$
February	99	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{3}{4}$	-----	-----	-----	-----
March	95	86 $\frac{3}{4}$	86	75 $\frac{3}{4}$	-----	-----	-----	-----
April	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{3}{4}$	65 $\frac{3}{4}$	-----	-----	75	74
May	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{3}{4}$	-----	-----	73	67
June	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	-----	-----	\$0 88 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$0 84	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{5}{8}$
July	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	82	-----	-----	95	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	73 $\frac{3}{8}$
August	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	-----	-----	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{3}{4}$	74
September	84	77	-----	-----	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{3}{4}$	76	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
October	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	-----	-----	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	78	74 $\frac{3}{4}$
November	85 $\frac{1}{4}$	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	-----	-----	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	80
December	85 $\frac{3}{4}$	80	-----	-----	94	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	-----	-----

Highest, lowest, and average prices of wheat and barley for the year 1889. Quotations based on actual sales in the sample market:

MONTH.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.		
	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.
January	\$1 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$1 45	\$1 35	\$0 78 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0 80	\$0 76 $\frac{1}{2}$
February	1 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 45	1 36 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	85	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
March	1 42 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 48 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
April	1 37 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 42 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{3}{4}$	77 $\frac{3}{4}$	63 $\frac{3}{4}$
May	1 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 35	1 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	70	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	1 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	57 $\frac{3}{8}$
July	1 29 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 33 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
August	1 28 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 36 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 27 $\frac{3}{4}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	65
September	1 27 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 32 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 25	71	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
October	1 30 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 35	1 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	77 $\frac{3}{4}$	67 $\frac{3}{4}$
November	1 29 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 32 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 27 $\frac{3}{4}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{3}{4}$	77 $\frac{3}{4}$
December	1 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 25	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	77 $\frac{1}{2}$

GOLDEN GRAPES.

IRRIGATION LESSON FROM A SACRAMENTO VINEYARD.—WONDERFUL YIELD AND PROFIT OF FIFTEEN ACRES.—THE RICH RETURNS OF R. D. STEPHENS.—VINES FLOODED IN JUNE.—GRAPES THAT BROUGHT BIG PRICES IN NEW YORK.—OVER FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS AN ACRE NET.—FACTS AND FIGURES.

[San Francisco "Bulletin," November 23, 1889.]

During the past fruit season, Russ. D. Stephens, of Sacramento, Postmaster of that city, has received from sales of his grapes at auction, in the New York market, the highest prices ever received by a California grape producer. Various statements regarding the wonderful profits of his vineyard have been going the rounds of the press, and by many persons have been received with some incredulity. To gain exact information regarding the matter, and learn any hints from the successful grower which might aid others, a "Bulletin" reporter lately went to the vineyard that has this season given its owner such rich returns. Mr. Stephens showed perfect willingness to give all information possible, and not only guided the visitor about his interesting ranch, but opened freely all his books and accounts that exact profits might be learned beyond any power of question.

AN IRRIGATION OBJECT LESSON.

The visit was an object lesson in the results of irrigation on rich soil—soil that it has been contended requires no irrigation, and upon which water would work harm rather than benefit. All doubters on this subject should go and see the Stephens vineyard, and hear the fortunate owner tell of his good luck. There are thousands of acres of similar land now devoted to wheat all through the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. Here, on this rolling land, near Mayhew Station, about ten miles from Sacramento, on the Placerville Road, the use of water at the right time has made less than fifteen acres of Tokay and Cornichon grapes yield this season over \$16,000, netting above *all* expenses \$9,343, or over \$556 an acre. These figures are from comparisons of freight bills and the owner's private records, and admit of no dispute.

PROFITS WITHOUT AND WITH WATER.

The vineyard is an old one. Mr. Stephens' father settled on the place over thirty years ago. Some of the vines were planted in 1867, but most of the bearing Tokays were planted thirteen or fourteen years ago. Many have been grafted from the wine-grape stock. The vineyard has borne fairly well, and until this year Mr. Stephens has thought he was doing well enough in selling his grapes to Sacramento dealers for \$50 a ton on the vines. If he could get per ton what he realized per double crate for some lots this year the rate would be \$420—a difference in ton rate of \$370 between the old method and the new. There are low places in the vineyard where it was noticed the vines bore more heavily and larger grapes than

elsewhere. It was also noticed that in very wet seasons, and when there were late rains, the table-grape crop was more satisfactory. These facts determined Mr. Stephens to secure a water supply that he might irrigate his vines when he thought necessary. Neighbors laughed at him. He was asked so often by sympathetic friends, "Don't you think irrigation will ruin your grapes?" that he grew tired, and responded affirmatively with a serene smile. He went right ahead, however, and two years ago his first well was sunk.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Now he has two wells located at the highest point of his vineyard. One is twenty inches in diameter, the other thirty-three, and both are about eighty-six feet deep. The water is clear and warmer than surface water. A steam engine and centrifugal Weber pump, with a maximum flow of one million gallons an hour, brings the water up from its level about twenty feet below the surface, and sends it out into the irrigating ditch, through a twenty-inch pipe, with the vigor of a Kern County artesian flow. Improvements of various sorts are still being made in the irrigating plant. It has cost, thus far, between \$8,000 and \$10,000, but Mr. Stephens considers it worth every cent of this sum if with it he can, as he has this season, make his grapes enough better and finer appearing to bring him seven or eight times as much as he has been able to get for his unirrigated product.

HOW THE VINEYARD IS ARRANGED.

Last season, 1888, only a portion of the vineyard was irrigated, but the past spring and during the summer a force of men prepared a series of checks or dikes around among the vines, so that small areas of the vineyard could be flooded as desired. According to the lay of the land various pieces of the vineyard, varying in extent from three fourths to one and one half acres, were inclosed by these banks. The earth was simply thrown up from between the vines for a height of two feet or so, and varying in width from three to six and eight feet. In some cases the earth was heaped about the vines. In other places the roadway was raised, the check or dike being made wide enough for wagons to go upon. In Mr. Stephens' judgment one irrigation during the dry season should be sufficient to bring grapes to their highest perfection, the water being properly applied. His vineyard was flooded only once this season, early in June. The vines were first cultivated and then the water turned on from the pump that can send up eight thousand gallons a minute without much effort. The water was run into the diked subdivisions until it was from a foot to a foot and a half on a level. An acre and a half would be thoroughly soaked in about three hours. It took Mr. Stephens about four days to conclude his irrigating work. The vineyard was cultivated again, as soon as it could be after the water soaked away, before the soil had any opportunity to bake.

THOROUGH CULTIVATION.

Before these two cultivations, considered necessary for proper irrigation, the vineyard had been gone over with the cultivator four times, making six cultivations in all for the year. This thorough cultivation, the flooding in summer, and a peculiar method of high training to raise large clusters from the ground, are the features of the Stephens system. Its results and advantages are told better than they can be in any other way by a comparison of prices received for the yield of this vineyard and that of certain

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Now he has two wells located at the highest point of his vineyard. One is twenty inches in diameter, the other thirty-three, and both are about eighty-six feet deep. The water is clear and warmer than surface water. A steam engine and centrifugal Weber pump, with a maximum flow of one million gallons an hour, brings the water up from its level about twenty feet below the surface, and sends it out into the irrigating ditch, through a twenty-inch pipe, with the vigor of a Kern County artesian flow. Improvements of various sorts are still being made in the irrigating plant. It has cost, thus far, between \$8,000 and \$10,000, but Mr. Stephens considers it worth every cent of this sum if with it he can, as he has this season, make his grapes enough better and finer appearing to bring him seven or eight times as much as he has been able to get for his unirrigated product.

HOW THE VINEYARD IS ARRANGED.

Last season, 1888, only a portion of the vineyard was irrigated, but the past spring and during the summer a force of men prepared a series of checks or dikes around among the vines, so that small areas of the vineyard could be flooded as desired. According to the lay of the land various pieces of the vineyard, varying in extent from three fourths to one and one half acres, were inclosed by these banks. The earth was simply thrown up from between the vines for a height of two feet or so, and varying in width from three to six and eight feet. In some cases the earth was heaped about the vines. In other places the roadway was raised, the check or dike being made wide enough for wagons to go upon. In Mr. Stephens' judgment one irrigation during the dry season should be sufficient to bring grapes to their highest perfection, the water being properly applied. His vineyard was flooded only once this season, early in June. The vines were first cultivated and then the water turned on from the pump that can send up eight thousand gallons a minute without much effort. The water was run into the diked subdivisions until it was from a foot to a foot and a half on a level. An acre and a half would be thoroughly soaked in about three hours. It took Mr. Stephens about four days to conclude his irrigating work. The vineyard was cultivated again, as soon as it could be after the water soaked away, before the soil had any opportunity to bake.

THOROUGH CULTIVATION.

Before these two cultivations, considered necessary for proper irrigation, the vineyard had been gone over with the cultivator four times, making six cultivations in all for the year. This thorough cultivation, the flooding in summer, and a peculiar method of high training to raise large clusters from the ground, are the features of the Stephens system. Its results and advantages are told better than they can be in any other way by a comparison of prices received for the yield of this vineyard and that of certain

neighbors' vineyards, many of the grapes of which were shipped to the same point—New York—and sold by the same auctioneer, E. L. Goodsell. The clusters of all the irrigated Tokay and Cornichon were unusually heavy and the berries large, highly colored, and firm. Most of the clusters were grown in loose form, the berries not being tightly fitted together, and this loose growth is considered preferable for shipping purposes. Estimates from this season's yield indicate that certain thrifty Tokay vines bore at the rate of fully fifteen tons to the acre. Mr. Stephens has been at many disadvantages. Only about ten acres of his vineyard are in Tokay grapes, and not all of this land was flooded this season. Next season he will flood every foot of it, for the value of the summer's wetting has been amply proved by this season's receipts. An acre or more of the vineyard is planted in wine grapes. All the men were so busy at the place when these were ripe that they were neglected and left hanging on the vines. These will be grafted to Tokay as soon as possible. In this connection, it may be mentioned that Mr. Stephens is quite an expert in grafting. Fully half the trees in his seventy acres of orchard have been grafted. He has some very choice "peach" plum stock. These trees bear early and bring good figures, so many peach and plum trees of ordinary sorts have gradually been grafted with the more valuable stock. Bark grafting is the system he favors almost entirely.

PACKING AND SHIPPING.

Early in the season, when Mr. Stephens saw that his yield was going to be of extra fine quality, he determined to pack for eastern shipment nothing but the best grapes, and in this way establish a name for his brand that would prove of value in the future. This he considers he has succeeded in doing. Nearly all shipments were made to New York through the Earl Company of Sacramento. In packing great care was taken. Mr. Stephens did a good deal of it himself, and watched all his men. He used only tin trimmed wooden baskets. The double crate used had stout sticks, movable, for holding the four upper baskets in place. Only French nails were used in putting the crates together. The crates are made in Sacramento and shipped in shook to the ranch. "Grower and Packer" is all that goes on the brand of the crates besides the name and address. The printing is in red, and this gives a neat effect to the package. It is done at the crate factory. Shipment began August fifteenth and ended October twenty-sixth. During this period there were shipped, to be sold East, three thousand and forty-two double crates of forty pounds each, or one hundred and twenty-one thousand six hundred and eighty pounds of grapes. Besides these several hundred pounds were sent to friends, of which no account was kept. Estimating the yield at one hundred and twenty-two thousand pounds, this would make an average yield of over five tons per acre for the Tokay crop alone, which, at average prices, means gross receipts of something like \$1,200 from a Tokay acre. Mr. Stephens figures that labor, cost of crates, and packing, cost about 38 cents a crate. Total labor and crates this season cost inside of \$1,200, leaving net profits of about \$8,400 from his vineyard.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

The highest price Mr. Stephens received last year, when his vineyard was not systematically irrigated, was \$4 05 for a double crate of Tokays. The banner sale this year was on November sixth, when Tokay double crates brought in New York \$8 35; single crates, \$4 75. His first double-

crate shipments this year brought \$5. The lowest price he received was on October seventeenth, when a Tokay single crate sold for \$1 70, or 8½ cents a pound. His highest figure above noted, \$8 35 a double crate, is about 20 cents a pound. Shipments were only in partial carloads, full carloads usually being made up by the Earl Company in Sacramento. One shipment, made October fourteenth, sold for \$730 15. Of this, \$146 30 went for freight, and, after taking out commissions, etc., \$521 99 came back to the shipper. From this sum he had only to deduct labor and cost of crates to find his net profit. Another shipment that sold for \$311 90, brought back \$172 77. Another sold for \$794 45, and, after taking out freight, \$186 79, and \$55 61, commissions, Mr. Stephens received \$532 20.

Comparisons from sale lists of prices received by other shippers, whose grapes were not irrigated, are of interest. One shipment from Dr. Manlove's vineyard, near Stephens', sold, for example, at \$3 85, while Stephens' brought \$5 80, and grapes from the Weinstock vineyard, adjoining, \$3 60. At another time (October twenty-third), Stephens' double crates sold for \$5 65, and Bugbee's (whose vineyard is near) for \$3 55. When Stephens has received \$5 90, Bassford's shipments brought \$3 10. And so any number of comparisons might be made, but a few will serve as well for illustration. These facts are not given here to disparage the yield of any grower, but simply because as facts they tell a story that columns of theory and argument will not do. Clearly, Mr. Stephens has shown that irrigation is of the highest value in securing at all times the best grapes. With an ample water supply, the grower need pay no heed to possibilities of a dry season. The prices received, as well as statements from the New York agent, show that the irrigation did no injury to the crop for shipping purposes. Mr. Stephens proposes to experiment next spring in using slightly heated water in the vineyard at night to ward off frosts that do great damage to young shoots. Building smoky bonfires is not satisfactory in his locality, and there is a possibility that the use of water may prove advantageous.

FIG CULTURE AND SEEDLING SMYRNA FIGS.

PAPER READ BY E. W. MASLIN, OF LOOMIS, PLACER COUNTY, AT THE TWELFTH SESSION OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE FRUIT GROWERS' CONVENTION AT FRESNO, COMMENCING TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1889.

A *fact* is a serious thing, and the most difficult matter in this world to determine. And this fact all horticulturists appreciate who have ever endeavored to ascertain the origin and characteristics of any new varieties of fruit. We are deeply interested in knowing, for a certainty, whence came and how originated an approved variety of fruit; first, that the first grower may have the credit of his experiment so that others may be incited by his example, and, secondly, that others may repeat the experiment under, possibly, better conditions. I once wondered why there should be so much doubt as to who originated the Muir, Thissel, or McDevitt peach, or who imported the Zinfandel, Tokay, and other varieties of grapes. I no longer wonder since my experience in hunting for the Smyrna fig, or fig of commerce. For six years I have pursued it nearly in every county, but have not yet found it. Nearly every nurseryman's catalogue tells you that he has the true Smyrna fig, and at each county Fair there is an exhibitor who has the Smyrna fig, which, in the stereotyped language of the committee on prizes, "is superior to the Smyrna imported fig and must displace it in the markets of the world." I have yet to find a grower who has not confessed to me that the so called Smyrna fig was not a Smyrna fig, but was only so called because it was *white*; nurserymen never confess.

The truth is, that there is not, at this day, in the State a fig which we can say precisely and with absolute certainty is the same fig as the Smyrna fig of commerce, or if any one has produced a Smyrna seedling that it is equal to the imported fig. It seems to me the veriest nonsense to declare, as is declared each year, that certain dried figs are superior, or even equal, to the Smyrna fig. The Smyrna fig has established its character, and is accepted in all the markets of the world as the highest type of dried fig. It is the standard fig of commerce, and it is useless to try to supplant it by any fig not at least its equal.

The edible fig, as we find it, is a collection of small fruits surrounded by a fleshy tissue abounding in sugary juice. The thinness of the skin of the receptacle, the amount of saccharine matter and fleshy tissue, and the number of the seeds determine the quality of the fig. The excellence of the Smyrna fig lies, as Mr. Gustav Eisen has so well and often pointed out, in the abundance, in the receptacle, of the minute fruits or so called seeds, and especially in that these seeds are filled with albuminous matter of a strong aromatic flavor. No one mistakes the taste of a Smyrna fig, and this taste, so acceptable to all, is derived solely from the seed. Until, therefore, we can produce a fig containing fruits or seeds filled with like albuminous matter, we cannot hope to equal the Smyrna fig. I believe it possible to produce such a fig, though Mr. Eisen doubts it. He suggests the theory, for many centuries accepted in Asia, that the edible, or carica, fig contains no male flowers, and that the female flowers are fertilized by an insect proceeding from the capri, or wild fig, bringing the pollen of the

male from the latter fig and depositing it upon the pistils of the female flower in the former; that such pollenization hastens the maturity of the edible fig, enlarges it, and causes the formation of the albuminous matter. If this theory is correct, there is no room for experiment. It is true, as he says, there are no figs in California which contain fertile seeds. Incited by his example, I have examined hundreds of figs, and failed to find the germ. A trained microscopist in Sacramento has for several years been trying to find the male flower, but without success. But this proves nothing. It does not prove that the Smyrna seed will not produce a Smyrna fig. Some of the most learned botanists of Europe have given profound study to the character and origin of the edible fig of Smyrna, and they are not agreed. Entomologists are even discussing as to which order or class the fig insects belong. But while so much learning is expended upon theory, I have yet to read of any savant following the only true and Yankee way to determine the truth, *i. e.*, plant the seed and wait for the result, while I do read that in Aiden the fig is produced by seeds, layers, and cutters.

Gasparini, as early as 1840, made experiments in the caprification of the fig in Italy. His experiments covered a period of about five years, and his conclusion was that the intrusion of the insect was a damage to the fruit; that the capri, or wild fig, and the carica, or edible fig, are distinct genera, and, therefore, the capri fig is incapable of fertilizing the edible fig.

Graf Solms Laubach regards the edible fig as of one race and the capri as of another race, of one and the same species—the former as having developed from the other under conditions of cultivation.

Franz Muller says he agrees with Linnaeus that they represent different forms, the male and female, not proceeding one from the other, but developed side by side by natural selection. He cites in support of his position that the seedling offspring of the fig, fertilized by the capri fig, consist of varieties of the edible and capri fig, pure and simple, without any forms intermediate between the two parents.

Once a king propounded to his learned men this question: "Why is it that a fish put into a bucket of water, of known weight, will not increase the weight of the whole?" Whereupon the literati began to discuss the question. It was assumed, of course, that the weight would not be increased. The point was to present a theory which would account for the assumed fact. The discussion waxed hot, factions were formed, and the kingdom was in danger of being rent in twain. Finally a poor fellow of Yankee mind suggested that a fish be put in a bucket of water and weighed to determine the fact before further discussion. It was done, and discussion ceased; but it is recorded that the scientific men of that era lamented that the experiment had removed from scholastic philosophy a very interesting question.

After I had read, so far as I could, the discussion upon caprification, I put the fish in a bucket of water, and weighed the whole. In other words, I did what should have been done before, I planted the seed of the Smyrna fig, and raised a Smyrna fig.

In the spring of 1885 I bought in San Francisco a box of the largest Smyrna figs which I could find, and sowed the seeds in a hotbed, letting the growth remain until 1886, when the trees were planted on a hillside, in deep, warm granitic soil. They have made a wonderful growth, the trunks being from four to six inches in diameter, and the trees ranging from ten to fifteen feet high. They have never been irrigated, but have been cultivated. They have borne this year an abundance of fruit, which, while it remains on the tree, has not matured. The figs are about the size of a pigeon's egg, the receptacle well filled with flowers, but so far I have not

observed any seed. My impression is that the forces of the trees have been expended in making wood instead of fruit.

Determined to have the best fig in the country, I wrote in January, 1886, to H. K. Thurber, of New York, one of the leading importing merchants in the United States, requesting him to obtain for me a box of the very best Smyrna figs, telling him my purpose. He replied as follows:

NEW YORK, February 1, 1886.

The best grades of Smyrna figs are sometimes described as "Eleme," "Imperial," "Choice Layers," or "London Layers." I have ordered sent to you a box of "Imperial," which are the best in the market. There is no charge for them. I should be only too glad if in your wonderful soil and climate you should successfully raise a fig equal to the Smyrna fig.

Very respectfully yours,

H. K. THURBER.

The seed of these figs I sowed in a hothouse. Fully a month elapsed before there was a sign of growth. Later, in the spring of 1886, the young trees were transplanted to the nursery, and planted in rows two feet apart, and eight inches apart in the rows, and immediately covered with straw to shield them from the sun. They received no irrigation. In the spring of 1887 they were set out in the orchard, twenty-five feet apart, hexagonal or triangular form. They were allowed to grow as many branches and trunks as came, for the purpose of inducing extensive root growth. In the spring of 1888 they were cut down close to the ground, and of the sprouts which came, one, the strongest, was selected, and the others removed. As the stem or trunk grew, the lateral branches were pinched back, but not removed; pinched only that the stocky growth might shade the trunk; and not allowed to grow that the forces of the sap might be concentrated to making a leading shoot and a stocky trunk. The fibrous roots at the surface were removed to force the tree to depend upon the lower system of roots. I am not offering this culture as the best. I have not observed sufficiently to form a firm opinion which is the best mode of preliminary culture. The only pruning I have done is to sucker them and cut out the crossing wood. These trees bore fruit this year upon the wood growth of 1889. I have about ten acres planted altogether, seven acres of the sowing of 1886, and three acres of the first sowing. The fruit did not drop, but remained on the trees until the late storm. A few days after the storm began I found on four of the trees about a dozen perfectly ripe figs. They were about the size of a pigeon's egg, cuneate or wedge shape, but rather flatter than the White Adriatic, with a short stem. Their color was a lively yellow, the flesh amber, but containing only a few seeds, which were very small. The taste was deliciously sweet. The other and immatured fruit was well packed with fleshy tissue, and except that it was green did not differ in appearance or shape from the ripe fig.

One fact to which I wish to call attention, and a very important one in relation to the necessity of caprification, is that the leaves of all the fig trees grown from seed obtained from Mr. Thurber are identical in type. There is not the slightest indication of the cross fertilization by the wild fig, such as a wild or scraggling growth or difference in the color of the bark. The growth of the tree is very upright and the color of the wood is the same. The small size of the ripe fruit I ascribe to the lateness of maturing and the youth of the tree. I have brought with me some of the leaves of the trees which bore the ripe figs, to which I invite your attention.

In respect to proper pruning I have nothing that I can offer with certainty. In my reading I find that in the valleys of the Meander and Aiden, whence come our best imported Smyrnas, the trees are forked at six feet

from the ground, it being claimed that this is necessary to produce the best fig. I have forked my trees at all distances under four feet, so I shall be able in a few years to determine the question. There is one point upon which I seek information, and I shall be grateful if some one who knows it to be a *fact*, will state whether it be true, as has been stated by some writers, that pruning the branches annually has a tendency to diminish the size of the fruit and the ability of the tree to bear fruit.

It must be remembered that the White Adriatic bears its fruit upon the wood of the current year, and I think such will be the habit of the Smyrna fig. If such is the case and the old wood is not to be pruned away, the trees will grow out of control. On my seedling the growth of branches has been six to ten feet, and I notice that the larger wood buds for next year's growth are out toward the end of the limbs. If the limbs are not to be reduced it seems to me that in time the tree will become too top-heavy, and the fruit too high for economic picking.

It is yet to be determined which is the best section of the State for the culture of the fig. In the valleys no doubt the tree growth excels that in the foothills, and possibly the fruit will be larger, but, taking the White Adriatic as an example, I should say that the fruit of the foothills, at least of Placer County, has a tenderer skin, the flesh is lighter in color, is more transparent when dried, and contains more saccharine matter than that of the valleys. Dr. Stillman, who visited the Smyrna district, informed me that the climate and topography of the foothills of the Sierra Nevada were identical with that of Smyrna.

As to the best variety to plant, I suppose it is conceded that the White Adriatic is the best. But for those who desire to experiment further, it may be interesting to know that the Brown Turkey, well sulphured, cures as beautiful as the White Adriatic. Dr. Stillman, in 1887, informed me that of the importation made by him in conjunction with the "Bulletin" Company, but one tree bore an edible fig; that the others were wild trees. In 1888 he sent me three small trees of the variety, which bore this year.

The variety, I am informed, is the Brown Turkey. I have some of the leaves with me and would like to have the variety identified. The fruit was dried this year by Mr. James Curry, of Loomis. It was sulphured about an hour, and the result was a fig fully equal, in all respects, to the best White Adriatic of Placer, except there was slightly less fleshy tissue.

I hope I may be pardoned for alluding to a subject not strictly cognate to that of this essay. We are on the threshold of entering upon a great industry. Fig culture, I confidently believe, in five years will rank in importance with that of the raisin, prune, or grape. Now is the time, before it is too late, to establish the nomenclature of the varieties of figs that will be grown and offered to the public. I confess I see the difficulty, but if this Society or the State Board of Horticulture assumes the authority to name varieties, their action will be respected, just as, by an unwritten law, the right to name a plant by the discoverer is respected by the scientific world. We are already in confusion in respect to the names of certain varieties of figs. Mr. Milco, now deceased, informed me that he imported the White Dalmatia, which by some one was named the Enrich, and that name was afterwards changed by a nurseryman to the White Pacific. On the other hand, Mr. Milco put on the market an alleged importation from Dalmatia which he called the White Adriatic, which a veteran fig tree importer of undoubted integrity told me had been imported by him over twenty years ago under the name of Verdoni. An instance right at hand of the confusion incident to naming varieties without the investigation by a body of men charged with the duty of determining

names and varieties of fruits, is presented in the naming of the fig grown by Mr. Parker, of Placer. Mr. Parker claims that the fig is the product of a tree imported as a genuine Smyrna by the "Bulletin" Company. If such be the case, as we do not know the name of the variety, it would seem most appropriate to call it the "Bulletin" Smyrna, to distinguish it from other importations. But Mr. Parker chose to submit the fig for a name to a physician interested in horticulture, who named it Eleme, and defended the name because it was one adopted by the Smyrna growers on account of the similarity of the color of the fig with the color of a resin called Eleme, and cites the Dispensatory for his authority. If Mr. Parker had submitted the question to the State Society, it would have known that the word used on the imported boxes is Eleme, and not Eleme, and that it simply indicated that the figs were hand pulled. To call a fig an Eleme fig is as ridiculous as to name a peach a sun-dried peach. Eleme is a corruption of the word "Elleme," meaning hand-picked or pulled. See Pharmacographic, by Flecker & Hanbury.

I hope there are others beside myself who are experimenting in growing a seedling Smyrna. To such I say, do not be discouraged. A theory is not a fact. You alone can determine the fact whether it is possible to grow a true Smyrna from the seed. Think what a benefit it will be to the State if successful, and be hopeful. If you succeed think of your reward; living, you shall win renown, dying, you shall be remembered by those whom you blessed, and shall depart with the sweet consolation that you left the world better than you found it.

PROGRESS OF FRUIT CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.

Written by ROBERT WILLIAMSON, of Sacramento.

In treating this subject, with the limited time and space at my command, I can only hope to touch on the most important features of the subject. It would take a very large volume to give anything like a detailed account of the progress of fruit growing in this State.

For the first few years after the State was settled it was supposed that the country was only fit for grazing and mining. Very few ever dreamed of anything like the extended agricultural and horticultural resources of this State.

In the early mining days a few enterprising men started little vegetable, and, finally, fruit gardens to supply the local and, what was supposed to be only a temporary market. The result obtained by these few individuals was so marked, and attended with such wonderful success, that others began to engage in these industries. A few enterprising and far-seeing men commenced raising fruit, importing from the East and from Europe small trees, seeds and seedlings, grafts, etc., and started in the nursery business on a small scale. I am not quite sure who were the first men engaged in the nursery business in this State, but among the first, if not the first, were Rev. Mr. Brier, A. P. Smith, and J. S. Harbison. The first named gentleman now lives in the colony of Palermo, in Butte County, and is still an enthusiastic fruit grower, though he has arrived at the age of eighty-four or eighty-five years. A. P. Smith, the noble and enterprising pioneer, has years ago passed over to the other side, leaving an honorable and noble record. J. S. Harbison still lives in San Diego, and, while engaged in other business, his mind still runs to horticulture, and he is doing considerable in that direction.

These noble and enterprising men, with a few others of their kind, opened the eyes of Californians to the possibility of our country, and their names should go down in the history of this country as the founders of one of the most noble and grand industries ever inaugurated in this State.

I believe that the first peaches that were ever raised and marketed in this State were raised by A. P. Smith, on the American River, near Sacramento, and sold by W. R. Strong, who was then a fruit dealer in this city, at \$1 50 to \$2 apiece.

The first apples used in this State were from Chili, in the year 1852, and sold at 75 cents per pound. The same W. R. Strong was engaged in importing this fruit. The next apples, I believe, came from Oregon, in about the year 1856. Am not quite sure who produced the first apples and pears in this State, but think it was A. P. Smith, Briggs Bros., of Marysville, or Mr. Lewelling, of San Lorenzo, Alameda County. These gentlemen, I think, commenced about the same time to produce a variety of fruits.

As soon as it became known that fruits of most all kinds could be grown in this State, enterprising men commenced at once to send back to their native homes (which were in all parts of the world) for trees, scions, seed, etc., of the favorite fruit in their several countries; and in this way, in an almost incredible short time, we had all of the leading fruits of the world

in California. No State in the Union has now, or ever had, as great a variety of fruit as is and has been introduced and produced in California. As everybody knows, the Californians are a cosmopolitan people, having come from every country known on the globe, and each of these representatives of the several countries have brought to this country and planted the favorite fruits of their own country; and, strange as it would seem to some of our eastern neighbors, nearly all of these fruits have proved a complete success in California, though they have not all proved profitable.

One of the difficulties years ago experienced in marketing fruit in this State was the mixed character of the orchards—every orchard was virtually an experimental orchard—many of them containing hundreds of varieties of fruit; consequently, no large quantity of any one good, desirable kind. But experience and observation has taught the intelligent orchardist that that kind of an orchard is not a profitable market orchard. Our fruit growers, like the eclectic doctor, have learned to select the best from all the good, and are now planting only such varieties as are known to possess valuable market qualities.

At first no one ever dreamed of raising fruit in California to export to other markets, but when fruit became a drug in our local market enterprising fruit merchants began to hunt markets outside of the State and adjacent Territories, and a few experimental cars were shipped to the eastern market. I believe that W. R. Strong and C. W. Reed shipped the first car of fruit that ever was sent to the eastern market. These and other enterprising gentlemen since that date have continued to prosecute this arduous and risky business, until now the volume of fruit shipped out of the State in carload lots is a marvel to the very men who inaugurated the industry. I believe the total number of cars of deciduous fruit that were shipped out of this State last year is something over two thousand four hundred carloads of green deciduous fruit, and about the same number of carloads of oranges, making a grand total in 1889 of about five thousand carloads of ten tons each. The shipments in carload lots have been increasing for several years at the rate of about 25 per cent, and I think, with the approved methods of shipping which we now have, and especially if we can have a competing continental railway (of which I think we are now assured), from this on for the next ten years I believe that green fruit shipping will increase from 25 to 50 per cent per annum. I would not be surprised if the shipments in ten years from to-day would be fifty thousand cars instead of five thousand cars (as at present) per annum. Besides this export of fruit in a green state by rail, hundreds of tons, especially of apples, are being shipped annually now by steamer to Australia, Japan, and the Islands. Besides this, shipload after shipload of canned fruit is being exported every year to most all the ports of the world. The volume of dried fruit now being exported from this State is simply marvelous. Our dried fruits, especially our raisins and prunes, are fast driving the imported article out of the United States and off this continent, and not only are we supplying the markets of this continent, but we are exporting our dried fruits to foreign countries and competing now with the same article from any country; and with the name and reputation that our fruit is now acquiring, it is, and always will be, sought for in preference to the fruits of most any other country, either in a green, canned, or dried state. Our dry, warm climate produces fruit with more saccharine matter in it, and more solidity and finer flavor than the fruits of most any part of the world, and the world is beginning to find out this fact. Canneries and driers are springing up like magic all over the country, and when we come to enumerate them we would naturally wonder where they are all finding markets for their prod-

uct, and yet I have been recently informed by the owners of new canneries that their pack is all disposed of for this season.

The wine industry of this State has already assumed proportions such as could never have been dreamed of by the most enthusiastic a few years ago. It has been but a few years since our wines in the eastern market were rejected; would not sell alongside the imported article. It finally transpired that the very objection to these wines at that time is the very thing that makes them more valuable now when their properties are once understood. The trouble was that our wines had too much strength, and now it is found that a manipulator can take one gallon of California wine and dilute it and make four or five gallons of what would be styled fine imported wine. While I have not space to enlarge on this subject, and cannot do it intelligently, not being conversant with the business, and while there is at present a depression in the wine market, I can see a bright future yet for that industry, and many far-seeing men with large capital are willing to risk large investments in that industry. The day will come, if not already arrived, that California wines will be as popular abroad as are California prunes, or any other fruit. I think the time is not far distant when horticulture (fruit growing) in its various branches will be the paramount industry in the State of California, and a larger revenue will come into the State from that than from any other one source, and possibly in the course of time be greater than from all other productive sources. At the rate that planting is now going on in this State, the product of fruit in a few years will be greater than the most sanguine would now dare to predict.

I have been in the nursery business here for twenty-eight years, and I have an idea, and I think a very nearly correct idea, of the approximate number of trees planted annually in the State, and I think I may safely say that for the past five years there has been an average of five million trees planted annually, not including vines. If this had been a favorable season for planting I think there would have been seven millions of trees planted in California during this season. We are now successfully growing orchards and vineyards on land that years ago was considered practically worthless, and in some of the districts where we produce our finest fruits no man would have thought of planting an orchard twenty years ago. When we contemplate the millions of acres in this State that will produce the most elegant fruits, we can readily see the possibilities of horticulture in the future.

But, the reader may say, may not this industry be overdone in California? I can conscientiously say that I do not think the time will ever come when good fruit, properly grown and handled, will be sold at a loss in California. The cry of overproduction has always been raised in every country where fruit has been grown, and yet experience and observation prove that it has never been overdone in the true sense of the term in any country possessing market advantages. The population of the world is increasing very rapidly, and the inclination to use fruit in the family instead of meat and other diets formerly used, is constantly increasing and growing, so that we eat ten times as much fruit per capita now as we did twenty years ago. Twenty years ago fruit was used in the family only occasionally as a luxury, now it is found in every family on the table at every meal in some form, from the humblest cabin to the princely palace, and our people are learning all over the world that a fruit diet is healthy, and they will continue to profit by that knowledge.

Again, California possesses commercial advantages which are possessed by few if any other localities in the United States. By taking the map of

the world and looking over it carefully, it will be seen that we are in the center of the commercial world, with a long strip of seaboard, and with all the principal ports of the world accessible to us, with an enterprising people that are always ready to make the most of every market advantage, and with the reputation that our fruits have got both at home and abroad, they will take preference over all others in every market; and, when we remember the constantly increasing consumption of fruit the world over, the reputation that California fruits have got abroad, that the population of the entire world will look to us for their supplies, and the countless millions of people that must be fed on our fruits, and the small area of fruit land in the State of California as compared with the balance of the world, we would readily see that it is the next thing to impossible for us to produce more fruit than can be sold. We are accustomed to look upon California as a large country, and it is a large State, but it is not all well adapted to fruit growing, and when we compare the portion of this State that produces good fruit with the balance of the world that must eat it, California, looked at from this point, will look like a very small fruit garden, and the bugbear of overproduction will have been exploded.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

DELIVERED BY M. D. BORUCK, REPRESENTING GOVERNOR WATERMAN,
BEFORE THE NATIONAL GRANGE OF AMERICA, IN THE ASSEMBLY
CHAMBER AT SACRAMENTO, ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1889.

William Johnston called upon Marcus D. Boruck, Governor Waterman's Private Secretary. Mr. Boruck responded as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE, FELLOW CITIZENS: True it is, Mr. President, that some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them. On this occasion I come in under the latter branch of the proposition, for when the respected Secretary of the Committee having charge of these matters said to me a few hours since, "be ready to-morrow to speak to the sentiment of California," I thoroughly realized what it was to have greatness really thrust upon you. In coming into your presence at this time, it is, I can assure you, with mingled feelings of regret and satisfaction; regret that Governor Waterman, whom, as his Private Secretary, I have the honor to represent, is not here to extend the State's welcome to you in his capacity as representative of the executive branch of the government; and satisfaction, that the privilege has been accorded me of meeting with you. It is an honor I greatly appreciate. It was the ardent wish of the Governor to be here; he looked forward to your coming with genuine interest and, I might say, enthusiasm, in the fact that he gave vitality, by his signature, to the first legislative enactment giving State recognition to the National Grange. He is a working Governor, and attention to important public duties in another part of the State necessitated his absence at this time. I can say this to you, however, although absent in person, he is with you in spirit, for your organization has no firmer or more disinterested friend than Governor Waterman, of California, an earnest of which he has frequently given the representative of your body on this coast.

We, who live in California, are so accustomed to the study of rapid growths, that it takes something remarkable to stir our astonishment into activity. Yet I must confess the growth of the Granger movement in America has been so astonishing and, I might say, so defiant of all the common laws of seed-time and harvest, that I never think of it without amazement. The only explanation that I can invent or accept, is that Grangerism was just what the yeomen of America needed; that it has been taken up with the same avidity that the fever-stricken patient seizes the cooling draught that brings him comfort and health.

Many of you are well aware of the rise and progress of Grangerism, or rather, the Patrons of Husbandry; but there may be some among you who may not be, and for their information, as well as that of the laymen within the sound of my voice who know nothing in regard to it, I will say that one day in the fall of 1867 two men were talking together in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia. One was a clerk in the Post Office Department, and the other was the Superintendent of the gardens and propagating houses of the Department of Agriculture. The subject of their conversation was the depressed condition of agriculture throughout

the Union. The close of the war had left the question of labor and just compensation for it unsettled. The farmers had little money or credit; cheap means of transportation were lacking, and fair prices for products were not to be had. Crops scarcely brought the farmer the actual cost of cultivation, while, on the other hand, the prices extorted for his purchases on credit were simply ruinous. The two men talking of these things were wondering whether some means could not be devised to relieve the farmers from these great evils. The Post Office clerk suggested that it might be done by the formation of a secret organization composed of agriculturists alone. The head gardener immediately took hold of the suggestion and proceeded to develop it. He drew up a Constitution, called in a prominent Odd Fellow to aid him in the preparation of the ritual, talked to a number of his friends about what he was doing, and on the fourth of December, 1867, now nearly twenty-two years since, he called these friends together, and set the preliminary organization afloat.

It was felt, however, that this was but the first step, and it was decided that some missionary work was needed. The vital question that then agitated them was: Who should be missionary? For there was no money on hand wherewith to accomplish the object in view, for even missionaries, like every one else, I find have to be paid, and well paid at that. Finally, as an exception to the rule just cited, the Post Office clerk said he would be missionary. So he gave up his position, and on the first of April, 1868, which fact in itself proves that even that poor day has realized, left Washington with two dollars and a half in his pocket for the purpose of establishing subordinate organizations. He got as far as Harrisburg, where he established a branch of his society; then worked his way to Fredonia and started another, and then pushed on West and managed, by hard work, to establish ten (I think) subordinate organizations by the close of the year.

The Superintendent of the propagating houses was William Saunders, the author of the Constitution of the Patrons of Husbandry, and the Post Office clerk was O. H. Kelley, the man who did the first hard work to make the Grangers what they are to-day.

And what are they to-day? In 1868 there were ten Granges; in 1869 there were thirty-nine; in 1871 there were one hundred and twenty-five; in 1872 there were one thousand one hundred and five; in 1873 there were eight thousand four hundred, and up to this time upwards of twenty-six thousand Granges have been established, with nearly one million Grangers answering "Here" on the call of the roll. Nor has this Order stopped. Its progress, as I have said, has been marvelous, and from that talk between Saunders and Kelley there has grown up an organization that has done more to ameliorate the condition of agriculture in this country than anything else under Providence; that has become a great political and social power; that has corrected abuses and rewarded faithful duty; and, by no means the least of its achievements, has had the courage to make women not only sharers in its labors, but the sharers in its councils.

Sir, this is wonderful growth, a wonderful result; nothing similar to it in the history of organizations. There was a time when we were led to suppose that the average granger was adorned at both extremities, like that power which, it is said, holds sway in those realms which Robert Ingersoll says do not exist; but contact, association, and personal knowledge of the existence of facts to the contrary convinces us of the error we have fallen into by reason of interested misrepresentation. I find the granger is like any one else, possessing all the characteristics of self-respecting manhood, alive to his own interests, and with a firm determination to maintain and support them to the very best of his ability.

And I find the helpmeets of these men to be composed of a splendid and honorable representation of the women of America. The trouble is we are too exacting of each other, we demand more than we are willing to concede. I believe that had there been a greater intermingling with the people of the two sections, the North and the South would have had a better understanding relative to each other. And this brings to my memory the remarks of your Grand Master on Tuesday night last, and those made by the delegate from Georgia, as to the effect of the Grange on the people of the South in bringing them into closer relations with their fellow citizens of other sections. Taking it for granted that this is the fact, I say God speed them in the good work; for I have still a lurking desire in my heart that the time will come when the pine and the palm shall again swing together, and with such resistless force that their interlacing branches shall form a canopy under which the gray and the blue shall march together, shoulder to shoulder, elbow touching elbow, with arms in hand to defend the country, her flag, and her institutions, keeping step to the music of the Union.

It has always been a theory of mine, one that I have advocated with all my power, that the farmers of our land should be as well and as highly educated as those of any other profession or science—for agriculture is of both—and now I know my theory was and is a correct one, for my evidence is before me in the intelligent faces of those whom I have the great gratification of addressing as members of the National Grange of America.

You are welcome to our State! There was a time when we claimed her as the youngest, but the great progress made in rapid communication has brought civilization in her train to such an extent that we can no longer hide our gray hairs of Statehood, when so many younger members of the family claim recognition. Think of it, ye representatives of the States which go to make up the Union; forty-two States over which, from the cold and icy North to the warm savannas of the South, from the granite hills of the East to the bounteous fields of the West—thanks be to God in the highest!—floats the emblem of our country's honor, glory, and renown, the American flag, the newly set stars vieing with each other in their bright rays of loyalty, devotion, and fidelity to her name and fame.

We recognize your coming to California as one in which the principal ingredients are love and friendship. There is no barter and sale in your visit. We have nothing to sell; we have only hospitality to dispense in its widest sense—that true hospitality which is tenderly expressed and exquisitely rendered. My idea of true hospitality is of a character so unrestrained as to leave a pleasant and delightful memory. It is not true hospitality that demands pay from a guest for a dinner he has eaten; nor is it true hospitality to entertain a guest, as each course is set before him, with the cost thereof, placing him under obligations he never can reciprocate or pay.

You are welcome, thrice welcome, to California! Your coming is one of honor to us, which, as a people, has deeply impressed us. We desire you to see us just as we are, nothing extenuating, nor setting down aught in malice. I do not claim that California is the earth; and yet I do not allow any one to go one step in advance of myself in the feeling of State pride. I recognize the fact that each and every State in the Union possesses some peculiar attraction, or is in the enjoyment of some great advantage that renders each and all of them dear to the hearts of those who claim them as their home, and, therefore, while simply referring to California's record, as published on the mountain tops, sung in the valleys, intoned on the fields, and murmured in brooks and rivers, I remember you all have in

your hearts a soft spot and tender feeling of sympathy, at least, for the "old oaken bucket that hangs in the well."

Thrice welcome to California! To us you are no longer strangers. You are of us and among us. If you see or hear anything that favorably impresses you, record it on the tablets of your memory. If you see or hear anything that cannot meet your indorsement or favorable comment, drop it into the satchel of sweet marjoram, that in your criticism, if any harshness there may be, it may be lost in the aroma of that fragrant plant. In the name of the Chief Magistrate of the State, in the name of the people he has the good fortune to represent, in the name of all that is cordial, kindly, and generous, in the name of the tie that binds us together as citizens of a common country, I again say you are welcome, thrice welcome, to California.

REPORT OF THE CALIFORNIA FRUIT UNION

FOR 1889.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND MEMBERS OF THE CALIFORNIA FRUIT UNION: Another busy season has come and gone and our assembling at this the fifth annual meeting of the California Fruit Union forcibly reminds us that possibly while we have been considering whether or not to venture shipping our cherries eastward, or while deploring the fact that the early rains have ruined our grape crop, the year has been slowly but surely advancing and to-day we are one year nearer our final accounting, while for some of our members the harvest season is over forever, and no more will they be worried by the vexatious vicissitudes which seem necessarily to fall to the lot of all fruit growers, or those in any way connected with its handling.

Our organization now being on an established footing and self supporting, there exists no necessity of soliciting the further purchase of stock, yet we have during the year added some twenty-eight names to our roll of stockholders, representing three hundred and forty-seven shares of stock, while the funds in the treasury have been increased \$326 25 thereby. It has sometimes occurred to us that possibly an erroneous opinion might be prevalent, and some who desired uniting themselves with us be deterred from doing so from the fact that they believed there was no more stock available.

To all such we would say that the founders of the Union, having great faith in the future of the State, and particularly in the fruit industry, anticipating that many of the newcomers would join the ranks of the growers, while they believed, doubtless, that all such would desire to identify themselves with this, the largest fruit-shipping organization of the coast, provided two hundred and fifty thousand shares of stock, and there is still a large amount awaiting your purchase. Up to date but thirteen thousand and five shares have been subscribed for and fully paid up, some three thousand one hundred and fifty shares being also partly paid, but not wholly.

The shipping season was cut short by the early rains of October, so that while our first car left San Lorenzo May eighteenth, the same date as the shipment of the initial car the year preceding, the last car was started from Vacaville, November fifteenth, one day earlier than in 1888, and eleven days in advance of the final car of the season of 1887.

The cherry shipments were quite heavy, some twelve full carloads being forwarded, in addition to which nearly two more were sent East in small lots, through the Union.

The prices obtained were, in the main, quite satisfactory, the total average net per pound being a trifle over 9 cents.

Apricots were shipped in larger quantities than ever before, as up to the nineteenth of June the books show we had dispatched thirty-two full carloads. The consignments to the middle markets paid on an average very well, but those to the extreme East turned out quite poorly, so much so that we are extremely doubtful if this fruit can ever be successfully sold in any quantity in a green state east of Chicago. Especially were the low prices obtained on cars, when, because of the very light early peach crop rendering mixed cars impossible, the apricots were loaded solid, with nothing to give an assortment.

The first peaches of the year shipped in car lots were of the Alexander

variety and loaded May twenty-second. During all the fore part of the season, while the early varieties were very scarce, the greater portion of those shipped seemed to arrive in bad condition, having either split pits or being wormy; so much so, indeed, that they sold low. Our crop also ripened somewhat late, thus coming into direct competition in the eastern markets with an unusually fine crop of Georgia peaches. In fact, during the early season the only really fine peaches to be seen offered for sale there were from that State. Our later varieties, notwithstanding a much heavier yield, sold at higher prices even than last season, as they carried remarkably well.

Early and late Bartlett pears brought fair prices, but those sold during the height of the season, when the bulk of this fruit was going forward, sold very low, a result almost entirely attributable to the condition of the fruit on arrival.

For several weeks while Bartletts were being shipped, our eastern friends were treated to almost continuous hot, muggy, and rainy weather. Since having experienced the past two months or more we on this coast can better appreciate what is meant by a "continuous rainy spell." This peculiar kind of weather is the hardest possible on all kinds of fruits, and our agents informed us the major portion of the pears received by them arrived dead ripe because of the climatic conditions through which they had passed, and low prices were the inevitable result.

On the other hand fall and winter pears have carried very well, and the prices obtained for the immense yield have been quite satisfactory, especially when sold on arrival. Those varieties which usually keep well in cold storage have seemed to have had an off year, and the losses incurred through the necessity of repacking and its consequent shrinkage have been quite heavy.

Plums and prunes, because of the scarcity of peaches at the time when they were going forward, were shipped in much larger quantities than ever before, being used largely this year to assist in making assortments for car lots, as in most instances mixed carloads of deciduous fruits sell at better prices than solid cars of any one variety. It is a fact worthy of notice that the light colored varieties, such as the Yellow Egg and Golden Drop plum and the Silver prune, have, except when in small quantities, sold low, while the dark colored varieties have brought good prices. In all our fruits high colors seem to appeal to the eastern pockets.

Grapes during the entire season have carried and sold extremely well, and the prices obtained would have materially increased our total net average per pound realized on all fruits had it not been for the early rains cutting short the shipments. Quinces went forward in a small way, but those so shipped seemed to meet with ready sale at very satisfactory prices to the grower.

We are steadily increasing year by year the number of cars loaded for the East, and the past season has seen nine hundred and ninety-one full carloads of fruit forwarded by the Union, a gain of one hundred and forty-one cars over the shipments of the preceding year.

When we say nine hundred and ninety-one cars, we are counting the consignments only which have been made to Fruit Union agents in their several cities east of the Rockies. At the same time, members of the Union ship a large number of carloads to points west of the Missouri River, where we have no agencies established—such as Denver, Cheyenne, Butte City, Lincoln, Houston, San Antonio, Portland, and many other cities.

The most reliable figures we can secure places this number at six hundred carloads, so that if the entire number of cars of green, deciduous fruits sent East by members of the Union was to be given, it would reach a

grand total of but a trifle short of one thousand six hundred out of two thousand four hundred and thirty-two carloads sent East by the State at large. Or, in other words, two thirds of the entire shipments from this coast are made by members of the Union, and those working in harmony with it.

There have been some twenty-eight special fruit trains run during the season, all under the supervision of the Union, no other organization having attempted sending any trains this year.

Through the kindness of the Southern Pacific Company, we learn that five hundred and twenty more cars of fruit have been forwarded by them over their lines during 1889 than during the previous season. As the shipments of green deciduous fruits from the southern counties will not reach a dozen carloads, we have not taken them into account in making our estimates given above.

That it may readily be seen where our nine hundred and ninety-one cars have been loaded and their destination, we have arranged the following table, giving the carload shipments of the California Fruit Union for the season of 1889:

	Chicago	New Orleans	Boston	New York	Minneapolis	St. Paul	St. Louis	Omaha	Kansas City	Buffalo	Louisville	Total	Season 1888
Winters	27				1							28	25
San José	63	12	4	10	31	27	28	12	11		8	206	97
Davisville	20							2				22	24
Florin	20		6	2	2	1		1				32	
Sacramento	148	2	51	49	7		4	15	2			278	346
Blacks	1											1	
Newcastle	20		6		9	3						38	33
Shellville	18											18	
Napa	5											5	
Elk Grove	1	1		2					1			5	
San Lorenzo	28	2	1	1	6	7	2		3		3	58	33
Natoma	50	2										52	29
Penryn	1				2			1				4	7
Colfax	4											4	12
Mayhews	1		5	5								11	17
Vacaville	112	22	12	9	16	16						171	163
Suisun	16		9	20						2		47	11
Martinez	8			1								9	
Portland, Oregon	2											2	3
Wrights													10
Cordelia													11
Santa Rosa													6
Marysville													6
Fresno													15
Woodland													2
Totals	545	41	94	99	74	38	34	36	17	2	11	991	850

It will be noticed that two more agents have been appointed, *i. e.*, at Louisville and Buffalo, thus affording eleven distributing centers, and it has been the policy of the Board to continue enlarging the field of agencies as fast as the sales in any of the large cities would warrant the same, so that during the coming season still further additions may be made to our corps of agents.

With regard to shipments to Minneapolis and St. Paul, the same observation holds good this year as was made last; which was, that because of peculiar railroad facilities existing between the twin cities, rendering it more expeditious to bill all the cars intended for division between the two to the former point, they so appear in the table given above, but on their

receipt they have been very nearly equally apportioned between the two markets.

One or two new sections have begun to realize the efficacy of coöperation, as worked under the Union plan, and have formed themselves into companies, as many as thirty-eight assisting in loading a single car, and we are happy to state that their ventures have returned them gratifying results; so that we have had seventy carloads during the summer from points which had made no car shipments before.

Had it not been for the unusually early and protracted rains rendering their shipment impossible, the Union would doubtlessly have forwarded fully one hundred more cars of grapes alone. From the Santa Cruz Mountains, a district usually furnishing our latest grape shipments, not a single car was received, as the fruit was just in condition to be packed when the rains began. This was especially to be deplored, as judging from the prices which had already been received, and the outlook at that time for the coming few weeks, grape growers would have received more money for their product than they had ever before; a cause brought about by the combination of a light crop in the East with a small output from the Almeria vineyards.

We have received during the season about twelve thousand duplicates of the account of sales rendered to the various shippers by the agents in the East who handle their consignments, and there are still quite a number of cars yet to hear from. These sales on being entered up show that during the six months of shipping there has been forwarded East through the Union two hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred and forty-eight crates, and three hundred and fifty-one thousand six hundred and thirteen boxes of the various kinds of fruits. Allowing a conservative estimate of forty pounds net of fruit for each box of pears, and twenty pounds for plums, peaches, and single crates of grapes, and we find that the local markets and canneries have been relieved of fifteen million ninety-five thousand one hundred and ninety pounds, which would otherwise necessarily have come to them, and which would have certainly very materially affected prices received from these sources. So that while you may not be all actual shippers to eastern cities, as fruit growers depending on the local markets to take the product of our orchards and vineyards, you are still very largely interested in the success or failure of this union of fruit men.

The gross sales on this fifteen million ninety-five thousand one hundred and ninety pounds shipped amounts to \$962,052 50. If from this is deducted the sum of the gross freight of \$396,395 53, cartage \$2,911 86, and commission of \$96,205 83, the remainder, \$467,865 11, represents the net returns to the various shippers, or an average of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on the total shipments of all varieties of fruits from all sources.

We have found in previous years that others in copying these figures have allowed errors to creep in, so that your attention is again called to the fact that when the above net figures are given no account whatever has been taken of the cost of raising and packing the fruit; nor even does there enter into these figures the cost of packages in which the product goes forward, which of itself is no inconsiderable amount. It is simply the money returned from the sales after the three charges enumerated above have been deducted by the various agents in the East who handle the consignments. But we desire to particularly impress upon the minds of all that no one, who has ever shipped any fruit, in no matter how small a quantity, through the California Fruit Union, has at any time received any account of sales upon which they found any charge made for telegraphing, loading, or local drayage.

When small lots have been sent to Sacramento, there to be placed in cars of the special fruit trains, a charge of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per box for loading has been made, and a bill rendered for the same, accompanied by the freight receipt, giving the local freight as paid to that point. This charge of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents was exactly what was paid out by the Union for the service, and was not in any manner a source of revenue to the organization. On the contrary, as we have trusted entirely to those making such shipments for reimbursement, and agents have not been instructed to send avails from such ventures to the office of the Union where could have been deducted whatever we saw fit or thought the party would stand, and such *corrections* labeled "charges," we are sorry to say some few have not as yet had time, doubtless, to settle their accounts.

Some complaints have reached us as to the amount of commission charged by this organization. Without an exception *all* shippers have at the outset paid 10 per cent. Of this amount the agent handling the fruit has retained $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and returned $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to the Union.

From the sum so returned, funds have been furnished with which to pay all bills contracted in behalf of the Union, so that to-day the organization does not have any outstanding liability whatsoever necessitating the levying of an assessment upon the stock you hold, as was so lately found necessary by one of our kindred organizations.

In direct contrast, in fact, we have some \$16,000 now in the treasury, and at a meeting of the Board of Trustees held yesterday, a dividend of 6 per cent was declared on the stock, while the reserve fund was still further increased by an additional \$200. After which the Board declared a rebate due all shippers of $1\frac{3}{10}$ per cent on their gross sales, or in other words, refunded $1\frac{3}{10}$ per cent of the 10 per cent originally paid by them, so that all consignors through the Union pay $8\frac{7}{10}$ per cent commission on their sales, from which there is no variation.

It is a well known fact that a cheap service is often poor in proportion, and we firmly believe that our shippers, although possibly paying a trifle higher commission than some few of those who shipped outside may have done, have on the whole saved money by so doing.

With the above showing, might it not be well for many of us to stop and consider whether we would prefer paying a uniform charge of $8\frac{7}{10}$ per cent commission, as we have done this year, a charge for which we most assuredly receive the services of the best auctioneers to be obtained in the several cities where fruits are sold at auction, while at the same time we compel our agents, than whom, after four years' trial, we can safely say no better can be secured at such, as well as other points, to daily furnish a full and truthful report by wire of all sales, which is immediately mailed from Sacramento to all interested in the sale, or to pay a charge ranging anywhere from 5 per cent to 10 per cent, according to the importance of the shipper, for which extra inducement we allow that parties so handling our fruit to make any exorbitant charges whatsoever for local freight and loading, or for crates and boxes furnished, and to render statements (always upon their individual account of sales blanks) at such times and in such manner as best suits their convenience.

We are confident a year's trial of the two systems will furnish many recruits to the ranks of the shippers of the Union.

The old and ever recurring subject of high freight charges, of which we have heard so much, and concerning which so many committees have been appointed, again presents itself as one carefully studies the figures presented. That the railroad company should receive \$1 20 for every dollar which the fruit producer has returned to him, seems to many certainly anything but an equitable adjustment of receipts. We claim that a flat freight

rate, with no technicalities obscuring its meaning, of one half what we are now paying, is all the fruit industry can stand and still be a success, and we predict that the day is not far distant when either through the natural kindness of its corporate heart, a feeling augmented largely by a business-like appreciation of the situation, on the understanding that our interests are mutual, or possibly by the force of competition, such a schedule of freight rates will be in force; and while we argue that the receipts of the railroad company will be none the less because of the greater volume of business transacted, we are certain the balance of the books of the average small grower will show a decided change toward the credit column and he will be loud in his praises of philanthropy or the power of competition, as the railroads may elect.

It has been stated that there were some \$16,000 on hand. The following balance taken from the books of the corporation, January 10, 1890, will show the receipts and expenditures since the last balance was presented:

Cash on hand	\$564 92	Stock	\$14,891 25
Expense.....	182 60	Rebate No. 1	10 81
Fuel.....	21 75	Reserve fund.....	360 60
Salary and office help	6,031 22	Sinking fund.....	648 05
Office rent.....	304 50	Rebate No. 2	414 54
Postage	203 80	Dividend No. 2	412 53
National Bank of D. O. Mills & Co., Treasurer.....	15,035 81	Dividend No. 1.....	277 87
Traveling expenses.....	202 90	Commission.....	22,369 27
Telephone.....	228 60		
Office fixtures	653 60		
Profit and loss	12,655 03		
Taxes	97 51		
Telegraph	2,328 50		
Freight and loading	570 31		
Stationery, printing, and advertising.....	303 87		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$39,384 92		\$39,384 92

It will be noticed there is considerable due on the dividends declared in 1887 and 1888. As these various sums can be used in no other way, they still remain in the treasury awaiting distribution.

This statement shows that material reductions in expenses have been made over last year, even though the disbursements were less in 1888 than for the year preceding.

Salary and office help account has been reduced some \$500. Traveling expenses \$1,100, and telegraphing \$400; this, too, with one hundred and forty additional cars to handle.

The total receipts for the year from all sources has been \$22,695 52, and total disbursements \$9,668 86.

If to this sum so left on hand we add the funds remaining in the treasury at the beginning of the year, it will give the amount we now have awaiting distribution.

This is certainly much better than if we had to report a deficit, which would of necessity have to be met by levying an assessment on your stock, and with this showing, and with the echo of the carols proclaiming "good will to all men" so lately sung still ringing in our ears, inciting us to lay aside any feeling of pique or animosity we may have existing toward each other, we submit to you for your careful consideration the report of the work of the California Fruit Union for the season of 1889.

H. A. FAIRBANK,
Secretary.

ANNUAL METEOROLOGICAL REVIEW
OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA DURING THE YEAR 1889,
BY THE
Meteorological Department of the State Agricultural Society.

Collated and compiled by SERGEANT JAMES A. BARWICK, Observer Signal Corps and Meteorologist to the State Board of Agriculture.

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, April 10, 1890.

EDWIN F. SMITH, *Secretary State Agricultural Society*:

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my sixth annual meteorological review of this State, or, at least, as much of it as I could procure by voluntary contribution. The parties asked for meteorological data at Auburn, Keeler, San Bernardino, and San Diego, failed to respond up to the tenth day of April, 1890, being the latest date this report could be kept open. This is the excuse that I offer to the citizens of Southern California as the reason for that part of this State not being as well represented in this report as is the central and northern portions. I write this much to show upon whose shoulders the blame should be placed, thereby relieving myself of improper and undue censure. All of which is most respectfully submitted by yours, very respectfully, etc.,

SERGEANT JAMES A. BARWICK,
Observer Signal Corps and Meteorologist to your honorable Board.

GENERAL WEATHER REVIEW OF SACRAMENTO CITY AND
COUNTY.

This city is geographically situated in latitude north $38^{\circ} 35'$; longitude west from Greenwich, $121^{\circ} 30'$; elevation above sea level, 35 feet; elevation of the zero point of the barometer cistern above sea level, 64 feet.

The following tabulated data show the general meteorological features of the weather of this city for each month of the year, from July, 1877, to date, and rainfall data from September, 1849, to date; in fact, all conceivable data that go to make up a full and complete meteorological report, the comparisons of which can be readily used as a general outline of the weather and its changes for the greater portion of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys:

JANUARY WEATHER IN SACRAMENTO, FROM 1878 TO 1890.

This table shows the mean average barometer, the highest, lowest, and range of barometer; the average temperature, highest, lowest, and monthly range of temperature; the greatest and least daily range of temperature; the average maximum, minimum, and range of temperature; average relative humidity and dew point; prevailing direction of wind, total rainfall, monthly velocity of wind, maximum velocity of wind, and prevailing direction at time of maximum velocity; clear, fair, and cloudy days; number of days rain fell; thunder and lightning storms; solar and lunar halos; light and killing frosts; days snow fell; number of days the temperature was below 32°.

JANUARY:	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Average barometer	30.05	30.15	30.16	30.15	30.14	30.27	30.16	30.18	30.09	30.16	30.13	30.09	30.10
Highest barometer	30.33	30.58	30.44	30.46	30.42	30.61	30.58	30.43	30.40	30.51	30.63	30.40	30.40
Lowest barometer	29.46	29.85	29.74	29.80	29.75	29.88	29.60	29.87	29.32	29.69	29.51	29.51	29.69
Range of barometer	0.87	0.73	0.70	0.66	0.67	0.73	0.98	0.56	1.08	0.82	1.12	0.86	0.71
Average temperature	49.7	45.5	43.5	49.2	45.2	42.0	46.6	47.2	45.7	48.5	42.8	44.6	42.6
Highest temperature	62	63	61	64	62	62	61	62	62	65	63	62	58
Lowest temperature	27	29	25	35	29	22	31	34	28	30	19	31	29
Range of temperature	35	33	36	29	33	40	30	28	34	35	44	31	29
Greatest range of temperature	22	25	22	21	22	24	29	19	22	29	24	30	20
Least range of temperature	6	10	6	4	6	6	8	5	4	6	6	4	4
Average maximum temperature	55.4	53.7	50.7	55.0	53.3	49.5	55.9	52.7	52.0	57.7	49.9	53.6	48.3
Average minimum temperature	41.9	35.8	35.2	43.0	38.2	34.0	37.9	42.0	40.4	39.3	35.7	35.8	36.8
Mean range of temperature	13.5	17.9	15.5	12.0	15.1	15.6	18.0	10.7	11.6	18.4	14.2	17.8	11.5
Average humidity	79.0	72.0	78.9	82.3	69.7	82.7	80.8	88.2	89.6	73.3	80.2	78.1	81.6
Average dew point.					34.7	36.6	40.7	43.7	42.6	39.6	36.8	37.6	36.4
Prevailing wind	S.E.	N.	S.E.	S.E.	34.7	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.	N.W.S.E.	N.W.	N.W.S.E.	N.W.	S.E.
Total precipitation	9.26	3.18	1.64	6.14	1.89	2.23	3.43	2.16	7.95	1.12	4.81	0.15	6.02
Total velocity of wind	4,906	4,742	4,365	5,548	5,718	3,770	4,279	3,738	5,396	4,404	4,380	3,708	6,680
Maximum velocity of wind	28	33	34	32	32	36	30	18	44	26	36	27	42
Direction of maximum velocity	S.E.	N.	S.E.	S.E.	17	N.W.	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.	N.W.	N.	N.W.	S.E.
Clear days	8	11	18	10	17	17	13	9	14	21	8	18	13
Fair days	9	15	5	10	9	11	10	12	11	7	12	9	7
Cloudy days	14	5	8	11	5	3	8	10	6	3	11	4	11
Days rain fell	17	10	7	11	8	4	8	8	13	6	18	6	17
Electric storms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Solar halos	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lunar halos	0	0	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
Light frosts	3	5	4	9	10	3	1	6	3	7	0	8	2
Killing frosts	6	11	10	0	7	13	9	0	6	7	11	9	9
Days snow fell	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Days temperature below 32°	5	7	8	0	2	11	2	0	4	3	12	5	5

FEBRUARY WEATHER IN SACRAMENTO, FROM 1878 TO 1890.

This table gives the mean average barometer, temperature, relative humidity, and dew point; the highest and lowest barometer and temperature, with the monthly range of each; the greatest and least daily range of temperature; the average, maximum, minimum, and range of temperature; prevailing wind; total rainfall; total and maximum velocity of wind, and the direction at time of maximum velocity; clear, fair, cloudy, and foggy days, and total number of days rain fell; solar and lunar halos; light and killing frosts; days snow fell; and number of days the minimum temperature was below 32°:

FEBRUARY:	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Average barometer.....	29.96	30.10	30.19	30.11	30.17	30.14	30.04	30.14	30.08	30.02	30.08	30.11	30.09
Highest barometer.....	30.36	30.30	30.48	30.41	30.52	30.74	30.43	30.43	30.38	29.46	30.30	30.37	30.46
Lowest barometer.....	29.50	29.77	29.76	29.85	29.75	29.68	29.42	29.86	29.68	29.54	29.79	29.61	29.58
Range of barometer.....	0.86	0.53	0.72	0.56	0.77	1.06	1.01	0.57	0.70	0.92	0.51	0.76	0.88
Average temperature.....	51.3	55.0	46.0	53.5	46.3	46.0	46.9	54.0	53.3	44.7	52.6	50.3	47.4
Highest temperature.....	61.0	73.5	64.0	67.0	62.8	71.7	71.0	70.0	72.7	67.0	75.0	76.0	67.0
Lowest temperature.....	40.0	33.0	30.0	40.0	30.9	22.0	21.0	39.8	38.0	30.0	34.0	31.0	32.0
Range of temperature.....	21.0	40.5	34.0	27.0	31.9	49.7	50.0	30.2	34.7	37.0	41.0	45.0	35.0
Greatest range of temperature.....	16.0	28.5	28.0	19.0	23.3	28.0	25.6	21.5	23.0	25.2	28.5	33.0	23.0
Least range of temperature.....	5.0	5.5	9.0	5.0	9.0	11.0	7.0	8.0	7.0	7.2	10.0	9.0	7.0
Average maximum temperature.....	56.3	63.1	54.7	59.3	54.6	55.9	56.1	62.5	61.4	52.2	62.2	61.0	54.5
Average minimum temperature.....	45.6	45.6	36.4	47.7	38.3	35.9	38.9	46.4	47.1	37.4	43.7	39.3	40.4
Mean range of temperature.....	10.7	17.5	18.3	11.6	16.3	20.0	17.2	16.1	14.3	14.8	18.5	21.7	14.1
Average humidity.....	80.0	73.0	68.5	82.2	74.1	68.3	79.7	73.8	81.5	76.7	72.1	70.6	76.8
Average dew point.....	S.E.	N.	S.E.	S.E.	37.9	35.3	40.5	45.2	47.2	37.3	42.8	39.6	39.1
Prevailing wind.....	S.E.	N.	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.	N.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	S.	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.
Total precipitation.....	8.04	3.88	1.83	5.06	2.40	1.11	4.46	0.49	0.29	6.28	0.57	0.33	4.06
Maximum velocity of wind.....	5.359	3.877	4.442	4.038	5.176	3.817	5.170	4.851	4.045	6.305	4.500	3.964	5.964
Direction of maximum velocity.....	36	33	32	22	27	23	33	31	32	33	36	36	36
Clear days.....	S.E.	N.	16	7	11	19	17	18	17	8	21	N.W.	N.W.
Fair days.....	5	11	11	11	11	8	5	8	11	11	7	12	10
Cloudy days.....	8	11	9	10	6	1	7	2	0	9	1	3	9
Days rain fell.....	15	6	9	10	10	4	10	6	3	14	5	5	9
Electric storms.....	17	9	10	13	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solar halos.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Lunar halos.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Light frosts.....	0	3	3	2	10	3	0	6	0	4	2	6	1
Killing frosts.....	0	2	7	0	3	13	8	0	0	6	3	3	1
Days snow fell.....	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Days temperature below 32°.....	0	0	1	0	2	11	6	0	0	1	0	2	0

APRIL WEATHER IN SACRAMENTO, FROM 1878 TO 1889.

The data contained in this table show the monthly average, the highest, lowest, and monthly range of barometer: the monthly average, the highest, lowest, and monthly range of temperature; the greatest and least daily range of temperature; average maximum, minimum, and range of temperature; average relative humidity and dew point; total precipitation; prevailing direction, total, and maximum velocity of wind, with the direction at time of maximum velocity; total number of clear, fair, and cloudy days, with the total number of days rain fell; auroras; solar and lunar halos; light frosts:

APRIL:	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Average barometer	29.89	30.02	30.04	29.93	30.05	30.04	29.98	29.96	29.95	29.99	30.02	30.00
Highest barometer	30.21	30.32	30.25	30.22	30.29	30.43	30.25	30.20	30.24	30.26	30.27	30.28
Lowest barometer	29.56	29.79	29.55	29.78	29.80	29.68	29.62	29.52	29.63	29.70	29.81	29.79
Range of barometer	0.65	0.53	0.70	0.44	0.49	0.75	0.63	0.68	0.61	0.56	0.46	0.49
Average temperature	59.4	60.3	54.6	60.9	55.8	56.0	56.7	60.6	55.5	58.3	62.3	60.4
Highest temperature	78.0	83.0	78.0	84.0	82.2	76.0	74.2	83.0	79.7	83.5	89.0	84.0
Lowest temperature	41.0	44.6	40.0	44.0	40.5	39.8	40.0	39.0	39.0	41.2	42.7	42.0
Range of temperature	37.0	38.4	38.0	40.0	41.7	36.2	34.2	44.0	40.7	42.3	46.3	42.0
Greatest range of temperature	27.0	28.0	24.0	26.0	32.8	31.0	22.5	31.0	26.2	32.0	33.0	30.0
Least range of temperature	11.0	6.5	6.0	6.0	7.0	10.0	6.0	10.0	5.3	8.3	16.9	6.0
Average maximum temperature	68.1	69.7	62.6	71.8	65.9	63.5	65.8	71.3	65.4	69.5	76.7	71.3
Average minimum temperature	49.8	51.1	47.5	52.7	47.2	46.6	49.5	51.5	48.1	48.9	49.2	51.2
Average range of temperature	18.3	18.6	15.1	19.1	18.7	19.9	16.3	19.8	17.3	20.7	27.5	20.1
Average humidity	65.6	65.4	73.0	70.6	64.2	66.1	71.6	71.1	75.8	65.5	65.0	68.4
Average dew point					42.4	43.8	48.2	50.5	47.3	45.5	49.2	48.4
Prevailing wind	S.	S.	S.	S.	N.	S.	S.W.	S.W.	S.	N.W.	S.W.	S.W.
Total precipitation	1.07	2.66	14.20	1.64	1.99	0.67	4.32	0.68	4.08	2.53	0.10	0.26
Total velocity of wind	4,759	4,814	6,597	4,787	5,785	5,933	5,009	5,039	5,725	6,320	4,140	4,775
Maximum velocity of wind	32	32	34	22	35	34	27	23	36	30	24	24
Direction of wind of maximum velocity	N.W.	N.	S.	S.	N.	N.W.	S.E.	S.	N.W.	N.W. & S.E.	S.W.	S.W. & N.W.
Clear days	15	14	10	17	16	16	13	14	13	20	23	8
Fair days	12	9	10	9	9	13	7	12	12	7	5	15
Cloudy days	3	7	10	4	5	1	10	4	5	3	2	7
Days rain fell	4	12	16	8	9	8	9	7	12	10	2	11
Electric storms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auroras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solar halos	0	1	1	0	1	3	3	0	3	0	1	0
Lunar halos	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Light frosts	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	4	2	1	0	0

MAY WEATHER IN SACRAMENTO, FROM 1878 TO 1889.

The meteorological record of the following table consists of the average monthly, the highest, lowest, and monthly range of barometer; average monthly, the highest, lowest, and monthly range of temperature; greatest and least daily range of temperature; average, maximum, minimum, and range of temperature; average relative humidity and dew point; total precipitation; prevailing, total, and maximum velocity of wind; the direction at the time of maximum velocity; total number of clear, fair, and cloudy days, with the total number of days rain fell; light frosts; solar and lunar halos; number of days the maximum temperature was above 90°:

MAY:	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Average barometer	29.91	30.05	30.03	29.93	29.96	29.97	29.96	29.89	30.00	29.96	29.91	29.93
Highest barometer	30.11	30.27	30.24	30.12	30.19	30.27	30.12	30.04	30.19	30.25	30.09	30.21
Lowest barometer	29.62	29.84	29.79	29.77	29.75	29.74	29.75	29.69	29.78	29.71	29.74	29.65
Range of barometer	0.49	0.43	0.45	0.35	0.44	0.53	0.37	0.35	0.41	0.54	0.35	0.56
Average temperature	65.5	60.2	61.6	64.8	64.0	62.6	64.0	65.7	62.0	62.9	61.8	63.2
Highest temperature	91.0	91.0	83.0	88.8	94.6	98.0	85.0	98.0	94.0	97.7	90.0	94.0
Lowest temperature	47.0	43.0	39.0	48.5	40.0	42.2	50.5	49.5	44.5	39.0	45.5	44.0
Range of temperature	44.0	48.0	47.0	40.3	54.6	55.8	34.5	48.5	49.5	58.7	44.5	50.0
Greatest range of temperature	29.0	32.0	26.0	31.6	31.5	33.5	25.0	33.0	35.5	35.0	33.5	41.0
Least range of temperature	11.0	10.0	11.0	15.3	15.1	9.5	12.5	15.0	8.5	13.2	13.5	6.0
Average maximum temperature	76.7	71.3	71.5	78.5	76.8	73.7	75.4	79.8	75.4	75.9	75.1	76.0
Average minimum temperature	54.6	50.4	52.6	54.7	53.1	53.5	55.7	54.8	52.2	50.5	50.3	52.3
Average range of temperature	22.1	20.9	18.9	23.8	23.7	20.2	19.7	25.0	23.2	25.3	24.8	23.7
Average humidity	57.0	59.0	60.8	55.8	57.2	69.2	69.0	58.6	69.2	62.9	67.9	69.8
Average dew point					46.7	51.3	53.1	49.5	51.0	48.8	49.9	51.6
Prevailing wind	S.	S.W.	N.W.	S.	S.W.	S.	S.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.
Total precipitation	0.17	1.30	0.76	spr.	0.35	2.85	0.06	spr.	0.07	spr.	0.40	3.25
Total velocity of wind	5,038	4,959	6,586	5,428	5,583	5,204	5,772	6,289	5,467	6,422	5,934	5,679
Highest velocity of wind	40	32	32	25	25	28	26	30	27	29	24	36
Direction at highest velocity	N.	N.	N.W.	N.	N.W.	N.W.	S.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	S.W.	S.
Clear days	22	16	20	22	25	16	19	26	23	21	19	20
Fair days	5	13	7	8	4	8	9	5	6	9	10	8
Cloudy days	4	2	4	1	2	7	3	0	2	1	2	3
Days rain fell	3	5	3	1	3	10	3	1	2	1	3	10
Electric storms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Light frosts	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Solar halos	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	3	3	1	0
Lunar halos	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Days temperature above 90°	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	4	1	3	0	4

JUNE WEATHER IN SACRAMENTO, FROM 1878 TO 1889.

The recorded data below give the monthly average barometer, along with the highest, lowest, and monthly range of barometer; the average monthly temperature, with the highest, lowest, and monthly range of temperature; the greatest and least daily range of temperature; the mean maximum, minimum, and average range of temperature; average relative humidity and dew point; the prevailing direction, total and maximum velocity of wind, along with the direction at the time of maximum velocity; the total number of clear, fair, and cloudy days, and the number of days rain fell; solar and lunar halos; total number of days the maximum temperature was above 90°:

JUNE:	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Average barometer	29.83	29.84	29.92	29.91	29.88	29.91	29.95	29.94	29.87	29.82	29.90	29.85
Highest barometer	30.12	30.08	30.19	30.11	30.08	30.20	30.14	30.12	30.06	30.04	30.11	29.98
Lowest barometer	29.67	29.65	29.73	29.70	29.72	29.63	29.77	29.73	29.65	29.55	29.71	29.65
Range of barometer	0.45	0.43	0.46	0.41	0.36	0.57	0.37	0.39	0.41	0.49	0.40	0.33
Average temperature	71.8	72.1	66.6	66.2	68.1	72.6	65.8	66.2	69.0	69.1	67.7	68.4
Highest temperature	99.0	100.0	88.0	93.5	94.6	102.5	92.0	91.0	97.7	100.0	96.0	96.0
Lowest temperature	49.0	52.0	51.0	48.0	51.2	49.8	52.9	51.0	51.5	47.0	48.5	52.0
Range of temperature	50.0	48.0	37.0	45.5	43.4	52.7	39.1	40.0	46.2	53.0	47.5	44.0
Greatest range of temperature	36.0	33.0	30.0	31.9	33.4	36.0	30.0	34.0	35.5	37.0	38.7	38.0
Least range of temperature	17.0	17.0	14.0	13.1	15.0	15.1	8.5	13.0	15.0	17.1	11.0	8.0
Mean maximum temperature	86.0	85.7	79.9	80.5	82.7	88.1	76.3	79.9	85.3	84.4	80.8	84.7
Mean minimum temperature	58.4	59.8	55.8	56.0	56.4	60.1	57.6	55.9	57.0	55.1	55.2	55.5
Mean range of temperature	27.6	25.9	24.1	24.5	26.3	28.0	18.7	24.0	28.3	29.4	25.5	29.2
Average humidity	53.0	50.4	52.3	54.9	59.3	59.5	69.8	59.0	60.4	59.2	59.5	68.2
Average dew point					52.1	56.4	55.1	50.4	53.5	52.6	51.6	56.0
Prevailing wind	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.W.	S.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.
Total precipitation	none	0.13	none	0.50	0.10	none	1.45	0.11	none	none	0.08	0.25
Total velocity of wind	4,874	5,062	5,947	5,684	5,529	5,928	5,506	6,716	5,837	5,791	5,494	5,597
Maximum velocity of wind	20	26	22	22	23	31	22	24	42	30	36	25
Direction of maximum velocity	N.W.	N.	S.	S.W.	S.	N.W.	S.W.	S.W.	N.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.
Clear days	27	23	29	24	25	28	18	24	30	17	17	29
Fair days	3	7	1	5	4	2	5	5	0	6	9	0
Cloudy days	0	0	0	1	1	0	7	1	0	0	4	1
Days rain fell	0	1	0	2	1	0	7	2	0	0	7	1
Electric storms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solar halos	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	7	1
Lunar halos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of days temperature above 90°	6	10	0	2	5	11	1	2	5	8	2	5

JULY WEATHER IN SACRAMENTO, FROM 1877 TO 1889.

In this table will be found the monthly average, highest, lowest, and monthly range of barometer; the monthly average, highest, lowest, and monthly range of temperature; the greatest and least daily range of temperature; the average, maximum, minimum, and range of temperature; average relative humidity and dew point; total precipitation; the prevailing direction, total and maximum velocity of wind, along with the direction at time of maximum velocity; total number of clear, fair, and cloudy days, and number of days rain fell; solar halos; number of days the maximum temperature was above 90°.

JULY:	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Average barometer.....	29.82	29.83	29.85	29.88	29.91	29.91	29.89	29.92	29.90	29.84	29.89	29.90	29.85
Highest barometer.....	29.99	29.97	30.02	30.02	30.14	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.10	30.05	30.11	30.21	30.07
Lowest barometer.....	29.64	29.71	29.67	29.69	29.72	29.74	29.64	29.78	29.70	29.67	29.74	29.75	29.62
Range of barometer.....	0.25	0.26	0.35	0.33	0.42	0.36	0.46	0.32	0.40	0.38	0.37	0.46	0.45
Average temperature.....	75.0	73.4	71.8	70.9	71.1	73.4	73.1	71.2	71.0	72.0	70.2	71.6	72.8
Highest temperature.....	103.0	98.0	100.0	98.0	98.6	97.8	103.5	96.0	98.0	105.0	99.0	104.0	104.0
Lowest temperature.....	52.0	52.0	51.0	55.0	51.9	55.9	56.0	54.5	56.0	52.2	48.0	51.0	50.0
Range of temperature.....	51.0	46.0	49.0	43.0	46.7	41.9	47.5	41.5	42.0	52.8	51.2	53.0	54.0
Greatest range of temperature.....	39.0	38.0	34.0	34.0	35.7	35.6	37.0	31.8	35.0	37.8	40.0	39.0	41.0
Least range of temperature.....	15.0	17.0	21.0	21.0	19.5	21.6	22.0	15.1	16.0	24.5	25.5	19.0	25.0
Mean maximum temperature.....	91.4	88.5	87.6	86.3	87.1	90.1	90.6	85.4	86.2	89.7	88.3	89.5	89.4
Mean minimum temperature.....	60.0	58.8	57.6	59.1	59.2	60.6	60.7	60.1	59.7	58.9	54.3	57.3	56.2
Mean range of temperature.....	31.4	29.7	30.0	27.2	27.9	29.5	29.9	25.3	26.5	30.8	34.0	32.2	33.2
Average humidity.....	43.0	50.7	51.5	55.9	51.2	54.4	57.8	59.4	55.1	60.2	59.1	57.2	62.2
Average dew point.....						54.5	56.3	55.5	52.9	56.3	53.9	52.6	55.0
Prevailing wind.....	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.
Total precipitation.....	spr.	none	spr.	spr.	spr.	spr.	none	none	spr.	none	none	spr.	none
Total velocity of wind.....	4,572	4,445	4,602	5,353	5,579	5,443	5,084	5,778	6,594	4,850	5,589	5,905	5,310
Maximum velocity of wind.....	20	15	15	18	20	28	17	24	25	20	24	24	20
Direction of maximum velocity.....	S.	S.	S.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.	S.W.	S., S.W.	S., S.W.	S.W.
Clear days.....	29	31	29	26	31	31	31	29	27	30	31	29	31
Fair days.....	1	0	2	5	1	0	0	2	4	1	0	2	0
Cloudy days.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Days rain fell.....	1	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Electric storms.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solar halos.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Lunar halos.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of days temperature above 90°.....	20	14	11	5	10	15	12	7	9	13	13	15	13

AUGUST WEATHER IN SACRAMENTO, FROM 1877 TO 1889.

The meteorological data contained in the following report show the monthly average barometer; highest, lowest, and monthly range of barometer; monthly average temperature; the highest, lowest, and monthly range of temperature; greatest and least daily range of temperature; monthly average, maximum, minimum, and range of temperature; average relative humidity and dew point; total rainfall; prevailing direction, total velocity, and maximum velocity of wind, along with the direction at time of maximum velocity; total number of clear, fair, and cloudy days, and number of days rain fell; solar and lunar halos and electrical storms; number of days the maximum temperature was above 90°:

AUGUST:	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Average barometer.....	29.89	29.82	29.80	29.84	29.89	29.89	29.92	29.89	29.83	29.83	29.80	29.85	29.84
Highest barometer.....	30.06	30.06	30.03	30.05	30.14	30.09	30.09	30.09	29.98	29.97	29.96	30.04	30.02
Lowest barometer.....	29.76	29.63	29.62	29.58	29.72	29.73	29.73	29.73	29.64	29.70	29.63	29.63	29.64
Range of barometer.....	0.30	0.43	0.41	0.47	0.42	0.36	0.32	0.36	0.34	0.27	0.33	0.41	0.38
Average temperature.....	72.9	73.4	74.7	69.7	68.2	71.9	71.4	72.5	73.0	71.6	69.1	75.4	74.0
Highest temperature.....	95.0	100.5	103.0	97.0	94.6	99.8	100.0	100.0	105.0	102.0	99.7	107.5	102.0
Lowest temperature.....	54.0	53.0	54.0	49.0	51.0	55.0	54.8	54.0	51.5	53.2	48.0	51.0	51.0
Range of temperature.....	41.0	47.5	49.0	48.0	43.6	44.8	45.2	46.0	53.5	48.8	51.7	56.5	51.0
Greatest range of temperature.....	39.0	35.0	40.0	33.0	35.3	35.6	38.5	33.8	42.0	42.8	43.0	43.0	44.0
Least range of temperature.....	23.0	18.0	19.0	19.0	21.7	23.0	19.0	20.5	21.5	23.0	22.0	25.0	27.0
Mean maximum temperature.....	89.7	88.2	90.9	85.4	84.6	89.4	88.9	88.7	91.9	90.4	86.6	94.5	91.8
Mean minimum temperature.....	56.4	58.9	60.4	57.0	56.0	58.6	59.2	60.8	59.8	58.4	53.6	59.2	56.3
Mean range of temperature.....	33.3	29.3	30.5	28.4	28.6	30.8	29.7	27.9	32.1	32.0	33.3	35.3	35.5
Average humidity.....	46.0	52.0	49.2	56.1	56.9	57.3	57.8	60.8	53.2	57.8	60.7	55.0	59.9
Average dew point.....	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	54.7	54.4	57.5	53.3	54.8	53.5	54.8	54.5
Prevailing wind.....	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.E.
Total precipitation.....	spr.	none	spr.	none	5.189	4.477	none	spr.	none	none	spr.	spr.	none
Total velocity of wind.....	3,650	3,984	3,981	4,786	5,189	4,477	4,597	5,234	5,164	4,233	5,085	4,226	4,088
Maximum velocity of wind.....	20	13	14	20	19	16	18	18	18	18	24	18	21
Direction of maximum velocity.....	S.	S.	S. & N.	S.	S.W.	S.	N.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.	S.W. & S.E.	N.W.
Clear days.....	31	25	29	30	31	31	30	29	30	31	31	30	31
Fair days.....	0	6	2	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0
Cloudy days.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Days rain fell.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Electric storms.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solar halos.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lunar halos.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of days temperature above 90°.....	16	10	17	7	4	12	11	13	19	17	10	23	18

SEPTEMBER WEATHER IN SACRAMENTO, FROM 1877 TO 1889.

The following table gives the monthly average barometer; the highest, lowest, and monthly range of barometer; the monthly average temperature; the highest, lowest, and monthly range of temperature; the greatest and least daily range of temperature; the monthly average, maximum, minimum, and range of temperature; the average relative humidity and dew point; total rainfall; the prevailing direction, total and maximum velocity of wind, with the direction at time of the maximum velocity; total number of clear, fair, and cloudy days, with number of days rain fell; solar and lunar halos; number of days the maximum temperature was above 90°:

SEPTEMBER:	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Average barometer.....	29.85	29.92	29.91	29.92	29.89	29.93	29.90	29.93	29.86	29.87	29.87	29.84	29.90
Highest barometer.....	30.10	30.12	30.05	30.06	30.16	30.19	30.05	30.16	29.97	30.04	30.04	30.04	30.18
Lowest barometer.....	29.70	29.77	29.77	29.73	29.61	29.77	29.72	29.62	29.74	29.77	29.65	29.58	29.73
Range of barometer.....	0.40	0.35	0.28	0.33	0.55	0.42	0.33	0.54	0.23	0.27	0.39	0.46	0.45
Average temperature.....	72.8	69.0	70.5	68.0	67.8	68.4	71.6	64.8	69.8	67.9	70.4	73.7	71.9
Highest temperature.....	98.0	92.0	96.0	92.0	96.1	96.6	101.0	93.5	98.5	96.0	100.0	105.0	101.0
Lowest temperature.....	49.0	48.0	52.0	48.0	50.0	44.4	52.9	49.0	50.5	49.0	45.7	50.5	49.0
Range of temperature.....	49.0	44.0	44.0	44.0	46.1	55.2	48.1	44.5	48.0	47.0	54.3	55.5	52.0
Greatest range of temperature.....	40.0	34.0	37.0	35.0	37.7	36.5	40.0	33.0	41.8	40.0	39.5	42.0	39.0
Least range of temperature.....	19.0	12.0	19.0	23.0	12.8	5.2	10.0	19.0	14.8	20.0	16.2	14.0	24.0
Mean maximum temperature.....	87.6	81.6	85.3	83.2	82.1	82.7	87.3	79.5	88.2	86.0	86.3	91.4	87.9
Mean minimum temperature.....	57.3	55.6	57.3	54.9	55.5	56.8	59.6	53.5	56.3	55.0	55.3	59.5	55.9
Mean range of temperature.....	30.3	26.0	28.0	28.3	26.6	25.9	27.7	26.0	31.9	31.0	31.0	31.9	32.0
Average humidity.....	43.0	51.0	54.4	54.9	52.8	59.4	57.6	63.4	52.6	59.0	53.3	56.2	50.6
Average dew point.....					48.5	52.0	54.6	51.2	49.4	51.5	50.9	54.3	47.6
Prevailing wind.....	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.E. & S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	N.W.	S.	S.
Total precipitation.....	none	0.29	none	none	0.30	0.57	0.90	0.60	0.08	none	0.02	0.55	none
Total velocity of wind.....	4,009	4,651	3,395	4,014	4,694	3,905	3,657	4,847	4,408	3,364	4,052	4,033	4,459
Maximum velocity of wind.....	20	24	22	16	22	27	16	16	20	26	24	24	36
Direction of maximum velocity.....	N.W.	N.	N.W.	N.	N.W.	N.W.	S.W. & S.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W. & S.W.	S.W. & N.E.	N.W.
Clear days.....	30	23	23	28	26	26	24	27	27	30	23	24	31
Fair days.....	0	6	7	1	4	3	5	3	3	0	7	3	0
Cloudy days.....	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Days rain fell.....	0	3	0	0	1	2	3	4	1	0	3	3	0
Electric storms.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Solar halos.....	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
Lunar halos.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of days temperature above 90°.....	12	4	10	4	5	8	8	1	11	9	10	17	9

OCTOBER WEATHER IN SACRAMENTO, FROM 1877 TO 1889.

The weather changes, etc., in the following review show the monthly average barometer; the highest, lowest, and monthly range of barometer; monthly average temperature; the highest, lowest, and monthly range of temperature; greatest and least daily range of temperature; highest, lowest, and range of temperature; mean, maximum, minimum, and range of temperature; the average relative humidity and dew point; total rainfall; prevailing direction, total and maximum velocity of wind, and the direction at the time of maximum velocity; total number of clear, fair, and cloudy days, with total number of days rain fell; solar and lunar halos; light frosts; number of days maximum temperature was above 90°:

OCTOBER:	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Average barometer.....	29.97	29.98	30.01	30.02	30.03	30.02	30.00	29.99	29.95	30.02	29.96	29.93	29.99
Highest barometer.....	30.16	30.23	30.28	30.23	30.30	30.28	30.31	30.19	30.14	30.28	30.21	30.13	30.23
Lowest barometer.....	29.83	29.68	29.66	29.74	29.79	29.80	29.62	29.74	29.68	29.80	29.74	29.76	29.53
Range of barometer.....	0.33	0.55	0.62	0.49	0.51	0.48	0.69	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.47	0.37	0.70
Average temperature.....	62.9	62.9	61.5	62.1	56.8	58.4	58.2	59.9	64.3	57.1	66.5	64.2	61.7
Highest temperature.....	88.0	86.0	87.0	85.0	81.0	76.8	81.0	80.5	98.0	85.5	92.0	91.5	94.0
Lowest temperature.....	38.0	40.0	40.0	46.0	36.4	38.8	42.2	42.0	40.0	38.5	42.0	40.0	42.0
Range of temperature.....	50.0	46.0	37.0	39.0	44.6	38.0	38.8	38.5	58.0	47.0	50.0	51.5	52.0
Greatest range of temperature.....	32.0	34.0	34.0	31.0	35.0	27.1	28.0	31.0	39.3	36.0	38.0	35.0	39.0
Least range of temperature.....	11.0	5.0	14.0	12.0	7.1	7.0	10.1	3.5	19.0	6.0	17.7	19.0	4.0
Mean maximum temperature.....	70.2	75.3	74.0	75.0	68.7	68.6	69.5	72.1	79.9	70.9	81.2	79.7	71.6
Mean minimum temperature.....	50.2	48.6	48.9	49.8	46.5	49.0	48.4	49.6	51.4	46.7	51.6	50.8	51.8
Mean range of temperature.....	20.0	26.7	25.1	25.2	22.2	19.6	21.1	22.5	28.5	24.2	29.6	28.9	19.8
Average humidity.....	49.0	54.0	63.1	54.3	62.6	72.5	71.2	71.2	62.3	69.7	46.0	62.0	74.3
Average dew point.....					42.2	48.7	48.0	49.8	49.1	46.2	42.6	48.8	51.0
Prevailing wind.....	N.	N.	S.	N.	S.	S.	S.	S.E.&N.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	none	S.E.
Total precipitation.....	0.73	0.55	0.88	none	0.55	2.63	0.97	2.01	0.02	0.68	none	none	6.02
Total velocity of wind.....	4,044	4,078	3,077	3,656	4,538	3,897	3,988	3,495	3,761	3,583	4,624	4,682	4,969
Maximum velocity of wind.....	28	28	16	18	19	28	21	20	18	17	33	36	30
Direction of maximum velocity.....	N.&N.W.	N.	N.W.	S.W.&N.W.	S.W.&N.	S.E.	S.E.	S.W.	S.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	S.
Clear days.....	27	28	23	23	22	19	19	26	20	22	28	28	12
Fair days.....	0	1	5	7	8	10	9	4	9	9	3	3	12
Cloudy days.....	4	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	7
Days rain fell.....	5	1	4	0	7	7	8	5	3	5	0	0	13
Solar halos.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Lunar halos.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Electric storms.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Light frosts.....	2	1	0	0	3	8	10	3	0	0	0	2	0
Number of days temperature above 90° ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	1	2

NOVEMBER WEATHER IN SACRAMENTO, FROM 1877 TO 1889.

This meteorological table shows the monthly average barometer; highest, lowest, and monthly range of barometer; monthly average temperature; the greatest and least daily range of temperature; mean maximum, minimum, and range of temperature; monthly average relative humidity and dew point; total precipitation; prevailing direction, total and maximum velocity of wind, and direction at the time of maximum velocity; total number of clear, fair, and cloudy days, and total number of days rain fell; solar and lunar halos; light and killing frosts; number of days the minimum temperature was below 32°.

NOVEMBER:	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Average barometer.....	30.11	30.09	30.10	30.16	30.16	30.12	30.13	30.08	29.98	30.15	30.04	30.01	30.10
Highest barometer.....	30.34	30.47	30.41	30.49	30.44	30.45	30.41	30.27	30.27	30.37	30.31	30.20	30.32
Lowest barometer.....	29.82	29.78	29.38	29.83	29.92	29.84	29.93	29.79	29.46	29.58	29.73	29.69	29.81
Range of barometer.....	0.52	0.69	1.03	0.66	0.52	0.61	0.48	0.48	0.81	0.79	0.58	0.51	0.51
Average temperature.....	54.7	55.5	50.9	49.7	50.8	49.5	50.5	55.3	54.4	50.4	54.7	53.6	54.2
Highest temperature.....	70.0	72.0	70.0	76.0	71.0	65.6	71.0	75.2	77.0	74.2	75.2	75.0	72.0
Lowest temperature.....	37.0	34.0	33.0	27.0	32.0	34.0	29.0	37.7	38.5	32.2	28.0	32.2	38.0
Range of temperature.....	33.0	38.0	37.0	49.0	39.0	31.6	42.0	37.5	38.5	42.0	47.2	42.8	34.0
Greatest range of temperature.....	27.0	31.0	28.0	36.0	28.1	22.6	28.0	29.5	28.2	34.2	35.5	35.0	28.0
Least range of temperature.....	8.0	10.0	8.0	7.0	8.0	41.8	6.6	16.0	4.3	6.2	10.0	4.0	6.0
Mean maximum temperature.....	62.6	65.3	60.6	60.7	61.1	57.8	62.1	67.6	61.6	63.0	67.5	64.2	63.0
Mean minimum temperature.....	44.4	43.2	41.0	38.0	40.1	41.3	40.1	44.7	48.2	38.6	41.6	43.9	45.3
Mean range of temperature.....	18.2	22.1	19.6	22.7	21.0	16.5	22.0	22.9	13.4	24.4	25.9	20.3	17.7
Average humidity.....	72.0	66.0	73.5	51.6	61.8	76.9	77.5	72.6	84.1	64.9	62.8	71.2	74.2
Average dew point.....	N.	N.	N.	N.	36.6	41.9	43.4	46.1	49.2	37.6	41.1	42.8	44.4
Prevailing wind.....	N.	N.	N.	N.	N.	N.W.	S.E.	N.	S.E.	N.W.	N.W.	S.E.	S.E.
Total precipitation.....	1.07	0.51	2.05	0.05	1.88	3.22	0.61	none	11.34	0.21	0.45	4.28	3.15
Total velocity of wind.....	2,616	3,140	4,020	3,848	3,761	3,411	3,126	2,317	5,985	3,685	3,190	3,487	4,600
Maximum velocity of wind.....	23	32	36	28	24	32	25	22	36	36	27	21	30
Direction of maximum velocity.....	N.	N.	N.	N.	N.	N.W.	N.W.	S.E.	S.E.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.
Clear days.....	18	20	13	20	25	16	24	22	4	26	24	17	17
Fair days.....	6	9	8	6	3	9	4	6	11	3	3	7	5
Cloudy days.....	6	1	9	4	2	5	2	2	15	1	3	6	8
Days rain fell.....	8	3	9	2	4	7	3	0	21	2	4	9	8
Solar halos.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Lunar halos.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2
Light frosts.....	1	5	5	4	8	18	9	14	3	20	5	3	3
Killing frosts.....	0	3	4	12	3	0	6	0	0	2	3	0	0
Number of days temperature below 32°.....	0	0	0	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0

DECEMBER WEATHER IN SACRAMENTO, FROM 1877 TO 1889.

The weather review in the following table shows the monthly average barometer; highest, lowest, and monthly range of barometer; the monthly average temperature; highest, lowest, and monthly range of temperature; the greatest and least daily range of temperature; the mean maximum, minimum, and range of temperature; the average relative humidity and dew point; total precipitation; prevailing direction, total and maximum velocity of wind, with the direction at time of maximum velocity; total number of clear, fair, cloudy, and foggy days, and total number of days rain fell; solar and lunar halos; light and killing frosts; number of days the minimum temperature was below 32°.

DECEMBER:	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Average barometer.....	30.05	30.13	30.13	30.04	30.20	30.18	30.18	29.96	30.14	30.16	30.13	30.07	30.00
Highest barometer.....	30.38	30.51	30.68	30.46	30.41	30.38	30.49	30.30	30.30	30.40	30.35	30.35	30.35
Lowest barometer.....	29.66	29.78	29.48	29.48	29.88	29.77	30.49	29.49	29.77	29.86	29.50	29.49	29.63
Range of barometer.....	0.72	0.73	1.21	0.98	0.53	0.61	0.77	0.81	0.58	0.54	0.85	0.84	0.69
Average temperature.....	48.6	47.2	44.0	50.3	46.2	48.2	44.2	48.8	49.2	49.2	46.9	48.4	48.5
Highest temperature.....	67.0	66.3	63.0	63.0	62.0	68.0	67.0	65.0	64.7	65.2	65.0	63.0	60.0
Lowest temperature.....	32.0	23.5	25.0	38.0	31.9	27.0	24.0	27.0	37.7	32.0	29.0	36.0	33.0
Range of temperature.....	35.0	42.8	38.0	25.0	30.1	41.0	43.0	38.0	27.0	33.2	36.0	27.0	27.0
Greatest range of temperature.....	27.0	28.5	21.0	13.0	20.9	23.2	31.0	27.5	16.0	32.2	31.5	20.0	15.0
Least range of temperature.....	6.0	13.0	7.0	3.0	5.0	7.5	6.5	5.0	2.8	5.5	7.5	3.0	4.0
Mean maximum temperature.....	56.3	57.2	50.4	54.4	52.7	55.7	53.3	56.2	53.8	57.6	55.6	53.2	53.5
Mean minimum temperature.....	39.3	34.7	36.5	45.4	39.6	40.1	36.4	41.6	43.0	42.2	37.6	43.7	43.5
Mean range of temperature.....	17.0	22.5	13.9	9.0	13.1	15.6	16.9	14.6	8.8	15.4	18.0	9.5	10.0
Average humidity.....	74.0	75.0	84.0	87.9	85.5	82.4	88.5	71.1	90.3	82.9	77.6	91.1	87.2
Average dew point.....	41.7	42.6	40.7	38.9	38.9	40.2	43.8	39.7	45.8	44.0	39.7	45.8	44.0
Prevailing wind.....	N.	N.	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.
Total precipitation.....	1.43	0.47	3.41	11.81	3.27	1.13	0.44	10.45	5.76	2.21	2.09	4.63	7.82
Total velocity of wind.....	3,187	4,031	4,928	6,453	3,717	3,544	2,845	7,817	4,458	3,294	5,064	3,417	6,442
Maximum velocity of wind.....	16	30	39	40	24	19	16	36	25	25	40	36	42
Direction of maximum velocity.....	S.	N.	S.	S.E.	S.E.	W. S.E. & S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.W.	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.
Clear days.....	13	22	11	3	15	16	17	13	11	12	15	5	2
Fair days.....	11	5	8	5	9	11	10	8	7	11	13	7	18
Cloudy days.....	7	4	12	23	7	4	4	10	13	8	3	18	11
Days rain fell.....	5	4	12	22	12	8	8	14	10	8	10	16	25
Days snow fell.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solar halos.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Lunar halos.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Light frosts.....	6	7	2	0	7	13	4	13	5	3	3	4	0
Killing frosts.....	6	13	8	0	1	2	8	5	0	2	10	0	2
Number of days temperature below 32°.....	0	10	8	0	1	1	3	4	0	0	3	0	0

COMPARATIVE WINTER WEATHER IN SACRAMENTO, FROM 1877-78 TO 1889-90.

This table of winter comparisons shows the average, highest, lowest, and range of barometer; average, highest, lowest, and range of temperature; the average relative humidity, and the average dew point; total rainfall; prevailing wind; total and maximum velocity, with the direction of wind at the time of maximum velocity; total number of clear, fair, and cloudy days, and total number of days rain fell; number of snow storms; solar and lunar halos; light and killing frosts; number of days the temperature was below 32°.

WINTER OF:	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Average barometer	30.00	30.12	30.16	30.12	30.17	30.19	30.12	30.09	30.10	30.11	30.15	30.10	30.06
Highest barometer	30.38	30.51	30.68	30.46	30.52	30.74	30.58	30.43	30.40	30.51	30.63	30.37	30.46
Lowest barometer	29.46	29.77	29.47	29.48	29.75	29.68	29.42	29.49	29.32	29.54	29.50	29.49	29.53
Range of barometer	0.92	0.74	1.21	0.98	0.77	1.06	1.16	0.94	1.08	0.99	1.13	0.88	0.88
Average temperature	49.9	49.2	44.5	51.0	45.9	45.4	45.9	50.0	49.4	47.5	47.4	47.8	46.2
Highest temperature	67.0	73.5	64.0	67.0	62.8	71.7	71.0	70.0	72.7	67.0	75.0	76.0	67.0
Lowest temperature	27.0	23.5	25.1	35.0	29.0	22.0	21.0	27.0	27.5	30.0	19.0	31.0	29.0
Range of temperature	40.0	50.0	39.0	32.0	33.8	49.7	50.0	43.0	45.2	37.0	56.0	45.0	38.0
Average humidity	77.1	68.3	77.2	84.0	76.4	77.9	83.0	77.7	87.1	77.6	76.6	79.9	81.6
Average dew point.					38.1	38.2	40.6	42.6	43.3	40.2	39.8	41.0	39.8
Prevailing wind.	S.E.	N.	S.E.	S.E.	N.	S.E.	S.E.	N.W.	N.W.	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.
Total precipitation	18.74	7.53	6.88	23.01	7.56	4.47	8.33	13.10	14.00	9.61	7.47	5.11	18.50
Total velocity of wind	13,452	12,650	13,735	16,092	14,611	11,131	12,294	16,406	13,889	14,003	13,944	10,519	19,088
Maximum velocity of wind	36	33	39	40	32	36	33	36	44	33	40	36	42
Direction of maximum velocity	S.E.	N.	S.	S.E.	N.	N.W.	S.	N.W.	S.E.	N.W.	S.F.	N.W. & S.E.	S.E.
Clear days	26	44	39	14	46	52	47	40	42	41	44	36	25
Fair days	28	31	17	26	26	30	25	28	29	29	32	29	34
Cloudy days	36	15	35	50	18	8	19	23	19	20	15	25	31
Days rain fell	39	23	29	46	30	16	26	28	26	28	33	25	49
Snow storms	0	1	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Solar halos	0	0	1	1	3	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	1
Lunar halos	0	0	3	2	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	2
Number of light frosts	9	15	11	11	27	19	5	25	8	10	5	18	3
Number of killing frosts	12	26	17	0	11	28	25	5	6	15	24	12	12
Number of days temperature below 32°	5	17	17	0	5	23	11	4	4	4	15	7	5

COMPARATIVE SUMMER WEATHER IN SACRAMENTO, FROM 1878 TO 1889.

The tabulated meteorological data below show the average, highest, lowest, and range of barometer; average, highest, lowest, and range of temperature; prevailing direction, total and maximum velocity of wind, with the direction at the time of maximum velocity; total number of clear, fair, and cloudy days, and number of days upon which rain fell; solar and lunar halos; light and killing frosts; total number of days maximum temperature was above 90°.

SUMMER OF:	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Average barometer	29.82	29.82	29.88	29.90	29.90	29.91	29.92	29.87	29.85	29.78	29.88	29.85
Highest barometer	30.12	30.08	30.19	30.14	30.10	30.20	30.14	30.12	30.06	30.06	30.21	30.07
Lowest barometer	29.63	29.62	29.58	29.70	29.72	29.63	29.73	29.64	29.65	29.50	29.63	29.62
Range of barometer	0.49	0.46	0.61	0.44	0.38	0.57	0.41	0.48	0.41	0.56	0.58	0.45
Average temperature	72.9	72.9	69.1	68.5	71.1	72.4	69.8	70.1	70.9	69.5	71.6	72.3
Highest temperature	100.5	103.0	98.0	98.6	99.8	103.5	100.0	105.0	105.0	100.0	107.5	104.0
Lowest temperature	49.0	51.0	49.0	48.0	51.2	49.8	52.9	51.5	51.5	47.0	48.5	50.0
Range of temperature	51.5	52.0	49.0	50.6	48.6	53.7	47.1	43.5	53.5	53.0	59.0	54.0
Average humidity	54.7	52.7	59.3	56.3	57.0	58.4	63.3	55.8	59.5	59.7	57.2	63.3
Average dew point	S.	S.	S.	S.	53.8	55.7	56.0	52.2	54.8	53.3	53.0	55.0
Prevailing wind	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.
Total precipitation	none	0.13	spr.	0.50	0.10	none	1.45	0.11	none	spr.	0.08	0.25
Maximum velocity of wind	13.303	13.645	16.096	16.531	15.499	15.609	16.518	18.474	14.917	16.465	15.625	15.525
Direction of maximum velocity	N.W.	N.	S.	S.W.	N.W.	N.W.	S.W.	S.	N.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.
Clear days	83	81	85	86	87	89	77	81	91	86	77	91
Fair days	9	11	7	5	4	3	9	10	1	6	11	0
Cloudy days	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	1	0	0	4	1
Days rain fell	0	3	2	3	2	0	8	3	0	1	10	1
Solar halos	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	0	0	8	1
Lunar halos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of days temperature above 90°	30	38	12	16	32	34	21	30	35	31	40	36

COMPARATIVE FALL OR AUTUMN WEATHER IN SACRAMENTO, FROM 1877 TO 1889.

The following comparative weather table shows the average barometer; highest, lowest, and range of barometer; average temperature; highest, lowest, and range of temperature; average relative humidity and dew point; total rainfall; prevailing direction, total and maximum velocity of wind, with the direction at time of maximum velocity; total number of clear, fair and cloudy days, and number of days rain fell; solar and lunar halos; light and killing frosts; number of days maximum temperature was above 90°; number of days minimum temperature was below 32°;

FALL OF:	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Average barometer	29.97	29.99	30.00	30.04	30.03	30.02	30.01	30.00	29.93	30.01	29.91	29.96	30.00
Highest barometer	30.34	30.47	30.41	30.49	30.44	30.45	30.41	30.27	30.27	30.27	30.26	30.20	30.32
Lowest barometer	29.70	29.68	29.38	29.73	29.61	29.77	29.62	29.62	29.46	29.58	29.60	29.58	29.53
Range of barometer	0.64	0.79	1.03	0.76	0.83	0.68	0.79	0.65	0.81	0.79	0.66	0.62	0.79
Average temperature	63.4	62.5	60.9	59.9	58.5	58.8	60.1	60.0	62.8	58.5	63.9	63.8	62.7
Highest temperature	88.0	92.0	96.0	92.0	96.0	99.6	101.0	93.5	98.5	96.0	100.0	100.0	101.0
Lowest temperature	37.0	34.0	33.0	27.0	32.0	34.0	29.0	37.7	38.5	32.2	28.0	32.2	38.0
Range of temperature	51.0	58.0	63.0	65.0	64.0	65.6	72.0	55.8	60.0	63.8	72.0	73.8	63.0
Average humidity	54.3	54.4	65.2	54.9	58.4	69.6	68.8	69.1	66.3	64.5	54.0	63.1	66.0
Average dew point					42.4	47.5	48.7	49.0	49.2	45.1	44.9	48.6	47.7
Prevailing wind	S.	N.	S.	N.	N.	N.W.	S.	N.E.S.E.	S.E.	N.W.	N.W.	S.E.	S.E.
Total precipitation	1.80	1.35	2.93	0.05	2.73	6.42	2.48	2.61	11.44	0.89	0.47	4.83	9.17
Total velocity of wind	10,669	11,269	10,492	11,518	12,993	12,213	10,771	10,659	14,214	10,635	11,806	12,203	14,028
Maximum velocity of wind	28	32	36	28	24	32	25	27	36	36	33	36	36
Direction of maximum velocity	N.W.	N.	N.	N.	N.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	S.E.	N.W.	N.W.	N.	N.W.
Clear days	76	71	59	71	73	61	67	75	51	78	74	69	60
Fair days	6	16	20	14	15	22	13	13	23	12	13	13	17
Cloudy days	9	4	12	6	3	8	6	3	17	1	3	9	15
Days rain fell	13	7	13	2	12	16	14	9	25	7	7	12	18
Solar halos	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	2	1	2	1	1
Lunar halos	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2
Number of light frosts	3	6	5	4	11	26	19	17	3	20	5	5	3
Number of killing frosts	0	3	4	12	3	0	6	0	0	2	3	0	0
Number of days temperature above 90°	12	4	10	4	5	8	8	1	15	9	14	18	11
Number of days temperature below 32°	0	0	0	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0

Annual Weather Summary in Sacramento, from 1878 to 1889.—The accompanying table gives the average barometer: the highest, lowest, and range of barometer for each year; average temperature; highest, lowest, and range of temperature; greatest and least monthly range of temperature; average, maximum, minimum, and range of temperature; average relative humidity and dew point; yearly precipitation; prevailing direction of wind; maximum velocity of wind, and direction at time of maximum velocity; number of clear, fair, and cloudy days, and number of days each year that rain fell; number of earthquakes, snow storms, and electric storms; number of solar and lunar halos, light and killing frosts; number of days the maximum temperature was above 90°, and total number of days the minimum temperature was below 32°.

ANNUAL WEATHER REVIEW FOR:	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Average barometer	29.95	30.00	30.03	30.03	30.03	30.03	29.99	29.98	29.99	29.98	29.97	29.97
Highest barometer	30.51	30.68	30.49	30.46	30.52	30.74	30.58	30.43	30.46	30.46	30.62	30.37
Lowest barometer	29.46	29.38	29.48	29.61	29.71	29.62	29.42	29.46	29.32	29.45	29.49	29.41
Range of barometer	1.05	1.30	1.01	0.85	0.81	1.12	1.16	0.97	1.19	1.01	1.13	0.96
Average temperature	61.3	60.3	57.2	59.2	58.5	58.8	58.8	61.2	58.8	59.9	60.6	60.9
Highest temperature	100.5	103.0	98.0	98.6	99.8	103.5	100.0	105.0	105.0	100.0	107.5	104.0
Lowest temperature	23.5	25.0	25.0	31.9	27.0	22.0	21.0	34.2	27.5	28.0	19.0	31.0
Range of temperature	77.0	78.0	73.0	66.7	72.8	81.5	79.0	70.8	77.5	72.0	88.5	73.0
Greatest range of temperature	50.0	49.0	49.0	46.7	55.2	55.8	46.0	58.0	52.8	58.7	56.5	54.0
Least range of temperature	21.0	33.7	25.0	27.0	31.6	35.7	30.0	27.0	33.2	35.2	27.0	27.0
Average maximum temperature	81.5	83.7	80.0	81.6	82.0	84.3	70.0	73.2	71.5	72.9	73.3	72.5
Average minimum temperature	41.2	41.2	39.9	42.1	40.1	39.8	49.7	51.8	49.1	47.7	49.4	49.3
Mean maximum and minimum temperature	61.4	62.4	59.9	61.8	61.0	62.0	59.8	62.5	60.3	60.3	61.4	60.9
Average range of temperature	40.3	42.5	40.1	39.5	41.9	44.5	38.8	40.7	42.6	46.2	45.8	23.2
Average humidity	62.2	65.7	64.6	66.7	66.0	69.0	70.7	67.8	70.1	63.7	67.1	69.8
Average dew point					45.7	47.3	48.5	48.8	47.8	46.0	47.6	48.2
Prevailing direction of wind	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.E.	S.E.	N.W.	S.E.	S.E.
Total precipitation	23.45	22.37	31.99	20.71	18.06	13.48	34.92	20.72	18.17	13.43	18.46	27.48
Total velocity of wind	52,830	52,214	62,497	57,846	58,874	52,637	62,611	62,405	56,036	61,322	56,964	58,794
Maximum velocity of wind	40	39	40	32	35	36	36	36	44	40	48	42
Direction of maximum velocity	N.	S.	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.	N.W.	N.W.	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.
Total clear days	234	208	237	251	249	263	239	227	262	267	238	218
Total fair days	75	99	59	69	76	76	68	88	76	74	75	91
Total cloudy days	56	58	70	45	40	26	59	50	27	24	52	57
Total days of precipitation	66	79	70	67	70	54	76	62	57	56	63	77
Number of earthquakes	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	3
Snow storms	0	1	1	0	3	2	2	0	0	0	3	0
Electric storms	4	4	3	4	4	2	2	6	0	2	3	7
Number of solar halos	1	3	6	2	5	8	9	4	8	0	13	3
Number of lunar halos	0	2	4	2	3	0	9	1	2	0	1	3
Number of light frosts	18	17	14	34	69	33	31	24	30	18	6	18
Number of killing frosts	22	27	32	4	12	40	22	0	10	26	14	14
Number of days temperature was above 90°	35	48	16	18	43	45	22	49	45	48	58	51
Number of days temperature was below 32°	15	14	17	1	5	27	13	0	4	9	12	7

MONTHLY WEATHER SUMMARY FOR 1889, AT SACRAMENTO.

January.—Mean temperature, 45°; 2° cooler than the average as deduced from a record of many years. Highest and lowest temperature, 62° on the 31st, and 31° on the 16th, 19th, 20th, 23d, and 24th. Rainfall, .15 of an inch; 3.56 inches less than the average as deduced from a record of forty years; in fact, it was the driest January known in that length of time. There were 18 clear days; fair, 9; cloudy, 4; and 3 upon which there was an appreciable precipitation. There were 8 light frosts and 9 heavy ones. Highest wind velocity, 27 miles per hour, from the northwest, on the 14th.

February.—Mean temperature, 50°, being half a degree cooler than the average of many years. Highest and lowest temperatures were 76° on the 28th and 31° on the 17th and 18th. Rainfall, .33 of an inch; 2.44 inches less than the average of forty years. Clear days, 13; fair, 12; cloudy, 3; and 4 days with an appreciable rainfall; 6 light frosts and 3 heavy ones. Highest wind velocity, 36 miles per hour, from the northwest, on the 14th.

March.—Mean temperature, 57°; 2° warmer than the average of many years. Highest, 76° on the 2d and 31st; lowest, 41° on the 2d and 19th. Rainfall, 6.25 inches; 3.30 inches in excess of a forty-year average. There were two thunder and lightning storms on the 10th and 20th, one of them quite severe, giving twelve bright flashes of zigzag lightning; a light frost on the 19th. Clear days, 6; fair, 12; cloudy, 13; and days upon which an appreciable amount was precipitated, 14. Highest wind velocity, 30 miles per hour, from the northwest, on the 30th.

April.—Mean temperature, 61°; 2° degrees warmer than the average of over thirty years. Highest temperature, 84° on the 24th, and lowest, 42° on the 14th. Rainfall, .26 of an inch; 1.59 inches less than the average precipitation of the past forty years. Clear days, 8; fair, 15; cloudy, 7; and 7 days upon which the rainfall was appreciable. Highest wind velocity, 24 miles, from the southwest and northwest, on the 3d, 13th, 18th, and 27th.

May.—Mean temperature, 64°, being the same as the average May temperature deduced from a record of thirty-five years. Highest, 94° on the 28th and 29th; lowest, 44° on the 3d, 6th, and 8th. Rainfall, 3.25 inches, being 2.59 inches in excess of the average as deduced from a forty-year record; in fact, it was the wettest May known since the discovery of gold in 1849. Clear days, 20; fair, 8; cloudy, 3; and days that the rainfall was measurable, 8. An earthquake shock on the 19th. Highest wind velocity, 36 miles, from the south, on the 6th.

June.—Mean temperature, 70°, being the same as the average for that month, as deduced from a record of thirty-five years. Highest, 96° on the 23d, and lowest, 52° on the 16th. Rainfall, .25 of an inch; .13 of an inch in excess of the average precipitation from a record of the past forty years. The wettest June in that time was in 1875, 1.10 inches, and in 1884, 1.45 inches. Clear days, 29; fair, none; cloudy, 1; and 1 day with an appreciable precipitation. An earthquake shock on the 20th. Highest wind velocity, 25 miles per hour, from the southwest, on the 5th.

July.—Mean temperature, 73°; 1° warmer than the average of many years. Highest, 104° on the 30th, and lowest, 50° on the 23d. Rainfall, nothing; being .04 of an inch less than the average of forty years. The wettest July in that time was in 1860, .63 of an inch, and 1861, .55 of an inch. Clear days, 31; fair, cloudy, and days that rain fell, none. Highest wind velocity, 20 miles per hour, from the southwest, on the 5th.

August.—Mean temperature, 74°; 2° warmer than the normal or average temperature of many years. Highest temperature, 102° on the 14th, and lowest, 51° on the 7th. Rainfall, nothing; being .003 of an inch less than

the average precipitation, as deduced from a record of forty years. There were but three years in that time that gave an appreciable amount; those were August, 1862, 1864, and 1876, being .01, .08, and .02 of an inch, respectively. Clear days, 31; fair, cloudy, and days with rainfall, none. Highest wind velocity, 21 miles per hour, from the northwest, on the 19th.

September.—Mean temperature, 72°; 3° warmer than the average of many years. Highest, 101° on the 2d, and lowest, 49° on the 22d. Rainfall, nothing; being .12 of an inch less than the average precipitation of forty years. Clear days, 31; no fair, cloudy, or days with an appreciable rainfall. Highest wind velocity, 36 miles per hour, from the northwest, on the 23d.

October.—Mean temperature, 62°, being the same as the average of a thirty-five-year record. Highest temperature, 94° on the 4th, and lowest, 42° on the 29th. Rainfall, 6.02 inches; 5.23 inches in excess of the average precipitation, as deduced from a record of forty years. This month gave the greatest rainfall on record, and is therefore the wettest October known since 1849. Clear days, 12; fair, 12; cloudy, 7; and days with an appreciable rainfall, 11. Highest wind velocity, 30 miles per hour, from the south, on the 21st.

November.—Mean temperature, 54°; 1° warmer than the average heat as deduced from a record of thirty-five years. The highest temperature, 72° on the 4th, and lowest, 38° on the 14th. Rainfall, 3.15 inches, an excess of 1.00 inch over the average precipitation as deduced from a record of forty years. Clear days, 17; fair, 5; cloudy, 8; and days with an appreciable rainfall, 7. Three light frosts on the 14th, 15th, and 16th; a thunderstorm on the 18th. Highest wind velocity, 30 miles per hour, from the northwest, on the 11th.

December.—Mean temperature, 49°; 2° warmer than the average of many years. Highest temperature, 60° on the 2d and 7th; lowest, 33° on the 29th. Rainfall, 7.82 inches, being 3.21 inches in excess of the average precipitation as deduced from a record of forty years. Although this has been a moist month, it is far behind the following Decembers, obtained from a record of forty years, viz.: 1849, 12.50 inches; 1852, 13.40 inches; 1867, 12.85 inches; 1871, 10.59 inches; 1872, 10.01 inches; 1880, 11.81 inches; and 1884, 10.45 inches. Clear days, 2; fair, 18; cloudy, 11; and days with an appreciable precipitation, 23; light frost, none; heavy frosts, 2. Highest wind velocity, 42 miles per hour, from the southeast, on the 24th.

The year 1889 gives us a mean temperature of 60.9°, being .9 of a degree warmer than the average annual temperature as deduced from a record of thirty-five years, showing but a slight deviation either way from the normal temperature of 60°.

The rainfall for the year 1889 amounted to 27.48 inches, while the average for forty years is 19.62 inches; the twelve months just past is therefore 7.86 inches above the normal precipitation of many years. The record of rainfall for the twelve calendar months has been in excess of the year just closed upon but three years out of a forty-year record, and those were as follows: 1867, 30.03 inches; 1880, 31.99 inches; and 1884, 34.92 inches. The year 1889 can therefore be classed amongst the phenomenal years (meteorologically speaking) of the past forty years that have passed over the heads of our beloved pioneers.

In a record of twelve years, we find the present year gives but 218 clear days, while the usual or average number is about 240. The year that gave the least was 1879—208 days; and the next the year just passed—218 days. There were also more rainy days this year than have been recorded before since 1879, in which year there were 79, as against 77 for the year just closed.

PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN ON JANUARY 1, 1889.—THE PHENOMENA AS VIEWED BY THE SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER AT SACRAMENTO.

The day, January 1, 1889, was ushered in without clouds, but about 10 o'clock a few cirrus clouds began forming in the southwest, moving toward the northwest, notwithstanding a gentle northerly breeze was blowing at the earth's surface. These thin clouds did not reach the sun until some time after the beginning of the eclipse. The first contact between the sun and moon took place at 12 o'clock 24 minutes and 55 seconds, after which time the clouds began encroaching upon the sun, slightly obscuring the view, but not enough to affect the sight through smoked glass. The time of the greatest obscuration was 1:50 P. M., the duration of the greatest obscuration lasting 30 seconds, during which time the sight was grand as viewed from the Signal Office building. The horizon from the northwest to the southwest was covered with cirro-stratus clouds and colored delicate pink, rapidly increasing to a bright rose, and as rapidly changing to somber gray. At the same time the eastern horizon, over the Sierra Nevada Mountains, was perfectly cloudless. The sky was of a greenish color, and the snow on the range glowed with dazzling whiteness, appearing much closer than it really was. The planet Venus was seen above and to the left of the sun. Owing to the clouds in the southwest the planets Mercury and Jupiter were not seen during the greatest obscuration. After the latter occurrence, the sky over the snowy range had a murky or hazy appearance, the snow showing its purity with less distinction.

At 2 o'clock the clouds formed into cirro-stratus, and the sun for several minutes was covered until it could not be seen through smoked glass. The clouds passed away before the last contact. At time of greatest obscuration there appeared to be about the fifteen sixteenths of the sun's surface exposed, the clouds at this time hiding from view any portion of the corona which might have been partially visible had there been no clouds. The last or fourth contact occurred at 8 minutes 30 seconds past 3 o'clock. The time between the observation of the first and last contacts was 2 hours 43 minutes 35 seconds. The observation of the barometer, wet and dry thermometers, humidity, with wind velocity and direction, were taken every ten minutes for Professor Winslow Upton, beginning at 12 o'clock and ending at 3:30, during which time the barometer fell from 30.31 inches to 30.27 at the time of the greatest obscuration, and was steady during the time. The thermometer dropped from 51° before the eclipse to 48° at the greatest obscuration, from which time it rose slowly to 52° ten minutes after the last contact. The humidity increased from 56° before the eclipse to 67° at the greatest obscuration, decreasing afterward to 54° at ten minutes after the eclipse. The wind was northerly throughout the observation, blowing from six to eight miles per hour at the beginning, and decreasing to two miles at the greatest obscuration, after which time it increased to seven miles per hour ten minutes after the eclipse.

Alvah Pendleton, of Nicolaus, reports observations as follows on the shadow bands: Direction of bands before totality, north and south; after totality it was cloudy and no observations made; direction of motion of shadow bands, southwest and northeast. Just before total obscuration clouds came over the sun, putting a stop to any further observations.

MAXIMUM WIND RECORD, VELOCITY, AND DIRECTION AT SACRAMENTO.

The following data show the dates, the velocity, and direction of the wind at Sacramento, when it reached and exceeded twenty-four miles per hour, from July 1, 1877, to April 1, 1890:

DAY OF MONTH AND YEAR.	Velocity and Direction.	DAY OF MONTH AND YEAR.	Velocity and Direction.
October 28, 1877	28 N.W.	May 25, 1880	24 N.W.
October 29, 1877	28 N.	May 30, 1880	32 N.W.
January 15, 1878	28 S.E.	November 16, 1880	28 N.
January 16, 1878	28 S.	December 1, 1880	40 S.E.
February 14, 1878	24 S.E.	December 2, 1880	24 S.E.
February 17, 1878	24 S.	December 14, 1880	30 S.E.
February 20, 1878	36 S.E.	December 19, 1880	28 S.E.
February 26, 1878	28 S.E.	December 20, 1880	28 S.E.
March 31, 1878	24 N.	December 22, 1880	28 S.E.
April 8, 1878	24 N.W.	December 25, 1880	24 S.
April 9, 1878	32 N.W.	January 14, 1881	24 S.
May 6, 1878	40 N.W.	January 28, 1881	32 S.E.
May 16, 1878	32 N.W.	January 29, 1881	32 S.E.
May 17, 1878	24 N.W.	January 30, 1881	24 S.E.
September 8, 1878	24 N.W.	March 12, 1881	28 N.
October 14, 1878	27 S.	March 13, 1881	24 N.
October 20, 1878	28 N.	May 10, 1881	25 N.
November 6, 1878	32 N.	November 10, 1881	24 N.
November 24, 1878	28 N.	December 26, 1881	24 S.E.
December 10, 1878	30 N.	January 13, 1882	32 N.
December 11, 1878	26 N.	January 19, 1882	29 N.
December 12, 1878	24 N.	February 1, 1882	25 N.
December 24, 1878	25 N.	February 5, 1882	24 S.W.
January 6, 1879	27 N.	February 6, 1882	27 N.W.
January 7, 1879	33 N.	February 12, 1882	27 S.E.
January 14, 1879	30 N.	February 16, 1882	25 S.W.
January 23, 1879	25 S.	March 6, 1882	24 N.
February 4, 1879	29 N.	March 10, 1882	28 S.E.
February 9, 1879	24 S.E.	March 13, 1882	28 S.E.
February 28, 1879	33 N.	March 14, 1882	24 S.E.
April 10, 1879	25 S.	March 15, 1882	25 S.W.
April 11, 1879	32 N.	March 18, 1882	27 S.
April 21, 1879	26 N.W.	March 25, 1882	28 N.
May 2, 1879	24 N.	April 16, 1882	35 N.
May 3, 1879	32 N.	May 7, 1882	25 N.W.
June 16, 1879	26 N.	July 8, 1882	28 N.W.
November 7, 1879	28 N.W.	September 15, 1882	27 N.W.
November 9, 1879	26 S.E.	October 3, 1882	28 S.E.
November 16, 1879	24 N.	November 15, 1882	32 N.W.
November 26, 1879	36 N.	November 16, 1882	28 N.W.
December 2, 1879	24 S.E.	January 19, 1883	36 N.W.
December 7, 1879	32 S.E.	January 20, 1883	24 N.W.
December 18, 1879	24 S.	March 27, 1883	26 S.E.
December 19, 1879	39 S.	April 12, 1883	24 N.W.
December 23, 1879	24 N.W.	April 23, 1883	34 N.W.
January 9, 1880	34 S.E.	April 24, 1883	28 N.W.
February 2, 1880	28 N.	May 24, 1883	28 N.W.
February 11, 1880	24 N.W.	May 25, 1883	24 N.W.
February 15, 1880	24 S.	June 6, 1883	31 N.W.
February 18, 1880	32 S.E.	November 19, 1883	25 N.W.
March 1, 1880	24 S.	January 9, 1884	24 N.W.
March 3, 1880	24 S.W.	January 10, 1884	27 N.W.
March 8, 1880	32 N.	January 26, 1884	27 S.E.
March 9, 1880	36 N.	January 27, 1884	30 S.E.
March 12, 1880	32 N.	January 29, 1884	28 S.E.
March 14, 1880	26 N.	February 12, 1884	26 N.W.
March 27, 1880	26 S.	February 16, 1884	29 S.
April 2, 1880	32 S.	February 17, 1884	33 S.
April 3, 1880	24 S.W.	February 18, 1884	28 S.W.
April 15, 1880	34 S.	March 5, 1884	27 S.W.
April 20, 1880	32 S.	March 6, 1884	25 S.W.
April 21, 1880	32 S.E.	March 8, 1884	28 S.E.
May 3, 1880	24 S.	March 9, 1884	24 S.W.
May 24, 1880	24 N.W.	March 10, 1884	34 S.E.

MAXIMUM WIND RECORD—Continued.

DAY OF MONTH AND YEAR.	Velocity and Direction.	DAY OF MONTH AND YEAR.	Velocity and Direction.
March 14, 1884.....	28 S.E.	November 20, 1886.....	24 S.E.
March 18, 1884.....	30 S.W.	December 29, 1886.....	25 S.E.
March 20, 1884.....	31 N.	January 19, 1887.....	24 S.E.
March 22, 1884.....	27 N.W.	January 27, 1887.....	26 N.W.
March 23, 1884.....	25 N.	February 4, 1887.....	25 S.E.
March 27, 1884.....	35 S.	February 11, 1887.....	28 S.E.
April 10, 1884.....	27 S.E.	February 12, 1887.....	26 S.E.
April 14, 1884.....	24 S.E.	February 13, 1887.....	24 S.
May 25, 1884.....	26 S.W.	February 18, 1887.....	33 N.W.
July 5, 1884.....	24 S.W.	February 20, 1887.....	24 N.W. & S.
September 7, 1884.....	24 S.W.	February 21, 1887.....	26 S.
September 26, 1884.....	27 N.W.	February 24, 1887.....	24 S.W.
December 6, 1884.....	36 N.W.	March 18, 1887.....	24 N.W.
December 7, 1884.....	32 N.W.	April 3, 1887.....	30 N.W.
December 8, 1884.....	24 N.W.	April 8, 1887.....	28 S.E.
December 18, 1884.....	27 S.E.	April 9, 1887.....	30 S.E.
December 19, 1884.....	30 S.E.	April 11, 1887.....	24 N.W.
December 20, 1884.....	28 S.E.	April 21, 1887.....	27 N.W.
December 21, 1884.....	31 S.E.	April 23, 1887.....	26 N.W.
December 25, 1884.....	28 S.E.	April 29, 1887.....	24 S.W.
February 7, 1885.....	24 N.W.	April 30, 1887.....	24 N.W.
February 10, 1885.....	34 N.W.	May 1, 1887.....	27 N.W.
February 12, 1885.....	25 N.W.	May 6, 1887.....	24 S.W.
February 23, 1885.....	31 N.W.	May 9, 1887.....	24 S.W.
March 3, 1885.....	24 N.W.	May 11, 1887.....	27 N.W.
March 4, 1885.....	24 N.W.	May 27, 1887.....	29 N.W.
March 5, 1885.....	24 N.W.	May 30, 1887.....	24 S.
March 12, 1885.....	24 N.W.	May 31, 1887.....	24 S.E.
March 23, 1885.....	24 S.W.	June 4, 1887.....	30 S.W.
May 12, 1885.....	25 S.	June 5, 1887.....	24 S.W.
May 22, 1885.....	30 N.W.	June 12, 1887.....	24 S.W.
May 23, 1885.....	24 N.W.	June 21, 1887.....	24 S.W.
June 9, 1885.....	24 S.W.	June 25, 1887.....	27 S.W.
July 2, 1885.....	25 S.	July 10, 1887.....	24 S.
July 8, 1885.....	24 S.	July 27, 1887.....	24 S.W.
November 4, 1885.....	24 S.E.	August 25, 1887.....	24 S.
November 16, 1885.....	27 S.E.	August 29, 1887.....	24 S.
November 17, 1885.....	36 S.E.	September 4, 1887.....	24 N.W.
November 22, 1885.....	32 S.E.	September 29, 1887.....	24 S.W.
November 24, 1885.....	32 S.E.	October 6, 1887.....	30 N.W.
December 7, 1885.....	25 N.W.	October 7, 1887.....	33 N.W.
December 24, 1885.....	24 S.E.	October 8, 1887.....	28 N.W.
July 1, 1886.....	33 N.W.	October 9, 1887.....	24 N.W.
July 2, 1886.....	24 N.W.	November 17, 1887.....	27 N.W.
July 19, 1886.....	24 S.W.	November 25, 1887.....	27 N.W.
July 20, 1886.....	44 S.E.	December 1, 1887.....	40 S.E.
July 21, 1886.....	28 S.	December 13, 1887.....	30 N.W.
July 22, 1886.....	28 S.E.	December 14, 1887.....	27 N.W.
July 23, 1886.....	30 S.E.	December 20, 1887.....	27 N.
February 14, 1886.....	24 N.W.	December 21, 1887.....	24 N.
February 15, 1886.....	32 N.W.	December 26, 1887.....	24 S.W.
February 26, 1886.....	26 N.W.	December 28, 1887.....	36 S.
March 10, 1886.....	28 N.W.	January 2, 1888.....	30 S.
March 11, 1886.....	26 N.W.	January 3, 1888.....	30 S.
March 14, 1886.....	37 N.W.	January 4, 1888.....	24 S.
March 24, 1886.....	30 N.W.	January 14, 1888.....	30 N.
March 25, 1886.....	27 N.W.	February 18, 1888.....	30 N.W.
March 26, 1886.....	24 N.W.	February 19, 1888.....	30 N.W.
March 27, 1886.....	30 N.W.	February 20, 1888.....	36 N.W.
April 6, 1886.....	28 S.	February 21, 1888.....	30 N.W.
April 18, 1886.....	24 N.W.	February 27, 1888.....	24 S.W.
April 19, 1886.....	36 N.W.	February 28, 1888.....	24 N.
May 1, 1886.....	27 N.W.	March 1, 1888.....	36 S.E.
May 7, 1886.....	24 S.W.	March 2, 1888.....	27 S.E.
June 11, 1886.....	29 N.W.	March 4, 1888.....	48 S.E.
June 12, 1886.....	42 N.W.	March 14, 1888.....	24 N.W.
September 5, 1886.....	26 N.W.	March 15, 1888.....	24 N.W.
November 14, 1886.....	30 N.W.	March 18, 1888.....	24 N.W.
November 15, 1886.....	36 N.W.	March 19, 1888.....	42 N.W.
November 16, 1886.....	24 N.W.	March 25, 1888.....	30 N.W.
November 18, 1886.....	24 N.W.	March 26, 1888.....	36 N.W.

MAXIMUM WIND RECORD—Continued.

DAY OF MONTH AND YEAR.	Velocity and Direction.	DAY OF MONTH AND YEAR.	Velocity and Direction.
March 29, 1888	24 S.W.	October 31, 1889	28 N.W.
March 31, 1888	24 S.E.	November 3, 1889	28 N.W.
April 23, 1888	24 S.W.	November 4, 1889	24 N.W.
May 12, 1888	24 S.W.	November 11, 1889	30 N.W.
May 19, 1888	24 S.W.	November 13, 1889	24 N.W.
June 3, 1888	24 S.W.	November 18, 1889	28 S.E.
June 14, 1888	36 S.W.	November 19, 1889	30 S.E.
July 7, 1888	24 S.	November 22, 1889	24 S.E.
September 14, 1888	24 S.W.	November 29, 1889	24 S.E.
September 15, 1888	24 N.E.	November 30, 1889	24 S.E.
October 13, 1888	24 N.W.	December 8, 1889	33 S.E.
October 18, 1888	24 N.W.	December 10, 1889	24 S.E.
October 21, 1888	36 N.W.	December 11, 1889	33 S.E.
October 22, 1888	24 N.W.	December 19, 1889	30 S.E.
December 26, 1888	36 S.E.	December 20, 1889	24 S.E.
January 14, 1889	27 N.W.	December 21, 1889	36 S.E.
February 7, 1889	36 N.W.	December 24, 1889	42 S.E.
February 28, 1889	24 N.	December 29, 1889	24 N.W.
March 8, 1889	24 S.E.	January 2, 1890	24 S.E.
March 12, 1889	24 S.E.	January 11, 1890	24 N.W.
March 18, 1889	24 S.E.	January 12, 1890	36 S.E.
March 20, 1889	24 S.E.	January 13, 1890	36 S.E.
March 24, 1889	27 N.W.	January 15, 1890	27 S.E.
March 30, 1889	30 N.W.	January 16, 1890	42 S.E.
April 3, 1889	24 S.W.	January 22, 1890	34 S.E.
April 13, 1889	24 S.W.	January 23, 1890	24 S.E.
April 14, 1889	24 S.W.	January 24, 1890	30 S.E.
April 18, 1889	24 N.W.	January 25, 1890	30 S.E.
April 27, 1889	24 S.W.	January 29, 1890	24 S.E.
May 4, 1889	24 S.E.	February 10, 1890	30 N.
May 5, 1889	24 S.	February 11, 1890	25 N.
May 6, 1889	36 S.	February 13, 1890	36 N.W.
May 7, 1889	24 S.	February 14, 1890	24 N.W.
May 8, 1889	24 N.W.	February 16, 1890	36 S.E.
May 14, 1889	24 S.W.	February 18, 1890	24 S.W.
June 5, 1889	24 S.W.	February 19, 1890	24 S.
June 6, 1889	25 S.W.	February 20, 1890	24 S.W.
June 15, 1889	24 S.W.	February 21, 1890	24 S.W.
June 27, 1889	24 S.W.	February 27, 1890	24 N.W.
September 23, 1889	36 N.W.	March 8, 1890	36 S.W.
September 24, 1889	24 N.W.	March 10, 1890	24 S.W.
October 7, 1889	24 S.E.	March 18, 1890	27 S.E.
October 20, 1889	28 S.	March 19, 1890	24 S.E.
October 21, 1889	30 S.	March 20, 1890	24 N.W.
October 22, 1889	28 S.E.	March 25, 1890	36 S.W.
October 26, 1889	24 N.W.	March 31, 1890	36 N.W.

HEAVY RAINFALLS AT SACRAMENTO.

The following data from the Signal Service records show the greatest precipitation in any consecutive twenty-four hours for each year from 1877 to date:

YEAR.	Month and Date.	Total Amount.
1877.....	November eleventh	0.81 inch.
1878.....	January fifteenth	1.63 inches.
1879.....	March fifth	1.97 inches.
1880.....	April twenty-first	7.24 inches.
1881.....	January twenty-ninth	2.66 inches.
1882.....	October third	1.82 inches.
1883.....	January first	1.90 inches.
1884.....	March eighth and ninth	2.94 inches.
1885.....	November seventeenth and eighteenth	4.29 inches.
1886.....	January twenty-third	2.57 inches.
1887.....	February fourth and fifth	2.48 inches.
1888.....	January second and third	1.90 inches.
1889.....	March twelfth and thirteenth	2.57 inches.
*1890.....	February nineteenth	1.80 inches.

* Up to April 1, 1890.

RAINFALL IN SACRAMENTO FROM SEPTEMBER, 1849, TO DATE.
From the records of Dr. T. M. Logan, Dr. F. W. Hatch, and the Signal Service.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total for Year.	Season of.	Total for Season.
1849	4.50	.50	10.00	4.25	.25	none	none	none	.25	1.50	2.25	12.50	1849-50	1849-50	36.00
1850	.65	.35	1.88	1.14	.69	none	none	none	none	none	2.14	7.07	19.50	1850-51	4.71
1851	.58	1.12	6.40	.19	.30	none	none	none	1.00	.18	2.14	7.07	15.10	1851-52	17.98
1852	3.00	2.00	7.00	3.50	1.45	none	none	none	spring.	none	6.00	13.40	27.00	1852-53	36.36
1853	3.25	8.50	3.25	1.50	.21	spring.	spring.	none	spring.	spring.	1.50	1.54	19.99	1853-54	20.06
1854	2.67	3.46	4.20	4.32	1.15	.31	none	none	spring.	1.01	.65	1.15	19.83	1854-55	18.62
1855	4.92	.69	1.40	2.13	1.84	.01	none	none	spring.	none	.75	2.00	18.56	1855-56	13.76
1856	1.38	4.80	.68	spring.	spring.	.03	none	none	spring.	.20	.65	2.40	14.26	1856-57	10.46
1857	2.44	2.46	2.88	1.21	.20	.35	none	spring.	none	.60	2.41	2.63	12.91	1857-58	13.00
1858	.96	3.91	1.64	.98	1.04	.10	none	spring.	spring.	3.01	.15	4.34	16.80	1858-59	22.09
1859	2.31	.93	5.11	2.87	2.49	.02	none	none	.02	none	6.48	1.83	16.86	1859-60	26.03
1860	2.67	2.92	3.32	.48	.59	.14	none	none	none	none	2.17	8.64	21.38	1860-61	16.10
1861	15.04	4.26	2.80	.82	1.81	.01	none	none	none	.36	spring.	2.33	27.44	1861-62	35.56
1862	1.73	2.75	2.36	1.69	.36	none	none	none	spring.	none	1.49	1.82	23.33	1862-63	11.58
1863	1.08	.19	1.30	1.08	.74	.09	none	none	spring.	.12	6.72	7.87	19.27	1863-64	7.87
1864	4.78	.71	.48	1.37	.46	none	spring.	none	spring.	.48	2.43	.36	11.15	1864-65	22.51
1865	7.70	2.01	2.02	.48	2.25	.10	spring.	none	none	none	2.43	9.51	26.52	1865-66	17.93
1866	3.44	7.10	1.01	1.80	.01	none	none	none	none	spring.	2.43	12.85	30.03	1866-67	25.30
1867	6.04	3.15	4.35	2.31	.27	spring.	none	none	none	none	.77	2.61	19.50	1867-68	32.79
1868	4.79	3.63	2.94	1.24	.65	.01	none	none	spring.	.02	.85	1.96	18.59	1868-69	16.64
1869	1.37	3.24	1.64	2.12	.27	spring.	spring.	spring.	none	.21	.58	.97	40.21	1869-70	13.57
1870	1.75	.69	1.45	1.45	.76	spring.	none	none	spring.	.22	1.93	5.39	19.17	1870-71	8.47
1871	2.08	1.92	.69	1.45	.76	spring.	none	none	spring.	.31	1.21	10.01	18.20	1871-72	23.65
1872	4.01	4.71	1.94	.61	.28	.02	none	none	none	.31	1.21	10.01	18.20	1872-73	14.21
1873	1.23	4.36	.55	.51	none	spring.	spring.	spring.	none	.26	3.80	.44	17.92	1873-74	22.90
1874	5.20	1.86	3.05	.89	.37	spring.	spring.	none	none	.44	6.20	5.52	25.31	1874-75	17.70
1875	8.70	.55	.80	spring.	spring.	1.10	none	none	none	2.26	3.80	5.52	25.31	1875-76	26.53
1876	4.99	3.75	4.15	1.10	.15	none	spring.	spring.	spring.	3.45	.30	none	18.12	1876-77	8.96
1877	2.77	1.04	.56	.19	.64	.01	spring.	spring.	none	.73	1.07	1.43	8.44	1877-78	24.86
1878	9.26	1.77	3.09	1.07	.17	none	none	none	none	.55	.51	.47	23.45	1878-79	17.85
1879	3.18	3.88	4.88	2.66	1.30	.13	spring.	spring.	none	.88	2.05	3.41	25.37	1879-80	26.47
1880	1.64	1.83	1.70	14.20	.76	none	spring.	spring.	none	none	.05	11.81	31.99	1880-81	26.57
1881	6.14	5.06	1.37	1.64	spring.	.50	spring.	none	spring.	.55	1.88	3.27	20.71	1881-82	18.11
1882	1.89	2.40	3.78	1.99	.35	.10	spring.	none	.57	2.63	3.22	1.13	18.06	1882-83	16.51
1883	2.23	1.11	3.70	.67	2.85	none	none	none	.90	.96	.61	.44	13.48	1883-84	24.78
1884	3.43	4.46	8.14	4.32	.06	1.45	spring.	spring.	.60	2.01	none	10.45	34.92	1884-85	16.58
1885	2.16	.49	.08	.68	spring.	.11	spring.	none	.08	.02	11.34	5.76	20.72	1885-86	32.27

1886	7.95	.29	2.68	4.08	.07	none	none	none	none	none	.68	.21	2.21	18.17	1886-87	13.97
1887	1.12	6.28	.94	2.53	sprin.	none	none	sprin.	.02	none	none	.45	2.09	13.43	1887-88	11.56
1888	4.81	.57	3.04	.10	.40	.08	sprin.	sprin.	.55	none	none	4.28	4.63	18.46	1888-89	19.95
1889	.15	.33	6.25	.26	3.25	.25	none	none	none	none	6.02	3.15	7.82	27.48	1889-90	*30.67
1890	6.62	4.06	3.00													
Totals	154.89	114.70	121.05	74.17	26.21	4.92	1.44	.11	4.78	32.50	87.89	188.56	781.23			782.82
Averages forty years.	3.78	2.80	2.95	1.90	.46	.12	.04	.003	.12	.81	2.20	4.71	19.61			19.57

* Up to April 1, 1890.

DAILY NORMAL PRECIPITATION AT SACRAMENTO.

The following table gives the normal precipitation for each day of each month, at Sacramento, as deduced from thirty-eight years' observations:

DATE.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1 .....	.12	.10	.09	.06	.02	.01	.01	T.	T.	.02	.07	.14
2 .....	.12	.10	.09	.07	.02	T.	T.	T.	T.	.02	.07	.14
3 .....	.12	.11	.09	.06	.02	.01	T.	T.	.01	.02	.07	.14
4 .....	.12	.10	.09	.07	.02	T.	T.	T.	T.	.02	.07	.14
5 .....	.13	.10	.09	.06	.03	.01	T.	T.	T.	.02	.07	.14
6 .....	.12	.11	.09	.07	.02	T.	T.	T.	.01	.02	.07	.14
7 .....	.12	.10	.09	.06	.02	.01	T.	T.	T.	.03	.06	.14
8 .....	.12	.10	.09	.07	.02	T.	T.	T.	.01	.02	.07	.14
9 .....	.12	.11	.09	.06	.02	.01	T.	T.	T.	.02	.07	.14
10 .....	.12	.10	.09	.07	.03	T.	T.	T.	.01	.02	.07	.14
11 .....	.13	.10	.09	.06	.02	.01	T.	T.	T.	.02	.07	.14
12 .....	.12	.11	.09	.07	.02	T.	T.	T.	.01	.02	.07	.14
13 .....	.12	.10	.09	.06	.02	.01	T.	T.	T.	.02	.07	.14
14 .....	.12	.10	.09	.07	.02	T.	T.	T.	T.	.02	.06	.14
15 .....	.12	.11	.10	.06	.03	.01	.01	T.	.01	.03	.07	.13
16 .....	.12	.10	.09	.07	.02	T.	T.	T.	T.	.02	.07	.14
17 .....	.13	.10	.09	.06	.02	.01	T.	T.	T.	.02	.07	.14
18 .....	.12	.11	.09	.07	.02	T.	T.	T.	.01	.02	.07	.14
19 .....	.12	.10	.09	.06	.02	.01	T.	T.	T.	.02	.07	.14
20 .....	.12	.10	.09	.07	.03	T.	T.	T.	.01	.02	.07	.14
21 .....	.12	.11	.09	.06	.02	.01	T.	T.	T.	.02	.06	.14
22 .....	.12	.10	.09	.07	.02	T.	T.	T.	.01	.02	.07	.14
23 .....	.13	.10	.09	.06	.02	.01	T.	T.	T.	.03	.07	.14
24 .....	.12	.11	.09	.07	.02	T.	T.	T.	T.	.02	.07	.14
25 .....	.12	.10	.09	.06	.03	T.	T.	T.	.01	.02	.07	.14
26 .....	.12	.10	.09	.07	.02	T.	T.	T.	T.	.02	.07	.14
27 .....	.12	.11	.09	.06	.02	T.	T.	T.	T.	.02	.07	.14
28 .....	.12	.10	.09	.07	.02	T.	T.	T.	.01	.02	.06	.14
29 .....	.12	-----	.09	.06	.02	T.	T.	T.	T.	.02	.07	.14
30 .....	.13	-----	.10	.07	.03	T.	.01	T.	T.	.03	.07	.13
31 .....	.12	-----	.09	-----	.02	-----	T.	T.	-----	.02	-----	.14
Monthly normals	3.77	2.89	2.81	1.95	.68	.12	.03	T.	.11	.66	2.06	4.32

Yearly normal precipitation, 19.40 inches.

NOTE.—T. means a trace of precipitation.

RAINFALL FOR SPRING, SUMMER, AUTUMN, AND WINTER, FOR EACH YEAR,
AT SACRAMENTO.

The following table gives the rainfall for each season—spring, summer, autumn, and winter. The rainfall for the winter seasons begins with the winter of 1849–50, and ends with the winter of 1889–90:

YEAR.	Rainfall for Spring.	Rainfall for Summer.	Rainfall for Autumn.	Rainfall for Winter.
1849.....				
1850.....	14.50	none	sprin.	17.80
1851.....	3.71	none	3.32	1.00
1852.....	6.89	none	6.00	7.77
1853.....	11.95	sprin.	1.50	18.41
1854.....	4.96	.31	1.66	13.29
1855.....	9.67	.01	.75	7.28
1856.....	5.37	.03	.85	7.61
1857.....	.68	.35	3.06	8.58
1858.....	4.29	.11	3.16	7.53
1859.....	3.66	none	6.50	9.21
1860.....	10.47	.05	1.15	5.07
1861.....	4.39	.69	2.17	9.87
1862.....	5.43	.02	.36	27.94
1863.....	4.41	none	1.49	6.81
1864.....	3.12	.17	6.84	3.09
1865.....	2.31	sprin.	2.99	13.36
1866.....	4.75	.12	2.43	10.07
1867.....	2.82	none	3.82	20.05
1868.....	6.93	sprin.	.77	22.04
1869.....	4.83	.01	2.97	11.03
1870.....	4.03	sprin.	.60	6.57
1871.....	2.90	sprin.	1.43	4.97
1872.....	2.83	.02	2.15	19.47
1873.....	1.06	.02	1.52	11.08
1874.....	4.31	sprin.	6.11	17.07
1875.....	.80	1.10	6.64	9.69
1876.....	5.40	.23	3.75	14.26
1877.....	1.39	.01	1.80	3.81
1878.....	4.33	none	1.35	18.73
1879.....	8.84	.13	2.93	7.53
1880.....	16.66	sprin.	.05	6.88
1881.....	3.01	.50	2.73	23.01
1882.....	6.12	.10	6.42	7.56
1883.....	7.22	none	2.48	4.47
1884.....	12.52	1.45	2.61	8.33
1885.....	.76	.11	11.44	13.10
1886.....	6.83	none	.89	14.00
1887.....	3.52	sprin.	.47	9.61
1888.....	3.54	.08	4.83	7.47
1889.....	9.76	.25	9.17	5.11
1890.....				18.50
Totals	220.97	5.87	125.16	458.73
Averages	5.52	0.15	3.03	11.19

AVERAGE MONTHLY, YEARLY, AND SEASONAL TEMPERATURE FROM 1854 TO APRIL 1, 1890, FOR SACRAMENTO.

From the records of Dr. Logan, S. H. Gerrish, and Signal Office:

YEAR.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Mean Spring Temperature	Mean Summer Temperature	Mean Autumn Temperature	Mean Winter Temperature	Mean Annual Temperature
1854	43.0	51.0	53.0	60.0	62.0	67.0	80.6	69.5	65.0	60.0	55.0	47.9	58.3	72.4	60.0	*43.7	59.5
1855	43.7	52.5	54.8	58.1	60.2	71.1	72.5	73.0	68.0	63.0	50.6	46.0	57.3	72.2	60.5	48.0	59.5
1856	48.0	52.6	57.0	58.8	63.9	71.1	75.1	69.6	70.9	58.0	52.2	43.9	57.7	72.2	60.5	48.9	59.5
1857	48.5	50.2	56.4	63.3	65.5	71.9	71.4	71.3	67.9	61.5	53.2	47.4	59.9	71.9	60.4	47.5	60.1
1858	45.0	52.2	53.7	59.8	65.2	69.4	70.8	70.6	68.9	63.5	54.2	41.5	61.7	71.5	60.9	48.2	60.7
1859	44.9	50.5	51.5	57.1	63.0	74.8	69.1	67.2	65.9	59.0	53.0	43.5	59.6	70.3	60.9	46.6	59.5
1860	46.2	49.8	53.3	57.8	58.5	65.6	73.2	73.5	67.6	59.8	53.5	49.3	57.2	70.4	61.1	46.5	58.7
1861	47.1	52.2	55.0	60.6	63.7	66.2	73.6	69.7	67.8	59.9	53.6	50.9	56.5	70.8	60.3	49.5	59.0
1862	46.4	47.5	53.6	58.0	61.2	69.3	73.2	75.0	70.4	67.6	53.1	46.4	59.8	69.8	60.4	48.3	60.1
1863	46.9	48.0	57.6	59.5	67.1	69.1	75.6	70.7	69.0	62.8	52.7	46.5	57.6	72.5	63.7	47.1	62.2
1864	49.2	53.6	56.1	62.1	68.5	71.1	74.8	74.7	69.8	64.5	53.5	50.2	61.4	71.8	61.5	49.8	60.3
1865	47.4	49.0	53.6	59.3	70.2	73.5	74.0	71.7	68.8	63.1	56.9	44.1	62.2	73.5	62.6	48.9	62.8
1866	46.5	63.5	54.2	61.9	63.1	72.2	76.2	76.0	72.2	65.2	53.8	50.2	61.0	73.1	62.9	51.4	61.0
1867	48.2	47.8	50.7	59.7	64.4	70.3	73.7	71.7	68.8	62.7	54.8	46.8	59.7	74.8	62.9	48.7	62.1
1868	47.0	50.5	55.0	60.1	64.2	69.5	73.8	71.2	68.3	62.0	53.9	47.0	58.3	71.9	62.1	48.1	59.9
1869	47.6	49.9	53.6	59.0	64.2	70.8	74.3	71.3	69.9	63.1	54.0	46.5	59.8	71.5	61.4	48.2	60.1
1870	48.6	51.1	53.0	57.0	61.0	69.3	71.8	72.6	68.0	63.6	53.4	45.5	58.9	72.1	62.3	48.7	60.4
1871	48.3	47.4	56.0	59.2	61.5	70.1	70.2	72.0	67.4	62.2	50.2	48.7	67.0	71.2	61.7	47.7	59.6
1872	48.5	53.3	56.8	57.6	67.0	69.2	71.4	73.1	68.8	58.9	51.2	49.0	58.9	70.8	59.9	50.2	59.6
1873	52.7	48.2	56.8	60.0	67.9	71.7	73.2	66.3	69.9	61.4	57.5	47.7	61.6	71.6	59.6	50.0	60.4
1874	45.7	49.3	52.9	59.5	64.7	70.2	72.8	70.9	70.7	61.7	53.9	45.0	60.5	70.4	62.9	47.6	60.7
1875	46.9	52.7	58.7	63.0	68.1	70.6	73.3	72.5	65.7	69.9	56.7	48.0	59.0	71.3	62.1	48.2	59.8
1876	48.8	50.2	54.6	59.5	65.7	76.9	74.0	72.8	70.1	63.5	53.3	45.5	63.3	72.1	64.1	49.0	62.5
1877	49.1	55.0	59.0	60.2	64.5	72.5	75.0	72.9	72.8	62.9	54.7	48.6	59.9	74.6	62.3	49.9	61.7
1878	49.7	51.3	56.7	59.4	65.5	71.8	73.4	73.4	69.0	62.9	55.5	47.2	61.2	73.5	63.4	49.9	61.2
1879	45.5	55.0	57.4	60.3	60.2	72.1	71.8	74.7	70.5	61.5	50.9	44.0	60.5	72.9	62.5	49.2	61.3
1880	43.5	46.0	48.8	54.6	61.6	66.6	70.9	69.7	68.0	62.1	49.7	50.3	59.3	72.9	60.9	44.5	60.3
1881	49.2	53.5	55.5	60.9	64.8	66.2	71.1	68.2	67.8	56.8	50.8	46.2	55.0	69.1	59.9	51.0	57.2
1882	45.1	46.3	53.0	55.8	64.0	68.1	73.4	71.9	68.4	58.4	49.5	48.2	60.4	68.5	58.5	45.9	59.2
1883	41.9	46.0	56.9	56.0	62.6	72.6	73.1	71.4	71.6	58.2	50.5	44.2	57.6	71.1	58.8	45.4	58.5
1884	46.6	46.9	52.9	56.7	64.0	65.8	71.2	72.5	64.8	59.9	55.3	48.8	58.5	72.4	60.1	45.9	58.8

1885	47.1	54.0	59.1	60.6	65.7	66.2	71.0	73.0	69.8	64.3	54.4	49.1	57.9	69.8	60.0	50.0	58.8
1886	45.7	53.3	52.1	55.5	62.0	69.0	72.0	71.6	67.9	57.1	50.4	49.2	61.8	70.1	62.8	49.4	61.2
1887	48.5	44.7	57.8	58.3	62.9	69.1	70.2	69.1	70.4	66.5	54.7	46.9	56.5	70.9	58.5	47.5	58.8
1888	42.8	52.6	53.6	62.3	61.8	67.7	71.6	75.4	73.7	64.2	53.6	48.4	50.7	69.5	63.9	47.4	59.9
1889	44.7	50.2	57.4	61.2	64.2	70.1	72.8	74.0	71.9	61.7	54.2	48.8	53.2	71.6	63.8	47.8	60.6
1890	42.6	47.4	52.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	60.7	72.3	62.7	46.2	60.9
Totals	1727.1	1877.2	2030.7	2132.7	2304.6	2518.7	2626.1	2584.7	2486.4	2233.7	1919.4	1700.4	2138.1	2576.6	2213.3	1784.4	2166.9
Averages	46.7	50.7	54.9	59.2	64.0	70.0	72.9	71.8	69.1	62.0	53.3	47.2	59.4	71.6	61.5	48.2	60.2

* Winter tables are from the winter of 1853-54 to that of 1889-90.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND AVERAGE TEMPERATURE, WITH PREVAILING WIND, AT SACRAMENTO.

The following table shows the highest, lowest, and average yearly temperature, and the prevailing direction of wind, for each year, from the records of Dr. Thomas M. Logan, the Railroad Company, Mr. Samuel H. Gerrish, and the records of the Signal Office. It shows that a very low temperature is seldom recorded at this point. Often several years will intervene without the temperature falling to the freezing point:

YEAR.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Average Annual Temperature.	Prevailing Direction of Wind for Each Year.
1853.....	97	32	62.6	N.W.
1854.....	102	19	59.5	N.W.
1855.....	100	25	59.5	N.W.
1856.....	100	32	60.1	S.E.
1857.....	98	31	60.7	S.E.
1858.....	97	29	59.5	S.
1859.....	102	34	58.7	S.
1860.....	90	37	59.0	S.
1861.....	87	36	60.1	S.
1862.....	94	32	62.2	N.W.
1863.....	95	34	60.3	N.W.
1864.....	96	34	62.8	S.E.
1865.....	94	31	61.0	S.E.
1866.....	98	33	62.1	S.E.
1867.....	99	28	59.9	S.
1868.....	100	30	60.1	S.
1869.....	102	31	60.4	S.
1870.....	106	21	59.6	S.
1871.....	102	30	59.6	S.
1872.....	100	26	60.4	N.
1873.....	105	31	60.7	S.
1874.....	96	33	59.8	S.
1875.....	100	33	62.5	S.
1876.....	98	30	61.7	S.
1877.....	103	31	61.2	S.
1878.....	101	24	61.3	S.
1879.....	103	25	60.3	S.
1880.....	98	25	57.2	S.
1881.....	99	32	59.2	S.
1882.....	100	27	58.5	S.
1883.....	104	22	58.8	S.
1884.....	100	21	58.8	S.
1885.....	105	34	61.2	S.
1886.....	105	28	58.8	S.E.
1887.....	100	28	59.9	N.W.
1888.....	108	19	60.6	S.E.
1889.....	104	31	60.9	S.E.

Highest temperature in 37 years, 108° in August, 1888.

Lowest temperature in 37 years, 19° in January, 1854, and 19° in January, 1888.

Average annual temperature for 37 years, 60.2°.

General prevailing direction of wind, from the south.

MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE RECORDS FOR JANUARY, AT SACRAMENTO.

Maximum temperature for each day of the month, for January, from 1878 to 1890, inclusive; also, the daily and monthly means for the same period, as deduced from the Signal Service records.

JANUARY.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	Sums.	Means.
1.....	51	59	42	59	48	41	56	48	48	65	46	52	51	666	51.2
2.....	50	60	46	57	56	53	52	48	48	58	54	44	48	674	51.8
3.....	46	57	46	54	58	44	58	49	48	55	56	44	46	661	50.8
4.....	46	56	46	51	56	50	58	48	48	53	45	57	46	660	50.8
5.....	50	58	46	55	52	50	58	53	47	59	40	61	48	687	52.8
6.....	48	53	43	53	58	52	58	52	45	63	42	61	44	672	51.7
7.....	57	54	52	50	56	55	56	56	49	64	42	56	41	671	51.6
8.....	61	55	53	53	56	52	55	54	47	56	38	46	45	671	51.6
9.....	58	51	49	49	54	50	56	51	48	57	44	45	45	657	50.5
10.....	57	52	49	55	54	42	56	57	43	58	46	45	44	658	50.6
11.....	54	50	45	57	47	41	56	55	46	59	48	52	45	655	50.4
12.....	52	49	47	56	46	46	54	52	43	62	51	52	42	652	50.2
13.....	55	51	51	55	50	40	51	49	54	61	48	50	40	655	50.4
14.....	61	50	52	54	52	43	58	52	54	60	38	54	46	674	51.8
15.....	59	49	55	60	50	40	56	52	52	60	37	52	47	689	51.5
16.....	60	50	56	55	54	48	56	54	50	52	39	51	50	675	51.9
17.....	58	50	56	56	52	49	55	54	49	55	46	50	49	679	52.2
18.....	54	47	57	52	54	48	56	56	46	52	44	51	50	667	51.3
19.....	55	54	60	53	55	48	56	52	55	54	48	50	46	686	52.8
20.....	54	56	56	59	54	44	57	48	60	56	50	48	46	688	52.9
21.....	57	54	58	59	55	46	56	52	58	58	49	49	48	699	53.8
22.....	56	56	59	54	56	49	61	46	61	57	52	55	48	710	54.6
23.....	61	56	59	48	54	52	58	49	58	59	56	56	48	714	54.9
24.....	54	63	61	47	56	51	60	48	58	57	60	59	52	726	55.8
25.....	56	56	52	52	53	59	55	41	62	54	60	60	50	713	54.8
26.....	53	54	44	58	49	57	52	52	56	56	62	61	50	704	54.2
27.....	53	53	50	56	50	51	58	54	60	52	60	59	51	707	54.4
28.....	58	52	47	54	50	58	54	56	59	58	60	60	58	724	55.7
29.....	62	53	43	56	51	58	52	62	54	59	60	59	57	726	55.8
30.....	61	52	47	61	55	54	51	60	52	60	61	60	58	732	56.3
31.....	60	58	51	64	51	62	59	60	51	60	62	62	56	756	58.2
Monthly averages.....	55.4	53.7	50.7	55.0	53.3	49.6	55.9	52.7	51.9	57.8	49.9	53.6	48.3	687.8	52.9

MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE RECORDS FOR FEBRUARY, AT SACRAMENTO.

Maximum temperature for each day of the month, for February, from 1878 to 1890, inclusive; also, the daily and monthly means for the same period.

FEBRUARY.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	Sums.	Means.
1	55	64	54	59	54	53	58	60	55	55	57	60	54	738	56.8
2	56	62	61	62	54	42	58	63	56	54	52	64	58	742	57.1
3	58	61	60	62	54	40	60	64	55	51	54	66	67	756	58.7
4	56	60	58	63	57	43	58	66	58	58	60	70	65	763	58.3
5	53	57	58	58	58	44	54	61	58	42	60	63	64	730	56.2
6	55	59	58	58	51	44	51	66	56	50	61	55	63	727	55.9
7	55	58	56	56	55	48	44	56	58	48	60	54	58	706	54.3
8	56	54	58	56	58	50	47	56	60	46	59	54	60	721	55.5
9	53	56	53	56	56	51	49	59	64	52	56	58	61	724	55.7
10	57	61	56	52	50	50	52	60	66	51	55	55	58	723	55.6
11	53	62	50	55	52	50	44	62	67	58	64	70	60	747	57.5
12	56	62	52	57	47	52	45	61	73	57	62	70	60	754	58.0
13	59	62	55	54	51	57	46	61	62	51	61	67	52	738	56.8
14	52	64	58	55	56	51	46	65	66	46	58	54	57	728	56.0
15	54	56	56	53	55	50	42	65	62	48	64	49	49	703	54.1
16	59	55	49	57	54	50	58	65	63	49	64	50	51	731	56.5
17	59	58	49	57	45	55	56	65	61	52	58	52	50	717	55.2
18	59	68	49	57	46	60	52	60	66	52	62	60	46	737	56.7
19	60	67	52	57	48	65	52	64	66	53	65	58	46	753	57.9
20	56	68	45	58	51	71	56	62	66	52	64	64	56	759	58.4
21	56	66	51	62	54	68	61	62	62	50	70	65	49	779	59.9
22	60	66	52	64	58	60	60	58	62	59	70	55	48	775	59.6
23	61	70	50	65	63	62	64	58	68	50	74	57	48	785	60.4
24	57	70	53	66	60	65	67	60	61	49	74	65	52	795	61.2
25	59	69	56	64	62	69	70	65	61	49	74	67	46	815	62.7
26	55	74	58	60	60	72	71	62	59	56	75	67	46	815	62.7
27	55	74	56	66	59	72	70	70	54	63	68	68	48	823	63.3
28	52	65	60	67	60	72	68	69	50	67	55	75	51	812	62.5
29			64				68				54				
Monthly averages	56.3	63.1	54.7	59.3	54.7	55.9	56.1	62.5	61.4	52.2	62.2	61.0	54.5	753.9	58.0

MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE RECORDS FOR MARCH, AT SACRAMENTO.

Maximum temperature for each day of the month, for March, from 1878 to 1889, inclusive; also, the daily and monthly means for the same period.

MARCH.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Sums.	Means.
1	61	62	65	61	62	73	70	68	51	65	50	73	761	63.4
2	63	63	56	64	60	76	68	71	52	62	50	76	761	63.4
3	57	64	51	67	53	77	68	72	56	60	48	67	740	61.7
4	54	56	53	62	58	75	66	71	53	59	47	75	729	60.8
5	62	62	55	63	55	71	63	72	55	64	56	75	753	62.8
6	58	59	61	65	60	72	64	75	58	65	59	75	771	64.2
7	57	64	52	64	62	75	58	77	57	63	56	65	750	62.5
8	58	56	58	62	61	76	56	74	59	68	57	64	749	62.4
9	62	60	65	56	55	74	64	70	56	71	56	66	755	62.9
10	62	63	67	53	55	73	57	71	57	76	59	55	748	62.3
11	64	64	70	59	56	71	55	68	62	71	63	67	770	64.2
12	67	65	54	51	63	67	56	72	66	72	66	64	763	63.5
13	60	67	54	52	56	68	56	77	62	64	62	60	738	61.5
14	72	71	56	55	53	66	62	76	58	69	66	66	770	64.2
15	71	72	55	50	51	74	65	75	63	73	71	56	776	64.7
16	72	71	60	54	56	78	66	70	58	74	75	60	794	66.2
17	70	64	52	60	56	68	65	66	49	62	76	58	746	62.2
18	69	58	60	63	53	70	62	65	53	56	72	57	738	61.5
19	70	59	64	66	53	69	58	67	57	69	68	59	759	63.2
20	68	65	65	67	56	75	61	66	61	71	76	59	790	65.8
21	65	64	72	73	62	75	64	67	64	74	73	69	811	67.6
22	69	63	72	74	68	62	59	68	66	76	66	69	812	67.7
23	67	68	63	73	71	67	59	65	68	73	60	64	798	66.5
24	63	72	53	68	73	68	63	67	67	73	68	68	803	66.9
25	65	73	56	67	69	67	54	68	70	69	63	68	789	65.8
26	64	68	58	62	76	60	57	71	71	73	63	70	793	66.1
27	58	65	60	65	78	66	52	73	68	78	70	65	738	61.5
28	54	73	57	73	76	64	53	74	71	77	71	68	811	67.6
29	60	75	58	79	76	62	58	69	72	72	59	70	810	67.5
30	61	71	57	79	80	60	61	70	66	76	58	72	811	67.6
31	67	63	53	78	75	60	61	70	60	79	60	76	802	66.8
Monthly averages	63.6	64.8	59.5	64.0	62.5	69.3	60.7	70.5	60.8	69.5	62.7	66.3	774.2	64.5

MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE RECORDS FOR APRIL, AT SACRAMENTO.

Maximum temperature for each day of the month, for April, from 1878 to 1889, inclusive; also, the daily and monthly means for the same period.

APRIL.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Sums.	Means.
1.....	72	68	57	75	70	62	62	73	60	77	63	80	819	68.2
2.....	70	70	61	67	64	64	67	68	61	72	65	71	800	66.7
3.....	67	67	58	68	58	68	65	62	60	71	70	65	770	64.2
4.....	70	62	62	71	68	66	69	66	65	71	64	63	797	66.4
5.....	78	66	62	59	61	66	66	67	73	74	67	66	808	67.3
6.....	77	68	65	65	57	72	70	69	61	66	69	72	811	67.6
7.....	77	64	67	64	62	68	73	71	65	64	72	71	818	68.2
8.....	74	61	72	66	63	65	72	75	60	56	75	60	799	66.6
9.....	71	68	67	67	68	66	68	80	62	58	76	64	805	67.1
10.....	76	62	64	70	60	69	62	74	58	58	78	60	791	65.9
11.....	70	66	67	68	59	66	60	76	58	63	83	70	806	67.2
12.....	65	69	63	72	67	60	60	75	58	64	86	62	801	66.8
13.....	61	58	60	73	73	58	60	75	56	63	88	61	783	65.2
14.....	61	68	55	77	74	66	56	72	60	69	89	62	809	67.4
15.....	57	64	51	82	69	70	65	70	57	77	85	65	812	67.7
16.....	59	71	55	70	62	72	65	68	59	71	78	69	799	66.6
17.....	63	69	57	65	67	65	64	63	62	70	83	68	796	67.3
18.....	62	73	57	73	70	71	70	62	64	69	81	74	826	68.8
19.....	62	65	53	74	59	58	70	60	70	67	81	77	796	66.3
20.....	63	64	53	76	59	63	73	66	75	64	84	72	812	67.7
21.....	62	65	58	74	67	68	74	74	72	67	84	77	842	70.2
22.....	69	75	56	68	62	67	69	79	73	75	76	76	845	70.4
23.....	71	80	60	68	61	64	62	80	76	76	78	80	856	71.3
24.....	69	83	65	68	59	71	67	81	77	82	68	84	874	72.8
25.....	64	77	65	75	60	66	67	83	80	84	66	82	863	72.4
26.....	65	75	67	78	70	71	60	68	76	80	73	82	865	72.1
27.....	72	78	75	82	78	70	56	70	70	83	81	72	887	73.9
28.....	73	78	77	84	81	76	64	66	65	76	89	71	900	75.0
29.....	72	76	78	82	82	71	70	73	64	60	85	81	894	74.5
30.....	72	78	71	73	78	66	67	78	68	60	73	82	866	72.2
Monthly averages.....	68.1	69.6	62.6	71.8	65.9	66.6	65.9	71.4	65.5	69.6	76.7	71.3	825.0	68.8

MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE RECORDS FOR MAY, AT SACRAMENTO.

Maximum temperature for each day of the month, for May, from 1878 to 1889, inclusive; also, the daily and monthly means for the same period.

MAY.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Sums.	Means.
1.....	72	77	68	71	69	66	76	80	72	69	74	80	874	72.8
2.....	77	64	69	72	69	70	77	85	75	80	77	67	882	73.5
3.....	81	73	65	79	69	70	74	84	65	78	62	67	867	72.2
4.....	84	77	68	78	67	62	75	82	62	77	77	56	865	72.1
5.....	86	71	61	76	75	62	76	75	66	74	79	62	862	71.8
6.....	77	65	65	76	80	64	76	82	71	63	76	62	857	71.4
7.....	71	63	71	77	74	62	80	77	69	67	74	60	845	70.4
8.....	76	67	74	77	77	66	85	75	69	70	77	68	881	73.4
9.....	78	63	71	68	82	72	76	78	68	65	86	78	879	73.2
10.....	74	67	64	74	86	72	75	78	65	58	86	82	881	73.4
11.....	82	73	58	78	84	65	72	76	66	65	88	72	879	73.2
12.....	80	76	55	80	67	65	69	77	68	74	90	70	871	72.6
13.....	76	82	59	83	66	66	70	70	70	80	74	66	862	71.8
14.....	77	68	63	88	68	62	71	70	74	81	74	62	858	71.5
15.....	81	67	67	85	66	62	70	73	83	75	72	65	866	72.2
16.....	72	62	65	84	68	61	74	76	87	75	78	70	882	73.5
17.....	75	62	65	86	77	64	82	78	94	77	76	76	912	76.0
18.....	73	66	73	87	82	69	73	81	90	71	74	78	921	76.8
19.....	73	78	78	89	80	80	75	80	72	63	69	85	908	75.7
20.....	64	72	82	80	85	86	72	74	85	67	71	78	916	76.3
21.....	66	68	80	70	85	88	74	74	87	77	71	78	918	76.5
22.....	71	69	81	73	76	83	76	73	84	76	68	82	912	76.0
23.....	81	70	75	77	75	84	75	78	75	71	67	84	912	76.0
24.....	88	78	71	78	70	82	72	80	78	74	67	88	926	77.2
25.....	91	74	73	82	69	90	74	80	83	92	67	92	957	79.8
26.....	86	72	81	77	73	98	74	84	75	83	69	85	957	79.8
27.....	82	72	86	71	81	96	77	91	76	91	76	85	983	81.9
28.....	72	71	86	78	87	88	80	96	79	98	83	94	1012	84.3
29.....	71	71	82	86	89	80	81	98	75	93	82	91	1002	83.5
30.....	69	82	78	75	95	75	82	96	76	86	75	91	980	81.7
31.....	71	91	83	82	92	73	78	82	80	89	75	83	979	81.6
Monthly averages.....	76.7	71.3	71.5	78.6	76.9	73.6	75.5	79.8	75.4	75.8	75.1	76.0	906.2	75.5

MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE RECORDS FOR JUNE, AT SACRAMENTO.

Maximum temperature for each day of the month, for June, from 1878 to 1889, inclusive; also, the daily and monthly means for the same period.

JUNE.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Sums.	Means.
1	75	95	88	84	95	73	75	76	87	85	71	82	986	82.2
2	83	100	82	76	83	76	75	72	86	83	74	83	992	82.7
3	90	91	78	76	83	84	80	70	82	79	72	89	974	81.2
4	91	87	76	77	77	88	77	71	78	70	78	89	959	79.9
5	95	79	84	74	77	91	78	72	79	68	78	78	953	79.4
6	88	80	84	76	77	98	72	76	83	75	74	78	958	79.9
7	84	79	83	71	80	102	69	80	94	77	77	80	976	81.3
8	85	80	78	72	76	96	71	82	98	81	85	84	988	82.3
9	90	74	76	77	68	102	75	72	88	79	78	90	969	80.8
10	85	71	75	75	81	85	69	71	86	76	80	87	941	78.4
11	77	84	75	79	81	77	68	74	85	78	85	86	956	79.7
12	84	88	85	89	82	82	62	77	80	73	78	85	965	80.4
13	88	93	74	88	84	82	65	80	82	83	79	86	984	82.0
14	82	96	78	81	91	79	71	80	85	76	79	82	980	81.7
15	76	84	83	83	87	88	78	79	86	87	78	72	981	81.8
16	74	76	82	88	88	86	82	80	84	90	77	85	992	82.7
17	79	81	83	82	84	90	90	82	84	87	74	90	1,005	83.8
18	87	87	75	76	83	90	92	78	83	95	78	92	1,016	84.7
19	87	90	74	71	79	86	85	74	89	100	79	94	1,008	84.0
20	84	97	83	75	77	81	82	85	92	98	86	82	1,022	85.2
21	93	84	84	83	84	82	71	89	93	98	94	83	1,038	86.5
22	77	78	79	88	84	84	70	86	90	85	96	82	999	83.2
23	87	83	76	90	82	86	71	91	90	90	85	96	1,027	85.6
24	90	90	81	81	82	90	75	78	88	83	88	92	1,015	84.6
25	94	86	76	88	85	90	80	80	87	70	85	82	1,011	84.2
26	99	93	89	94	82	89	79	88	83	87	90	83	1,045	87.1
27	88	92	82	92	76	89	79	91	77	94	83	65	1,008	84.0
28	82	87	79	74	85	96	76	90	80	99	77	80	1,005	83.8
29	89	77	78	74	91	100	81	86	82	98	81	90	1,027	85.6
30	96	81	82	75	93	102	88	88	81	90	84	92	1,052	87.7
Monthly averages	86.0	85.7	79.9	80.5	82.8	88.1	76.2	79.9	85.4	84.5	80.8	84.7	994.5	82.9

MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE RECORDS FOR JULY, AT SACRAMENTO.

Maximum temperature for each day of the month, for July, from 1877 to 1889, inclusive; also, the daily and monthly means for the same period.

JULY.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Sums.	Means.
1	93	95	84	86	76	90	102	89	84	85	93	92	95	1,164	89.5
2	86	83	87	88	74	91	104	85	84	83	93	95	100	1,153	88.7
3	77	77	87	83	84	96	96	88	83	78	93	97	99	1,138	87.5
4	78	82	86	82	95	91	88	90	89	81	99	90	98	1,149	88.4
5	80	85	86	82	95	95	86	81	90	84	99	88	86	1,137	87.5
6	84	81	82	85	86	98	90	80	80	83	93	92	85	1,175	90.4
7	96	81	74	85	90	88	89	81	82	84	94	88	85	1,123	86.4
8	98	87	78	82	83	90	86	88	75	86	93	78	78	1,102	84.8
9	90	86	87	85	78	97	85	91	78	93	91	84	80	1,125	86.4
10	94	80	92	81	85	98	95	95	80	96	83	82	82	1,143	87.9
11	97	82	82	82	95	98	100	96	88	95	84	76	89	1,164	89.5
12	103	93	81	89	95	92	91	83	94	95	84	79	86	1,105	89.6
13	96	96	84	93	81	94	80	75	96	100	86	92	86	1,165	89.6
14	100	96	85	97	86	92	87	78	94	103	86	94	84	1,184	91.0
15	94	86	86	88	81	87	92	75	96	101	90	102	84	1,159	89.2
16	82	80	93	88	90	87	98	82	98	101	83	104	80	1,166	89.6
17	88	77	95	92	95	93	86	80	85	95	82	100	86	1,154	88.7
18	92	85	81	89	88	86	88	80	84	94	82	94	94	1,137	87.5
19	95	88	79	85	82	86	96	85	85	87	83	93	94	1,139	87.6
20	89	92	84	82	91	89	90	85	90	86	85	93	92	1,148	88.4
21	95	95	85	85	85	85	90	81	92	93	88	96	92	1,173	90.2
22	94	91	90	90	98	85	89	88	94	87	92	97	90	1,185	91.0
23	91	87	96	95	99	86	90	92	92	86	89	92	82	1,177	90.6
24	93	86	95	98	90	88	95	84	84	80	90	85	85	1,150	88.5
25	90	92	92	86	92	90	97	79	77	82	95	85	80	1,138	87.5
26	95	94	90	80	84	93	89	85	74	81	93	85	90	1,133	87.2
27	93	98	92	84	84	93	83	78	82	82	82	84	94	1,140	87.6
28	93	95	95	84	81	93	82	90	82	86	79	84	95	1,139	87.6
29	84	96	94	80	84	81	87	90	82	90	86	90	102	1,150	88.5
30	91	97	98	84	84	80	92	87	86	96	83	86	101	1,168	89.8
31	95	84	100	80	86	85	86	85	91	100	86	76	98	1,152	88.7
Monthly averages.....	91.4	88.5	87.6	86.3	87.2	90.2	90.6	85.3	86.2	89.6	88.4	89.5	89.4	1,150.2	88.5

MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE RECORDS FOR AUGUST, AT SACRAMENTO.

Maximum temperature for each day of the month, for August, from 1877 to 1889, inclusive; also, the daily and monthly means for the same period.

August.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Sums.	Means.
1.....	92	88	103	86	89	85	86	88	99	102	83	82	90	1,173	90.2
2.....	91	90	101	87	91	89	94	80	101	90	83	85	95	1,177	90.5
3.....	88	88	92	88	86	89	90	88	100	96	96	91	98	1,190	91.5
4.....	94	86	88	78	87	91	84	91	98	100	100	84	98	1,176	90.5
5.....	93	86	90	82	89	88	90	94	94	100	84	95	94	1,184	91.1
6.....	94	91	97	89	93	83	94	95	82	85	77	102	88	1,170	90.0
7.....	92	88	98	94	89	88	92	98	80	86	96	104	80	1,185	91.1
8.....	94	92	100	97	88	95	90	100	90	87	92	90	83	1,198	92.2
9.....	94	96	97	93	88	96	88	98	91	92	75	87	86	1,181	90.8
10.....	86	99	98	82	89	100	80	100	90	100	78	96	88	1,180	91.1
11.....	91	99	92	84	96	100	79	91	88	97	85	97	94	1,192	91.7
12.....	95	100	92	81	84	95	79	91	89	91	88	102	98	1,185	91.1
13.....	95	97	93	85	84	87	78	93	92	90	86	102	100	1,182	90.8
14.....	93	87	99	87	85	80	82	91	95	90	89	98	102	1,178	90.5
15.....	91	87	99	91	82	85	83	85	105	88	88	86	96	1,166	89.7
16.....	90	83	97	91	79	87	90	77	97	88	87	80	96	1,142	87.8
17.....	88	84	89	85	81	85	95	76	105	91	84	83	86	1,132	87.1
18.....	87	91	84	89	86	92	98	85	104	93	92	88	84	1,168	89.7
19.....	87	90	78	91	86	83	100	86	100	90	95	94	90	1,170	90.0
20.....	87	81	83	91	83	88	89	83	87	83	99	96	96	1,146	88.2
21.....	91	73	84	87	88	93	90	88	79	86	99	96	98	1,152	88.6
22.....	91	74	80	81	91	93	81	95	88	88	99	100	94	1,147	88.2
23.....	85	82	87	75	84	93	85	94	86	83	81	106	94	1,135	87.3
24.....	85	85	92	80	76	91	90	86	80	84	85	108	94	1,136	87.3
25.....	84	88	88	83	75	89	95	86	88	89	74	92	84	1,115	85.8
26.....	88	82	83	87	74	85	98	82	92	94	82	94	84	1,125	86.5
27.....	90	82	78	85	71	87	99	83	93	95	83	98	87	1,131	87.1
28.....	86	82	78	80	81	90	98	89	91	97	81	102	90	1,145	88.2
29.....	80	90	88	77	80	88	95	95	87	88	74	97	93	1,182	87.1
30.....	87	96	95	78	84	89	90	90	92	89	79	88	94	1,151	88.6
31.....	91	92	95	82	81	93	78	89	96	78	82	82	90	1,147	88.2
Monthly averages.....	89.7	88.2	90.9	85.4	84.8	89.6	89.0	88.8	92.0	90.3	86.6	94.5	91.8	1,161.6	89.4

MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE RECORDS FOR SEPTEMBER, AT SACRAMENTO.

Maximum temperature for each day of the month, for September, from 1877 to 1889, inclusive; also, the daily and monthly means for the same period.

SEPTEMBER.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Sum.	Mean.
1.....	92	82	90	86	78	100	84	94	98	82	87	104	93	1170	90.0
2.....	92	83	94	88	75	99	89	88	93	82	90	102	101	1,176	90.5
3.....	97	88	93	91	74	95	95	85	78	87	80	94	100	1,157	89.0
4.....	99	90	89	92	89	94	95	80	80	80	80	88	100	1,154	88.8
5.....	88	91	82	92	89	93	93	76	78	80	73	92	96	1,123	86.4
6.....	86	89	84	84	90	91	86	75	82	86	69	100	89	1,111	85.5
7.....	94	89	82	85	91	86	86	71	84	90	72	102	91	1,123	86.4
8.....	96	87	86	89	90	89	86	70	89	93	84	102	82	1,143	87.9
9.....	95	92	84	88	92	88	88	72	90	96	89	100	78	1,152	88.6
10.....	86	92	84	91	93	88	82	79	86	96	94	105	80	1,158	89.1
11.....	77	90	91	87	88	88	82	77	86	94	95	106	84	1,145	88.2
12.....	78	92	94	87	80	90	86	75	89	81	88	90	85	1,115	85.8
13.....	82	80	94	81	86	95	91	72	94	83	92	90	82	1,122	86.3
14.....	90	78	91	85	96	80	84	72	95	82	95	84	89	1,121	86.2
15.....	93	76	94	86	93	75	76	76	95	81	100	78	94	1,117	85.9
16.....	96	69	96	79	89	64	82	82	90	81	96	83	95	1,102	84.8
17.....	96	69	94	76	81	68	84	85	93	89	83	80	96	1,094	84.2
18.....	97	72	92	80	78	71	88	87	87	92	79	86	90	1,099	84.5
19.....	98	74	83	83	79	78	90	80	88	94	84	92	86	1,109	85.3
20.....	76	82	82	80	75	84	98	79	97	96	86	91	82	1,108	85.2
21.....	80	85	80	79	71	88	98	82	98	92	86	90	78	1,107	85.2
22.....	77	84	77	77	70	91	101	84	98	85	79	88	80	1,091	83.9
23.....	79	88	75	73	70	87	95	86	92	83	81	82	83	1,074	82.6
24.....	82	80	74	77	77	80	90	80	72	84	88	96	89	1,039	82.2
25.....	83	84	75	82	81	76	89	78	77	85	91	96	86	1,083	83.3
26.....	86	84	78	81	78	76	85	82	83	85	96	96	90	1,100	84.6
27.....	89	74	80	83	76	72	86	80	88	86	100	94	88	1,096	84.3
28.....	85	72	84	82	75	72	85	85	84	89	96	75	80	1,064	81.8
29.....	84	64	78	78	81	68	76	80	89	74	72	78	82	1,004	77.2
30.....	76	69	79	74	81	61	72	72	92	72	84	79	85	996	76.6
Monthly averages	87.6	81.6	85.3	83.2	82.2	82.9	87.4	79.5	88.2	86.0	86.3	91.4	87.9	1,109.5	85.3

MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE RECORD FOR OCTOBER, AT SACRAMENTO.

Maximum temperature for each day of the month, for October, from 1877 to 1889, inclusive; also, the daily and monthly means for the same period.

OCTOBER.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Sums.	Means.
1.-----	77	76	80	71	75	62	71	64	95	76	87	82	88	1,004	77.2
2.-----	74	80	84	76	69	67	70	65	97	86	86	82	85	1,007	77.5
3.-----	79	82	87	79	67	61	71	70	98	85	92	83	89	1,043	80.2
4.-----	81	84	86	80	68	64	72	72	94	74	91	86	94	1,046	80.5
5.-----	83	84	75	85	68	66	69	75	80	75	82	81	92	1,015	78.1
6.-----	88	86	82	82	70	60	66	74	77	82	73	79	76	986	75.8
7.-----	88	86	61	71	76	66	69	76	77	83	74	80	68	975	75.0
8.-----	88	82	68	66	78	70	72	80	78	76	86	83	66	993	76.4
9.-----	87	75	70	68	81	69	80	80	72	68	89	84	66	989	76.1
10.-----	77	75	70	71	70	62	81	75	76	68	91	88	71	975	75.0
11.-----	72	71	65	75	69	68	79	77	79	69	83	92	74	973	74.8
12.-----	67	66	65	71	67	70	78	69	80	72	73	88	82	948	72.9
13.-----	70	66	65	72	58	62	78	60	76	76	73	82	72	910	70.0
14.-----	77	56	65	77	59	66	67	60	76	75	70	82	68	898	69.1
15.-----	78	62	69	77	62	70	65	72	75	70	76	86	70	932	71.7
16.-----	79	68	69	76	62	72	70	75	74	61	80	74	72	932	71.7
17.-----	77	75	75	77	67	72	67	72	74	64	83	71	66	940	72.3
18.-----	76	78	78	78	72	74	70	72	78	66	86	86	70	984	75.7
19.-----	76	78	82	77	75	76	69	70	79	67	88	80	66	983	75.6
20.-----	73	72	77	78	74	77	70	69	81	72	85	80	64	972	74.8
21.-----	69	79	76	76	75	75	72	74	81	72	82	78	64	968	74.5
22.-----	63	80	79	77	72	76	72	75	73	68	83	85	64	966	74.3
23.-----	66	79	71	71	73	77	66	78	76	63	81	82	68	952	73.2
24.-----	72	77	75	72	72	74	74	74	73	72	78	71	72	949	73.0
25.-----	75	75	78	81	65	66	66	72	77	74	70	69	64	929	71.5
26.-----	69	74	84	80	60	62	58	71	78	75	76	74	62	926	71.2
27.-----	66	75	82	78	62	72	58	73	81	72	76	76	68	935	72.0
28.-----	62	73	79	74	68	72	62	72	80	70	76	79	64	931	71.6
29.-----	62	74	79	71	69	74	65	72	78	64	80	74	64	926	71.2
30.-----	65	75	73	70	69	67	67	72	76	50	80	70	63	897	69.0
31.-----	62	72	67	69	65	58	68	70	77	56	81	66	67	878	67.5
Monthly averages -----	70.2	75.3	74.0	75.0	68.7	68.6	69.5	72.0	73.9	71.0	81.2	79.8	71.6	956.9	73.6

MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE RECORDS FOR NOVEMBER, AT SACRAMENTO.

Maximum temperature for each day of the month, for November, from 1877 to 1889, inclusive; also, the daily and monthly means for the same period.

NOVEMBER.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Sums.	Means.
1.....	64	72	67	70	67	57	71	72	77	59	75	72	70	893	68.7
2.....	57	70	69	70	67	56	64	68	68	65	75	75	71	875	67.3
3.....	62	67	68	74	69	60	66	73	67	66	75	65	70	882	67.8
4.....	60	66	68	76	68	62	62	72	62	71	71	68	72	878	67.5
5.....	62	62	70	73	71	63	62	75	57	74	70	67	70	876	67.4
6.....	66	67	65	73	68	65	61	75	56	68	68	66	62	857	65.9
7.....	64	68	61	72	64	62	60	68	68	66	70	71	63	860	66.2
8.....	68	67	58	72	61	57	56	68	71	62	71	73	65	849	65.3
9.....	70	68	55	70	62	58	64	70	64	62	73	71	68	855	65.8
10.....	62	67	59	63	67	56	67	72	60	61	73	71	63	859	64.5
11.....	58	68	59	62	62	51	67	70	61	62	69	65	67	824	63.4
12.....	59	62	51	63	62	52	68	70	60	68	72	70	64	828	63.7
13.....	59	63	55	60	68	53	67	68	62	68	75	63	63	830	63.8
14.....	59	63	62	59	58	60	64	69	52	62	74	58	63	804	61.8
15.....	61	63	61	59	55	60	64	66	58	61	70	64	66	820	63.1
16.....	64	64	60	68	55	60	64	64	67	58	74	63	60	798	61.4
17.....	62	65	61	56	48	57	63	64	58	63	75	67	62	812	62.5
18.....	65	66	63	55	54	57	64	63	58	63	72	67	56	796	61.2
19.....	64	65	62	54	52	57	63	62	62	60	72	67	55	779	59.9
20.....	58	68	63	56	56	57	61	64	60	50	67	61	58	797	59.8
21.....	62	68	63	54	58	62	60	66	59	55	70	60	60	811	62.4
22.....	63	96	63	48	58	62	60	63	64	55	62	55	64	790	60.8
23.....	64	66	62	48	59	60	62	63	56	60	68	64	58	790	60.8
24.....	61	67	62	55	51	58	56	64	54	60	58	64	56	765	58.9
25.....	65	63	50	52	61	54	55	65	60	62	56	59	61	772	59.4
26.....	63	63	55	52	59	57	54	63	59	63	56	64	58	765	58.9
27.....	65	61	55	56	60	56	57	66	60	67	58	64	58	783	60.2
28.....	64	61	56	45	60	52	57	67	59	66	51	52	57	747	57.5
29.....	64	63	51	52	57	56	60	65	61	65	56	51	58	759	58.4
30.....	62	61	54	55	54	66	61	66	64	66	51	47	58	765	58.8
Monthly averages.....	62.6	65.3	60.6	60.7	61.1	57.8	62.1	67.6	61.6	63.0	67.5	64.2	63.0	817.1	62.9

MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE RECORDS FOR DECEMBER, AT SACRAMENTO.

Maximum temperature for each day of the month, for December, from 1877 to 1880, inclusive; also, the daily and monthly means for the same period.

DECEMBER.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Sums.	Means.
1.....	59	61	63	49	53	68	62	65	57	61	51	49	59	757	58.2
2.....	60	63	61	53	49	64	67	64	53	65	58	51	60	768	59.1
3.....	53	66	57	50	52	62	56	65	52	65	54	52	59	743	57.2
4.....	54	65	57	52	58	62	60	62	52	62	56	47	56	740	56.9
5.....	58	63	55	54	62	62	53	62	50	63	57	49	52	740	56.9
6.....	55	65	55	54	60	61	54	56	48	53	58	45	56	720	55.4
7.....	55	62	55	49	57	58	47	58	56	58	58	44	60	717	55.2
8.....	58	58	52	45	53	60	45	58	52	57	54	49	55	696	53.5
9.....	58	62	48	54	51	58	45	52	57	51	54	51	55	703	54.1
10.....	59	56	49	54	56	57	42	55	52	56	59	52	54	701	53.9
11.....	53	59	49	54	52	58	42	48	59	56	56	54	54	694	53.4
12.....	56	56	59	51	52	56	41	48	54	54	58	48	56	689	53.0
13.....	61	57	57	49	50	58	44	52	48	55	62	56	56	705	54.2
14.....	65	56	58	53	50	58	51	52	50	48	57	54	50	702	54.1
15.....	67	55	54	61	50	58	57	55	55	50	56	54	52	724	55.7
16.....	67	53	50	53	58	50	60	52	56	59	55	63	52	728	56.0
17.....	58	55	45	53	53	55	60	56	51	65	57	62	55	725	55.7
18.....	59	56	54	55	52	58	59	57	52	65	58	58	52	735	56.5
19.....	56	57	54	60	51	50	56	60	48	57	65	56	50	720	55.4
20.....	56	56	54	59	47	51	58	56	47	56	65	52	55	712	54.7
21.....	55	58	51	58	48	55	50	59	56	55	60	53	48	706	54.3
22.....	58	57	48	56	49	52	52	62	56	60	54	53	46	708	54.5
23.....	55	53	41	55	45	55	52	61	64	59	50	60	53	704	54.2
24.....	53	58	40	55	57	58	54	62	65	60	50	56	52	720	55.4
25.....	52	53	41	58	51	54	56	62	60	54	55	55	58	709	54.5
26.....	53	52	42	63	49	53	58	59	55	51	55	52	54	696	53.5
27.....	51	50	43	60	60	53	59	53	59	56	47	56	50	697	53.6
28.....	49	52	42	55	55	56	54	55	54	59	51	54	50	686	52.8
29.....	52	52	45	54	53	46	54	46	49	57	52	51	48	659	50.7
30.....	51	57	42	55	51	45	52	44	52	60	52	56	51	668	51.4
31.....	48	48	44	54	49	37	51	46	51	55	50	52	50	635	48.8
Monthly averages.....	56.3	57.2	50.4	54.4	52.7	55.7	53.3	56.2	53.9	57.6	55.6	53.2	53.5	710.0	54.6

MINIMUM TEMPERATURE RECORDS FOR JANUARY, AT SACRAMENTO.

Minimum temperature for each day of the month, for January, from 1878 to 1890, inclusive; also, daily and monthly means for the same period, as deduced from the Signal Service records.

JANUARY.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	Sums.	Means.
1.....	29	39	28	45	42	32	37	42	42	46	40	37	42	501	38.5
2.....	31	39	29	47	46	35	38	41	32	46	42	36	42	504	38.8
3.....	27	34	37	42	46	36	41	36	35	41	44	39	38	496	38.2
4.....	28	39	40	41	50	38	40	38	34	38	31	40	34	491	37.8
5.....	29	33	39	39	54	38	49	43	30	35	34	36	35	494	38.0
6.....	33	34	37	35	49	41	43	44	34	40	29	38	32	489	37.6
7.....	41	37	35	36	42	40	38	44	28	48	26	36	30	481	37.0
8.....	49	34	38	40	40	36	40	44	34	35	24	41	29	484	37.2
9.....	38	36	42	36	34	28	42	46	29	34	25	41	30	461	35.5
10.....	45	33	38	38	35	35	40	47	34	33	27	41	35	481	37.0
11.....	36	39	32	40	36	32	31	48	36	36	28	41	35	470	36.2
12.....	34	39	31	43	34	31	32	39	32	42	34	38	34	463	35.6
13.....	34	31	35	49	34	34	33	43	42	50	32	34	30	481	37.0
14.....	46	38	33	50	32	31	38	40	39	44	19	40	30	480	36.9
15.....	51	30	37	50	29	25	32	39	36	49	19	32	36	465	35.8
16.....	51	29	36	47	32	24	32	42	40	34	24	31	38	460	35.4
17.....	41	35	39	43	32	35	32	41	40	30	22	35	40	465	35.8
18.....	37	42	34	42	34	30	32	37	37	42	25	38	40	468	36.0
19.....	46	31	38	43	38	27	36	42	37	48	34	31	34	485	37.3
20.....	48	31	37	42	42	22	41	42	46	46	38	31	38	496	38.2
21.....	45	32	36	38	35	26	35	39	47	45	41	35	35	489	37.6
22.....	50	38	39	36	34	27	32	38	51	38	45	36	38	502	38.6
23.....	48	45	39	37	44	30	35	39	50	37	49	31	44	528	40.6
24.....	48	51	39	40	43	39	35	33	52	45	42	31	41	543	41.8
25.....	41	43	43	37	33	43	40	38	53	35	48	34	45	533	41.0
26.....	42	41	34	45	42	38	37	38	48	30	41	34	36	506	38.9
27.....	47	32	30	45	35	33	45	44	50	36	48	37	39	518	39.8
28.....	48	37	29	48	36	38	46	47	46	32	46	35	38	526	40.5
29.....	48	34	25	50	34	48	43	48	44	30	51	36	42	533	41.0
30.....	34	34	29	54	32	42	40	51	48	38	52	33	44	548	42.2
31.....	49	34	31	54	42	40	38	46	46	36	48	32	38	534	41.1
Monthly averages.....	41.9	35.9	35.2	43.0	38.2	34.0	37.8	41.9	40.4	39.3	35.7	35.8	36.8	495.9	38.1

MINIMUM TEMPERATURE RECORDS FOR FEBRUARY, AT SACRAMENTO.

Minimum temperature for each day of the month, for February, from 1878 to 1890, inclusive; also, the daily and monthly means during the same period.

FEBRUARY.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	Sums.	Means.
1.....	44	36	32	51	38	41	45	46	50	44	46	36	45	554	42.6
2.....	45	37	33	55	34	30	46	51	46	34	38	38	44	531	40.8
3.....	46	37	34	56	35	22	45	48	48	32	34	36	50	523	40.2
4.....	50	40	33	53	37	23	46	55	46	37	37	40	48	545	41.9
5.....	44	33	35	50	38	28	40	53	50	34	39	37	50	531	40.8
6.....	43	33	36	49	40	32	35	53	48	36	40	43	46	534	41.1
7.....	44	41	35	51	33	27	32	45	47	32	35	38	44	504	38.8
8.....	46	42	36	51	38	27	30	40	48	36	38	40	44	516	39.7
9.....	43	47	40	43	40	28	31	40	46	38	40	43	40	519	39.9
10.....	44	47	39	42	41	31	32	43	52	42	44	36	44	537	41.3
11.....	48	53	35	40	34	35	30	45	51	47	51	35	38	542	41.7
12.....	40	56	32	45	34	31	25	41	55	42	52	42	42	542	41.7
13.....	46	52	32	48	36	37	21	41	48	43	42	44	44	584	41.1
14.....	46	48	32	46	37	40	27	44	51	39	48	41	34	533	41.0
15.....	41	46	37	44	38	31	35	45	46	34	41	32	42	512	39.4
16.....	48	46	35	46	42	30	42	47	45	34	45	35	42	537	41.3
17.....	52	49	30	45	34	32	48	44	45	39	44	31	36	529	40.7
18.....	52	48	38	45	35	35	35	50	44	41	46	31	39	539	41.5
19.....	50	48	40	44	31	43	41	49	46	32	45	34	38	541	41.6
20.....	45	50	36	43	31	43	46	48	43	35	44	38	38	540	41.5
21.....	45	48	39	43	36	48	39	50	48	38	49	42	37	552	43.2
22.....	46	48	40	48	35	46	40	46	48	34	52	46	34	557	42.8
23.....	50	48	41	47	43	42	40	45	52	36	48	40	32	564	43.4
24.....	46	49	43	47	48	41	45	40	45	41	47	48	36	576	44.3
25.....	43	51	39	51	48	44	44	44	46	30	46	48	42	576	44.3
26.....	46	45	40	51	50	47	48	48	45	32	49	43	36	580	44.6
27.....	43	52	39	52	42	46	47	50	41	39	46	44	32	573	44.1
28.....	42	48	35	51	44	46	47	49	38	42	44	46	35	567	43.6
29.....	39		39				46				36				
Monthly averages.....	45.6	45.6	36.1	47.7	38.3	35.9	38.9	46.4	47.1	37.4	43.7	39.3	40.4	542.7	41.7

MINIMUM TEMPERATURE RECORDS FOR MARCH, AT SACRAMENTO.

Minimum temperature during each day of the month, for March, from 1878 to 1889, inclusive; also, the daily and monthly means for the same period.

MARCH.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Sums.	Means.
1	43	41	40	53	50	48	48	46	39	43	37	46	534	45.3
2	45	48	45	46	43	48	50	50	42	49	39	41	546	45.5
3	47	38	40	50	39	48	51	48	42	50	38	45	536	44.7
4	44	49	33	47	38	49	55	51	45	48	40	46	541	45.1
5	48	49	33	49	40	43	56	52	45	42	38	46	541	45.1
6	52	48	35	45	41	48	54	50	42	41	38	45	539	44.9
7	43	44	38	48	40	48	54	49	44	42	44	48	536	44.7
8	44	44	42	47	41	48	50	52	41	41	48	50	548	45.7
9	41	48	42	43	34	45	52	53	47	49	39	50	543	45.2
10	48	48	41	39	41	45	44	49	41	52	38	50	536	44.7
11	47	49	42	39	41	47	40	46	45	49	41	45	531	44.2
12	47	50	38	43	45	47	39	51	41	44	44	55	544	45.3
13	52	50	34	40	45	46	48	52	41	44	51	52	560	46.7
14	55	51	34	37	46	47	50	48	45	46	46	51	556	46.3
15	56	49	29	40	43	44	52	50	38	49	46	50	546	45.5
16	55	48	34	39	41	47	49	46	44	51	48	44	546	45.5
17	57	49	41	39	38	47	50	46	40	50	50	46	553	46.1
18	54	50	35	40	42	43	50	50	38	43	49	52	546	45.5
19	54	47	38	48	40	43	45	48	38	42	52	41	536	44.7
20	55	49	39	50	38	45	47	52	39	42	47	44	547	45.6
21	52	48	43	53	41	45	42	53	45	52	46	48	567	47.2
22	52	50	43	53	45	47	49	50	45	50	48	48	580	48.3
23	54	52	45	53	47	42	42	51	48	51	48	48	581	48.4
24	52	56	42	51	51	44	40	49	51	50	44	49	559	46.6
25	48	55	39	50	54	52	45	53	47	44	48	49	584	48.7
26	48	54	37	54	54	54	41	55	44	44	46	51	588	49.0
27	50	50	42	55	59	54	42	49	52	48	46	53	600	50.0
28	47	50	45	50	52	54	40	50	51	51	44	54	588	49.0
29	48	55	39	59	56	48	40	51	46	54	44	49	589	49.1
30	48	56	36	59	56	50	41	50	45	45	47	55	589	49.1
31	51	54	44	57	49	43	46	57	50	49	49	54	603	50.2
Monthly averages	49.5	49.3	38.9	47.6	44.8	47.1	46.6	50.2	44.3	46.9	44.6	48.5	558.3	46.5

MINIMUM TEMPERATURE RECORDS FOR APRIL, AT SACRAMENTO.

Minimum temperature during each day of the month, for April, from 1878 to 1889, inclusive; also, the daily and monthly means for the same period.

APRIL.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Sums.	Means.
1	48	53	48	55	47	42	46	53	49	48	43	55	587	48.9
2	52	56	51	51	46	48	45	56	40	54	46	53	598	49.9
3	51	56	48	51	51	48	49	45	40	53	46	52	588	49.0
4	52	54	44	51	46	50	48	44	41	54	43	50	577	48.1
5	56	52	49	53	49	46	50	54	47	45	43	52	596	49.7
6	56	49	52	50	43	48	50	49	48	48	43	51	587	48.9
7	60	48	46	44	43	50	54	55	50	48	43	50	591	49.2
8	63	50	53	46	43	52	56	55	50	41	45	52	604	50.3
9	58	45	53	53	36	45	53	60	51	48	46	53	601	50.1
10	51	46	46	55	44	46	54	60	44	42	47	54	589	49.1
11	52	45	47	50	42	49	48	59	43	45	52	52	584	48.7
12	50	47	49	51	47	46	47	54	41	42	56	50	580	48.3
13	49	52	44	51	52	40	46	57	39	50	56	51	587	48.9
14	44	51	45	55	50	40	49	53	42	47	56	42	574	47.8
15	41	46	45	58	51	45	52	55	46	52	57	48	596	49.7
16	42	52	42	57	49	51	45	45	54	50	48	46	581	48.4
17	43	49	40	54	48	43	44	51	49	48	51	47	567	47.2
18	46	56	40	55	46	44	48	41	47	44	50	50	567	47.2
19	50	50	43	54	52	48	48	39	54	42	51	48	579	48.2
20	42	49	47	54	44	44	52	42	53	51	51	52	581	48.4
21	47	49	50	53	41	44	52	45	52	46	54	54	590	49.2
22	47	55	44	50	50	49	53	49	51	49	50	53	600	50.0
23	49	56	43	49	42	48	56	56	50	52	51	56	608	50.7
24	50	57	49	46	45	50	53	56	52	56	51	57	622	51.2
25	48	54	47	50	40	45	53	52	54	58	43	52	596	49.4
26	43	50	46	55	47	45	48	54	53	56	44	53	594	49.8
27	45	52	52	59	45	46	40	49	51	51	49	51	590	49.7
28	51	56	53	58	55	45	45	56	52	52	51	48	629	52.5
29	52	48	56	57	56	48	49	50	54	52	53	52	627	52.2
30	55	53	53	55	54	52	51	53	46	52	50	53	627	52.2
Monthly averages	49.8	51.2	47.5	52.7	47.2	46.6	49.5	51.6	48.0	48.8	49.2	51.2	593.3	49.4

MINIMUM TEMPERATURE RECORDS FOR MAY, AT SACRAMENTO.

Minimum temperature during each day of the month for May, from 1878 to 1889, inclusive; also, the daily and monthly means for the same period.

MAY.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Sums.	Means.
1.....	56	55	53	53	52	48	55	52	51	44	45	53	618	51.5
2.....	58	54	53	51	49	42	54	54	46	51	46	54	612	51.0
3.....	54	55	51	50	53	45	56	54	53	52	49	44	616	51.3
4.....	60	48	49	54	47	51	51	52	54	46	54	50	619	51.6
5.....	57	49	48	55	49	50	54	53	52	47	49	49	612	51.0
6.....	58	52	49	48	53	48	50	58	52	46	48	44	607	50.6
7.....	53	47	50	50	58	51	51	56	56	39	46	46	610	50.8
8.....	53	47	43	48	58	50	65	54	49	43	47	44	604	50.3
9.....	50	44	49	52	62	48	57	54	45	47	48	54	610	50.8
10.....	50	47	53	56	58	54	52	55	45	41	54	54	619	51.6
11.....	56	47	43	52	58	56	53	56	44	47	56	51	621	51.6
12.....	54	52	39	56	47	49	51	56	44	48	56	52	604	50.3
13.....	53	56	45	54	40	50	52	50	46	45	54	53	598	49.8
14.....	53	53	42	59	42	45	52	51	48	54	50	50	596	49.7
15.....	54	47	46	60	42	47	54	50	52	55	52	47	605	50.5
16.....	60	45	50	62	45	46	52	50	55	52	51	47	615	51.2
17.....	57	51	45	57	48	43	58	54	60	50	51	49	623	51.9
18.....	52	50	48	63	52	48	57	52	63	49	52	52	638	53.2
19.....	53	50	54	61	63	53	58	56	54	50	50	59	601	55.1
20.....	53	49	56	56	62	59	60	52	49	51	48	60	655	54.6
21.....	54	51	58	54	62	62	57	50	56	47	47	50	635	52.9
22.....	55	46	56	53	50	59	57	53	65	50	48	51	643	53.6
23.....	54	47	58	53	51	60	59	54	58	50	46	53	639	53.6
24.....	59	51	58	52	54	62	55	54	52	50	49	55	651	54.2
25.....	67	51	59	58	52	68	58	54	53	49	46	60	671	55.9
26.....	60	52	60	54	51	67	57	56	54	52	51	54	608	55.7
27.....	62	53	61	49	52	63	54	58	52	57	49	53	603	55.2
28.....	54	55	61	48	56	62	59	64	53	72	50	58	692	57.7
29.....	48	49	65	54	60	58	58	66	52	62	50	53	675	56.2
30.....	48	55	62	56	65	58	58	64	50	57	55	61	689	57.4
31.....	52	59	62	62	63	57	56	60	52	62	60	61	706	58.8
Monthly averages.....	54.6	50.4	52.6	54.7	53.1	53.8	55.7	54.9	52.2	50.5	50.3	52.3	635.1	52.9

MINIMUM TEMPERATURE RECORDS FOR JUNE, AT SACRAMENTO.

Minimum temperature during each day of the month, for June, from 1878 to 1889, inclusive; also, the daily and monthly means for the same period.

JUNE.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Sums.	Means.
1	49	64	62	60	64	53	59	55	56	50	60	56	688	57.3
2	53	68	62	61	62	50	55	54	57	53	56	56	687	57.2
3	56	69	53	61	57	54	58	53	58	52	52	54	677	56.4
4	58	62	56	55	56	61	58	54	55	49	51	56	675	56.2
5	67	56	62	55	55	71	56	54	55	49	53	56	687	57.2
6	65	55	58	53	56	72	56	51	52	47	50	54	689	55.8
7	56	57	62	58	56	72	56	54	59	48	48	53	679	57.4
8	56	52	53	48	51	66	62	53	64	50	52	53	660	55.0
9	60	52	60	51	53	74	61	60	63	54	59	54	701	58.4
10	62	54	61	54	55	64	58	55	59	47	54	56	679	56.6
11	56	55	53	55	58	62	55	54	59	50	55	56	668	55.7
12	54	62	63	58	56	56	54	54	65	53	57	54	686	57.2
13	58	64	55	60	57	59	53	56	60	48	56	55	681	56.8
14	56	63	51	60	58	58	57	56	63	48	63	54	687	57.2
15	54	60	55	54	57	58	56	57	56	51	58	53	669	55.8
16	54	56	56	56	60	58	59	54	52	59	52	52	668	55.7
17	52	59	56	58	56	57	62	56	52	56	56	58	681	56.8
18	57	62	53	53	59	59	64	56	52	58	52	58	683	56.9
19	59	69	53	51	57	58	62	57	53	71	58	56	704	58.7
20	57	68	58	49	53	56	62	53	59	72	54	55	697	58.1
21	59	64	54	54	54	55	57	57	60	61	56	55	686	57.2
22	60	53	53	57	54	56	57	56	58	58	61	53	676	56.3
23	55	61	53	58	54	54	62	57	58	53	56	58	679	56.7
24	60	60	52	59	56	56	55	57	58	54	56	60	683	56.9
25	63	61	54	53	54	58	56	56	59	53	58	53	683	56.9
26	66	63	54	62	56	58	58	58	56	52	57	56	693	57.8
27	63	59	54	65	55	58	56	61	56	60	57	57	700	58.3
28	60	57	53	55	55	60	55	60	53	64	52	55	679	56.7
29	67	55	52	54	57	64	54	62	52	64	51	56	688	57.3
30	60	53	54	49	62	68	58	59	53	60	58	57	691	57.6
Monthly averages	58.4	59.8	55.8	56.0	56.5	60.2	57.6	56.0	57.0	55.0	55.2	55.5	683.0	56.9

MINIMUM TEMPERATURE RECORDS FOR JULY, AT SACRAMENTO.

Minimum temperature during each day, for July, from 1877 to 1889, inclusive; also, the daily and monthly means for the same period.

JULY.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Sums.	Means.
1	56	62	54	57	52	62	68	60	62	53	55	56	66	763	58.7
2	59	59	54	58	55	60	72	58	61	56	56	56	72	762	60.2
3	58	52	54	59	55	64	67	60	59	53	56	66	62	765	58.8
4	56	59	54	56	67	65	64	61	59	54	59	61	60	775	59.6
5	54	56	58	55	66	59	62	60	60	56	63	56	61	766	58.9
6	52	61	56	55	58	65	61	54	62	54	64	55	55	749	57.6
7	57	59	52	59	61	62	60	60	56	54	56	52	53	743	57.2
8	60	55	51	57	58	67	60	60	59	56	60	52	53	748	57.5
9	57	57	53	56	58	63	58	64	57	55	62	51	53	744	57.2
10	58	54	62	57	53	66	59	66	58	62	55	52	54	756	58.2
11	60	55	56	56	60	62	62	70	58	58	52	56	52	757	58.2
12	68	57	60	63	67	64	64	65	59	64	53	53	52	789	60.7
13	70	67	58	63	60	59	58	60	62	68	52	56	52	785	60.4
14	70	66	56	67	56	63	57	57	64	68	50	39	53	786	60.5
15	68	58	53	63	56	60	58	58	61	74	52	68	54	783	60.2
16	67	55	60	63	54	66	62	56	66	73	51	69	51	790	60.8
17	59	60	63	62	63	59	59	60	62	65	48	64	54	778	59.8
18	58	54	59	62	63	59	56	57	57	63	52	63	54	757	58.2
19	61	56	54	58	56	59	60	58	57	60	49	58	58	744	57.2
20	61	58	56	58	65	59	60	59	56	58	50	60	55	755	58.1
21	68	63	56	57	65	57	60	59	60	59	50	62	54	770	59.2
22	59	60	56	59	63	56	60	61	60	58	52	64	54	762	58.6
23	59	58	61	67	63	56	60	64	61	55	56	58	50	765	58.8
24	58	58	61	67	59	57	61	62	60	52	56	56	52	759	58.4
25	59	54	58	64	57	57	61	59	60	54	55	54	52	744	57.2
26	58	57	51	58	59	57	61	56	58	53	58	54	53	736	56.6
27	60	64	59	56	57	64	60	61	57	55	53	53	56	755	58.1
28	58	63	61	55	58	61	60	62	58	53	54	53	57	753	57.9
29	56	61	61	56	59	59	56	62	60	53	51	51	64	749	57.6
30	58	66	66	56	56	56	59	61	58	61	52	52	64	763	58.7
31	59	58	66	55	58	59	57	57	60	69	52	53	61	764	58.8
Monthly averages	60.0	58.8	57.6	59.1	59.0	60.6	60.7	60.1	59.8	59.0	54.3	57.3	56.2	762.5	58.7

MINIMUM TEMPERATURE RECORDS FOR AUGUST, AT SACRAMENTO.

Minimum temperature during each day, for August, from 1877 to 1889, inclusive; also, the daily and monthly means for the same period.

August.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Sums.	Means.
1.....	57	55	73	55	56	57	58	58	65	64	50	51	57	756	58.2
2.....	59	57	70	57	58	60	55	59	67	63	50	55	54	764	58.8
3.....	55	58	61	57	60	60	59	58	71	57	56	56	59	769	59.2
4.....	55	56	57	56	54	61	58	59	68	62	61	57	58	768	59.0
5.....	58	56	54	56	60	58	57	64	61	64	58	59	60	765	58.8
6.....	59	60	59	58	58	58	58	64	60	61	52	62	55	764	58.8
7.....	56	58	65	62	61	56	60	65	58	55	53	66	51	766	58.9
8.....	55	58	64	64	58	59	58	66	55	54	60	60	54	765	58.8
9.....	57	61	65	63	58	61	58	66	58	58	52	53	58	768	59.0
10.....	56	65	61	59	58	64	59	67	58	57	50	56	54	764	58.8
11.....	54	64	65	56	61	66	57	68	58	70	50	58	52	779	59.9
12.....	56	67	58	56	58	65	57	62	56	61	52	60	54	762	58.6
13.....	57	70	57	53	56	60	55	62	57	59	52	62	60	760	58.5
14.....	56	68	59	57	56	57	56	64	60	60	49	61	62	761	58.5
15.....	55	65	62	61	56	56	55	62	74	56	52	54	58	766	58.9
16.....	57	57	66	62	53	58	55	56	69	54	52	54	61	754	58.0
17.....	59	56	60	58	55	57	62	55	70	56	53	58	59	758	58.3
18.....	56	56	56	57	54	58	70	64	69	62	53	54	57	756	58.2
19.....	56	58	55	58	55	55	66	56	68	58	56	54	56	754	58.0
20.....	54	57	55	61	55	55	60	57	60	54	58	58	58	742	57.0
21.....	56	55	56	60	54	59	57	57	55	53	62	60	58	742	57.0
22.....	56	53	61	55	56	60	57	62	55	56	63	64	54	752	57.8
23.....	56	54	59	54	55	59	56	65	52	56	56	63	57	742	57.0
24.....	56	55	62	52	54	60	56	62	56	57	50	70	52	742	57.0
25.....	57	58	65	56	53	59	58	57	53	58	52	62	55	743	57.2
26.....	54	55	56	56	52	58	62	58	54	60	50	58	53	726	55.8
27.....	58	54	57	56	51	55	56	59	55	64	53	60	54	739	56.8
28.....	55	56	55	54	53	56	66	61	54	60	52	62	56	740	56.9
29.....	57	56	56	49	55	57	62	62	54	57	52	65	53	735	56.5
30.....	54	64	62	51	54	56	62	62	52	56	48	63	56	740	56.9
31.....	59	65	63	55	56	58	60	58	54	55	53	60	57	753	57.9
Monthly averages.....	56.4	58.9	60.4	57.0	56.0	58.6	57.2	60.8	59.9	58.5	53.5	59.2	56.2	752.6	57.9

MINIMUM TEMPERATURE RECORDS FOR SEPTEMBER, AT SACRAMENTO.

Minimum temperature during each day of the month, for September, from 1877 to 1889, inclusive; also, the daily and monthly means for the same period.

SEPTEMBER.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Sums.	Means.
1.....	57	59	56	62	57	63	54	64	58	53	51	62	61	757	58.2
2.....	54	55	57	60	55	63	63	60	59	56	55	61	64	762	58.6
3.....	57	59	60	62	51	63	62	57	54	56	51	58	66	756	58.2
4.....	63	65	56	63	51	62	68	56	52	54	58	58	62	768	59.0
5.....	59	60	54	64	66	64	60	50	56	60	54	54	62	763	58.7
6.....	56	57	54	56	66	62	61	49	56	49	53	64	50	730	56.2
7.....	58	58	55	55	60	58	59	51	53	55	56	64	54	730	56.2
8.....	62	67	60	58	59	59	58	51	56	60	49	66	54	739	58.4
9.....	63	58	60	53	55	57	58	50	53	62	55	58	50	732	56.3
10.....	61	59	60	57	60	56	60	51	56	60	60	63	50	753	57.9
11.....	53	62	60	56	56	60	60	54	56	60	61	70	50	758	58.3
12.....	58	63	61	54	55	62	53	53	56	56	58	64	50	743	57.2
13.....	55	56	64	55	55	61	56	50	60	53	55	58	51	729	56.0
14.....	54	54	60	53	60	62	60	52	62	52	57	60	60	745	57.3
15.....	63	52	59	57	65	55	57	52	63	51	60	64	57	755	58.1
16.....	65	51	63	55	58	53	53	52	58	51	66	60	56	741	57.0
17.....	59	48	61	53	55	51	54	54	56	62	55	55	59	722	55.5
18.....	63	48	58	53	51	44	56	54	56	55	50	57	58	703	54.1
19.....	63	48	58	52	52	50	60	52	54	56	46	59	59	709	54.5
20.....	57	52	57	53	54	56	58	54	55	56	49	60	55	716	55.1
21.....	54	55	55	52	52	57	63	54	59	52	52	58	50	713	54.8
22.....	52	54	57	52	52	57	59	56	60	54	59	54	49	726	55.8
23.....	50	55	52	48	50	57	68	56	57	52	61	57	56	719	55.2
24.....	50	57	52	49	52	55	65	55	55	58	57	53	56	718	55.2
25.....	54	51	54	53	55	53	58	51	54	56	58	61	55	713	54.8
26.....	55	53	58	55	57	52	60	53	50	54	60	61	56	724	55.7
27.....	56	58	55	53	50	53	55	54	53	53	62	60	56	718	55.2
28.....	56	50	57	53	50	49	39	55	56	54	58	55	56	708	54.5
29.....	59	52	50	53	50	52	61	56	54	52	55	50	55	708	54.5
30.....	49	52	53	49	51	56	62	50	60	50	50	58	54	691	53.4
Monthly averages.....	57.3	55.6	57.3	54.9	55.5	56.8	59.6	53.5	56.3	55.0	55.3	59.5	55.9	732.5	56.3

MINIMUM TEMPERATURE RECORDS FOR OCTOBER, AT SACRAMENTO.

Minimum temperature during each day, for October, from 1877 to 1889, inclusive; also, the daily and monthly means for the same period.

OCTOBER.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Sums.	Means.
1.....	51	49	54	46	52	47	56	44	56	50	57	52	54	608	51.4
2.....	48	51	52	49	50	47	50	45	58	50	56	52	54	602	50.9
3.....	49	49	53	50	52	51	52	42	59	56	61	52	54	680	52.3
4.....	50	52	57	53	42	46	52	45	60	52	55	53	55	672	51.7
5.....	54	52	53	56	54	47	54	54	56	48	56	53	58	678	52.2
6.....	56	52	46	55	46	53	47	49	58	48	52	53	54	609	51.5
7.....	59	55	47	55	46	55	44	48	55	50	53	54	56	677	52.1
8.....	56	52	43	54	46	47	48	50	53	53	54	52	48	656	50.5
9.....	55	52	47	48	46	49	53	56	52	45	63	52	46	664	51.1
10.....	56	49	47	47	48	55	56	55	48	44	64	53	45	697	51.3
11.....	56	50	46	48	52	45	54	46	44	40	66	58	44	643	49.5
12.....	49	51	51	47	44	46	50	54	46	43	55	56	49	641	49.3
13.....	50	46	40	47	40	54	50	57	53	44	52	50	49	632	48.6
14.....	48	51	44	46	36	43	52	48	56	44	50	54	51	623	47.9
15.....	49	41	49	54	38	44	48	48	50	50	50	52	46	625	48.1
16.....	51	44	46	47	42	50	44	52	55	52	45	48	48	624	48.0
17.....	49	46	47	48	40	52	47	55	49	43	46	50	52	621	48.0
18.....	48	47	47	48	46	47	43	50	48	46	51	57	56	634	48.8
19.....	46	51	49	48	47	50	47	50	52	43	50	46	50	629	48.4
20.....	50	48	50	47	51	50	42	50	50	42	52	48	56	636	48.9
21.....	55	51	52	47	46	50	44	47	52	38	48	52	56	638	49.1
22.....	52	51	51	47	45	49	44	48	52	45	52	55	57	648	49.8
23.....	52	51	47	47	44	54	49	51	40	44	55	50	56	640	49.2
24.....	54	52	50	48	46	54	52	48	46	48	42	49	55	649	49.9
25.....	54	51	49	50	51	42	52	48	44	46	41	45	59	635	48.8
26.....	50	44	52	56	53	47	48	48	47	45	42	42	58	632	48.6
27.....	44	44	53	56	48	48	44	49	48	54	45	47	54	634	48.8
28.....	43	43	51	53	54	50	47	49	47	53	48	48	49	635	48.8
29.....	43	46	51	53	50	52	43	48	54	50	46	48	42	626	48.2
30.....	42	46	48	47	51	48	45	48	54	44	46	50	44	613	47.2
31.....	38	40	43	47	46	39	44	54	46	40	45	40	52	574	44.2
Monthly averages.....	50.2	48.6	48.9	49.8	46.6	49.1	48.4	49.5	51.4	46.7	51.6	50.8	51.8	643.4	49.5

MINIMUM TEMPERATURE RECORDS FOR NOVEMBER, AT SACRAMENTO.

Minimum temperature during each day of the month, for November, from 1877 to 1889, inclusive; also, the daily and monthly means for the same period.

NOVEMBER.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Sums.	Means.
1.....	37	41	45	54	46	46	45	44	49	34	45	44	46	576	44.3
2.....	43	42	46	46	41	50	50	44	50	36	44	44	45	581	44.7
3.....	45	44	48	48	42	50	45	44	42	38	45	44	51	586	45.1
4.....	43	49	46	54	42	44	36	45	51	38	49	43	48	588	45.2
5.....	52	47	46	48	43	44	40	48	44	40	50	40	42	584	44.9
6.....	52	41	50	47	46	43	38	50	52	40	46	35	42	582	44.8
7.....	43	45	46	46	44	45	46	48	56	47	42	48	44	594	45.7
8.....	44	45	45	47	42	52	50	52	58	43	41	38	44	605	46.5
9.....	48	43	45	42	44	49	44	49	55	40	44	40	40	583	44.8
10.....	45	41	40	43	42	42	41	48	49	38	43	40	42	564	42.6
11.....	50	43	45	39	40	36	42	46	41	50	48	36	48	564	43.4
12.....	45	52	42	42	41	35	41	48	40	39	50	35	46	556	42.8
13.....	41	42	41	35	42	34	44	52	38	44	42	49	48	552	42.5
14.....	46	48	46	32	45	37	43	54	41	39	40	45	38	554	42.6
15.....	49	49	44	29	50	42	42	50	45	40	39	49	40	568	43.7
16.....	50	43	42	32	38	42	39	44	48	38	43	51	38	548	42.2
17.....	41	43	36	40	32	37	42	41	54	34	44	54	45	543	41.8
18.....	43	43	36	34	32	40	40	41	51	36	46	52	52	546	42.0
19.....	43	43	36	32	33	34	44	40	53	38	40	51	47	537	41.3
20.....	41	46	36	33	34	35	41	43	48	44	39	54	52	546	42.0
21.....	43	43	35	31	35	43	38	46	45	32	40	42	52	527	40.5
22.....	43	48	36	30	36	38	40	40	48	38	45	49	56	547	42.1
23.....	51	44	34	41	36	42	40	38	45	42	38	44	41	536	41.2
24.....	41	48	35	38	36	36	42	42	49	35	36	44	40	522	40.2
25.....	39	40	38	30	37	38	32	42	44	34	32	45	42	493	37.9
26.....	43	38	38	30	36	42	29	39	44	37	30	50	42	498	38.3
27.....	44	36	33	28	42	37	30	41	50	36	28	41	44	490	37.7
28.....	44	36	34	27	48	36	32	41	50	36	35	36	49	504	38.8
29.....	40	36	43	32	41	38	35	41	54	36	42	37	48	523	40.2
30.....	42	34	43	30	39	50	33	39	50	38	41	43	50	532	40.9
Monthly averages.....	44.4	43.2	41.0	38.0	40.2	41.2	40.1	44.7	48.1	38.7	41.6	43.9	45.3	550.4	42.3

MINIMUM TEMPERATURE RECORDS FOR DECEMBER, AT SACRAMENTO.

Minimum temperature during each day of the month, for December, from 1877 to 1889, inclusive; also, the daily and monthly means for the same period.

DECEMBER.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Sums.	Means.
1.....	43	38	46	39	42	45	34	40	49	32	44	44	50	546	42.0
2.....	35	40	48	45	35	44	36	37	47	33	42	46	56	545	41.9
3.....	38	39	45	43	35	41	40	40	48	39	42	45	50	545	41.9
4.....	36	39	42	39	44	40	40	39	48	39	38	44	48	536	41.2
5.....	33	46	48	41	53	40	40	40	46	35	43	41	48	557	42.8
6.....	33	52	40	42	52	38	42	43	45	41	43	38	48	557	42.8
7.....	37	42	39	40	39	40	37	38	45	48	40	40	46	532	40.9
8.....	33	37	39	38	36	40	38	38	43	50	46	40	49	529	46.9
9.....	35	45	33	41	39	42	35	30	41	46	40	44	48	519	39.9
10.....	34	38	40	42	38	38	32	28	45	36	35	48	50	504	38.8
11.....	38	39	38	43	43	47	30	34	46	45	38	50	44	530	40.8
12.....	38	37	38	45	42	44	32	27	42	41	39	44	44	513	39.5
13.....	34	33	38	46	34	42	32	28	38	37	40	42	44	488	37.5
14.....	44	32	40	44	33	40	24	30	41	35	37	41	41	483	37.2
15.....	46	29	35	48	39	38	27	38	43	35	36	47	42	503	38.7
16.....	46	32	37	41	38	38	33	42	46	45	34	50	38	520	40.0
17.....	52	28	37	42	38	40	32	46	45	45	32	44	42	523	40.2
18.....	45	29	40	43	33	48	34	52	45	41	32	42	41	525	40.4
19.....	45	30	45	50	36	40	38	53	43	46	34	38	41	539	41.5
20.....	44	33	40	52	34	39	32	50	43	42	39	42	46	536	41.2
21.....	46	31	34	49	36	40	39	53	45	34	41	49	40	537	41.3
22.....	49	30	37	50	33	45	40	56	45	44	33	50	40	552	42.5
23.....	46	32	30	48	32	47	36	54	54	46	30	48	40	543	41.8
24.....	41	33	25	49	38	46	43	56	51	49	31	47	44	553	42.5
25.....	46	33	26	52	35	37	46	53	52	47	34	47	41	552	42.5
26.....	35	28	25	54	40	34	52	51	48	46	43	48	44	545	41.9
27.....	33	27	27	52	47	36	45	41	43	39	29	44	40	503	38.7
28.....	36	28	33	47	50	41	37	45	40	44	37	38	43	519	39.9
29.....	33	24	31	49	48	34	35	37	44	51	43	39	33	501	38.5
30.....	32	38	29	45	46	32	35	32	44	53	37	36	41	500	37.7
31.....	34	35	27	44	42	27	33	37	41	45	33	36	37	471	36.2
Monthly averages	39.4	34.7	36.5	45.4	39.5	40.1	36.4	41.5	45.0	42.2	37.6	43.7	44.0	534.0	41.2

DAILY MEAN OF THE MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURES, AT SACRAMENTO.

The following table shows the averages of the maximum and minimum temperatures for each day of the month, as deduced from a record of twelve years; also the normal monthly temperatures, as deduced from the records for the same period:

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.
1.	45	50	54	58	62	70	74	74	74	64	56	50
2.	45	49	54	58	62	70	74	74	74	64	56	50
3.	44	49	54	56	62	68	74	76	74	63	56	50
4.	44	50	53	57	62	68	74	74	74	63	56	50
5.	45	48	54	58	62	68	74	75	72	65	56	50
6.	45	48	54	58	61	68	74	74	74	64	56	49
7.	44	47	54	58	60	69	72	75	71	64	56	49
8.	44	48	54	58	62	68	72	76	73	63	56	48
9.	44	48	54	58	62	70	72	75	72	63	56	50
10.	44	48	54	58	62	68	73	75	74	64	56	47
11.	43	50	54	58	62	68	74	76	73	63	54	46
12.	43	50	54	58	62	68	74	76	73	62	53	47
13.	44	49	54	57	61	70	75	75	72	61	53	46
14.	44	48	55	58	61	70	75	74	71	60	53	46
15.	44	47	56	59	61	69	74	74	72	58	54	46
16.	44	49	56	58	62	70	76	73	71	60	53	48
17.	44	48	54	57	64	70	74	72	70	60	52	48
18.	44	49	54	58	69	71	73	74	69	62	52	48
19.	44	49	54	58	69	71	73	74	70	62	51	48
20.	45	50	54	57	66	72	72	73	70	62	51	48
21.	46	50	56	58	66	72	73	73	70	62	50	48
22.	46	52	58	60	66	72	74	74	70	62	52	48
23.	47	51	58	60	65	70	74	73	70	62	50	48
24.	53	52	57	61	64	72	75	73	70	62	52	48
25.	53	53	57	62	66	71	73	72	69	61	51	48
26.	53	54	58	61	68	70	72	72	68	62	50	48
27.	54	58	61	68	70	72	72	72	69	60	48	48
28.	47	54	58	61	68	71	73	71	70	60	48	48
29.	48	53	58	64	71	70	73	72	70	60	49	46
30.	48	63	58	63	70	72	73	72	66	60	48	46
31.	50	58	62	70	73	73	74	73	65	58	50	44
31.	50	58	62	70	73	73	74	73	65	58	50	44
Monthly normal temperature.	*45.9	*50.0	†55.5	†59.0	†64.4	†70.0	*73.7	*73.6	*70.8	*61.6	*52.6	*47.4

Mean average temperature for the year, as deduced from a twelve years' record, 60.4.

* Normal means obtained from thirteen years' record. † Normal means obtained from twelve years' record.

DATE OF FIRST AND LAST LIGHT AND KILLING FROSTS, WITH LOWEST TEMPERATURE AND SNOWFALL, AND DATE OF BLOOMING FRUIT TREES, IN SACRAMENTO, FROM 1869 TO DATE.

From the records of Mr. Samuel H. Gerrish, voluntary observer of the Signal Service.

Year.	First Light Frost of the Season.	Minimum Temperature—First Light Frost.	First Killing Frost of the Season.	Minimum Temperature—First Killing Frost.	Last Light Frost of the Season.	Minimum Temperature—Last Light Frost.	Last Killing Frost of the Season.	Minimum Temperature—Last Killing Frost.	First Appearance of Blossoming Fruit Trees.
1869-70	Novem'r 8, 1869	40	November 30, 1869	31	May 17, 1870	41	March 8, 1870	31	February 21, 1870
1870-71	October 24, 1870	36	October 27, 1870	30	April 19, 1871	40	March 18, 1871	31	March 8, 1871
1871-72	October 25, 1871	37	November 6, 1871	30	April 12, 1872	38	January 9, 1872	27	February 26, 1872
1872-73	October 22, 1872	37	November 10, 1872	27	April 6, 1873	38	April 5, 1873	27	February 16, 1873
1873-74	October 16, 1873	33	October 17, 1873	33	April 14, 1874	38	March 19, 1874	28	February 14, 1874
1874-75	October 29, 1874	39	November 20, 1874	29	April 7, 1875	31	April 6, 1875; cold-	24	February 21, 1875
1875-76	October 28, 1875	38	No killing frost; coldest on December 21, 1875.	35	April 8, 1876	38	January 16, 1876	29	February 20, 1876
1876-77	Novem'r 3, 1876	36	November 13, 1876	29	April 23, 1877	42	February 11, 1877	32	February 2, 1877
1877-78	October 31, 1877	33	November 1, 1877	31	March 9, 1878	39	January 12, 1878	30	February 1, 1878
1878-79	October 16, 1878	37	November 28, 1878	29	April 15, 1879	41	February 6, 1879	27	February 15, 1879
1879-80	October 8, 1879	39	November 27, 1879	25	April 18, 1880	37	March 30, 1880	28	February 29, 1880
1880-81	October 31, 1880	35	November 13, 1880	30	March 18, 1881	33	March 17, 1881	31	February 22, 1881
1881-82	October 4, 1881	36	November 11, 1881	28	May 15, 1882	41	March 9, 1882	29	February 28, 1882
1882-83	October 5, 1882	42	November 13, 1882	27	May 2, 1883	41	February 18, 1883	29	February 19, 1883
1883-84	October 16, 1883	39	November 4, 1883	31	April 17, 1884	43	February 18, 1884	31	February 20, 1884
1884-85	Sept'r 30, 1884	41	November 30, 1884	31	April 22, 1885	41	January 26, 1885	31	February 10, 1885
1885-86	October 11, 1885	38	No killing frost; coldest on December 28, 1885.	34	April 14, 1886	39	January 10, 1886	27	February 8, 1886
1886-87	October 9, 1886	40	November 4, 1886	32	May 10, 1887	34	February 26, 1887	26	January 28, 1887
1887-88	October 20, 1887	37	November 25, 1887	28	April 26, 1888	38	February 3, 1888	28	January 20, 1888
1888-89	October 19, 1888	37	November 6, 1888	28	March 19, 1889	34	February 19, 1889	26	February 3, 1889
1889-90	October 29, 1889	36	December 29, 1889	27	-----	-----	February 28, 1890	25	February 13, 1890

DATES OF SNOWFALL IN SACRAMENTO, AND THE AMOUNT PRECIPITATED.

January 29, 1862, .75 of an inch. January 12, 1868, 1.62 inches. December 3, 1873, 6.00 inches. April 5, 1875, a trace; enough to whiten the ground before it melted. This was the coldest April ever known. A very light trace on January 13, 1879. January 26, 1880, estimated about .25 of an inch; it mostly melted, as it fell. February 17 and 18, 1882, light trace. December 31, 1882, estimated about 4.00 inches; measured 1.50 inches actual measurement. February 1 and 6, 1883, a very light fall of snow. January 4, 1888, 2.89 inches. January 5, 1888, 3.00 inches. The snow that fell on the fifth was very damp and packed hard; if it had been as light as that on the fourth, I think we would have had over 6.00 inches. January 16, 1888, a trace. January 12 and 21, 1890, a few flakes of snow, melting as fast as they fell.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURE AT FLORIN, SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

The following records of the highest and lowest temperature for each month of the year, and for each year from 1879 to 1889, inclusive, was furnished by Mrs. W. H. Robinson, of Florin, Sacramento County, California:

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Highest During the Year.
1879.....	63	79	78	87	93	102	103	105	98	90	76	66	105, in August.
1880.....	66	48	77	83	94	96	103	100	98	90	82	66	103, in July.
1881.....	70	72	88	90	96	99	103	98	100	82	78	60	103, in July.
1882.....	65	67	82	89	98	98	102	102	104	80	74	69	104, in September.
1883.....	66	75	81	78	98	107	108	103	104	86	71	65	108, in July.
1884.....	64	74	77	86	94	95	101	101	97	87	89	60	101, in July and Aug.
1885.....	69	72	82	86	102	94	101	109	103	102	76	66	109, in August.
1886.....	67	74	76	86	96	102	110	107	101	88	72	70	110, in July.
1887.....	65	68	83	88	110	111	105	104	105	97	77	66	111, in June.
1888.....	65	79	79	92	93	99	106	110	110	92	80	65	110, in Aug. and Sept.
1889.....	69	76	81	91	101	97	104	102	103	92	76	62	104, in July.
1890.....	60												
Highest for each month.....	70, in 1881.	79, in 1879, '88.	88, in 1881.	92, in 1888.	110, in 1887.	111, in 1887.	110, in 1886.	110, in 1888.	110, in 1888.	102, in 1885.	89, in 1884.	70, in 1886.	111, in 1887.
YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Lowest During the Year.
1879.....	31	32	32	44	42	46	52	56	54	40	34	26	26, in December.
1880.....	30	30	30	42	40	51	53	54	50	42	27	40	27, in November.
1881.....	34	40	34	45	44	46	50	49	46	32	28	30	28, in November.
1882.....	24	25	27	36	30	45	50	53	47	33	29	24	24, in Jan. and Dec.
1883.....	19	22	39	37	40	48	54	50	50	37	23	22	19, in January.
1884.....	27	21	34	40	41	53	53	52	45	38	31	20	20, in December.
1885.....	31	32	40	32	46	42	54	52	47	40	36	35	31, in January.
1886.....	28	30	36	36	40	50	52	54	47	37	29	29	28, in January.
1887.....	28	27	31	41	41	44	51	51	46	42	23	21	21, in December.
1888.....	19	30	38	40	41	50	53	54	55	43	36	36	19, in January.
1889.....	27	29	41	43	43	54	47	54	51	41	32	34	27, in January.
1890.....	26												
Lowest for each month.....	19, in 1883, '88.	21, in 1884.	27, in 1882.	32, in 1885.	36, in 1882.	42, in 1885.	47, in 1889.	49, in 1881.	45, in 1884.	32, in 1881.	23, in 1883, '87.	20, in 1884.	19, in 1883 and 1888.

RAINFALL AT FOLSOM, SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

The rainfall data tabulated below are from Folsom, Sacramento County, and were furnished by J. H. Sturges, special River Observer of the United States Signal Service at that point. The rainfall is from September, 1871, to date:

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total for Year.	Season of.	Total for Season.
1871										.55	1.95	13.12		1871-72	28.82
1872	5.50	4.72	1.40	.63	.75	sprin.	none	sprin.	sprin.	.25	2.80	6.53	22.78	1872-73	15.69
1873	1.64	4.05	.34	.05	.03	none	.01	sprin.	sprin.	sprin.	1.39	10.51	18.02	1873-74	24.46
1874	5.26	2.63	1.82	2.03	.81	sprin.	sprin.	none	sprin.	1.66	5.19	.13	19.53	1874-75	15.70
1875	6.14	.04	1.24	sprin.	.07	1.23	none	none	none	.26	7.12	4.49	20.59	1875-76	30.24
1876	5.89	4.06	6.62	1.56	.24	sprin.	.26	.03	none	3.76	.25	none	22.67	1876-77	10.19
1877	3.38	.68	.81	sprin.	1.02	sprin.	sprin.	sprin.	none	.75	.54	1.34	8.52	1877-78	25.00
1878	8.41	8.37	4.23	1.10	.26	none	none	sprin.	.12	.43	.62	.56	24.10	1878-79	21.91
1879	4.87	4.94	5.43	3.38	1.44	.12	none	sprin.	none	1.21	2.20	3.19	26.78	1879-80	25.09
1880	1.51	2.13	1.40	11.39	2.06	none	sprin.	none	none	sprin.	.10	9.85	28.44	1880-81	25.91
1881	6.70	6.07	1.38	1.13	sprin.	.68	none	none	.40	1.21	1.57	3.45	22.59	1881-82	18.68
1882	2.38	3.01	3.82	2.51	.27	.06	sprin.	none	.68	2.81	3.95	.74	20.23	1882-83	22.22
1883	2.11	.80	5.46	1.10	4.57	none	none	none	1.82	1.41	.81	.92	19.00	1883-84	31.02
1884	3.88	5.92	8.14	5.32	1.16	1.64	none	sprin.	.64	2.02	none	6.13	37.85	1884-85	16.58
1885	1.91	.84	.15	1.68	sprin.	.21	.02	sprin.	.21	sprin.	10.91	4.88	20.81	1885-86	34.75
1886	7.60	.90	3.16	6.78	.29	none	none	none	none	1.34	.55	3.35	23.97	1886-87	20.11
1887	1.27	9.21	1.30	2.84	.03	.22	none	sprin.	.38	none	.59	4.82	20.66	1887-88	16.28
1888	5.83	3.08	.12	.35	.27	.27	.02	.01	.37	none	3.71	4.32	19.12	1888-89	20.43
1889	.32	.68	7.07	.61	2.89	.23	none	none	none	5.70	4.85	9.41	31.36	1889-90	*35.57
1890	7.67	5.26	5.68												
Totals	82.27	65.15	62.75	42.23	16.24	4.66	.31	.04	4.44	23.36	49.10	90.74	407.42		403.08
Averages	4.33	3.43	3.30	2.35	0.90	0.26	0.02	0.002	0.23	1.23	2.58	4.77	22.69		22.39

* Up to April 1, 1890.

SUTTER CREEK, AMADOR COUNTY.

Rainfall and temperature records from 1887 to date, prepared and furnished by Mr. E. C. Voorheis, of Voorheis & Barney, proprietors of the Amador Reduction Works, at Sutter Creek, and the Phoenix Reduction Works, at Drytown.

	Rainfall.	Highest Ther- mometer.	Lowest Ther- mometer.	Mean Max- imum.	Mean Min- imum.	Mean.
1887—January.....	2.04	60	26	52.27	33.26	42.77
February.....	12.27	63	24	51.33	35.57	43.45
March.....	1.68	77	33	67.61	40.45	54.00
April.....	5.38	80	32	69.30	42.10	55.70
May.....	.12	96	31	74.00	45.00	59.50
June.....	none	100	42	78.40	54.90	66.65
July.....	none	95	48	86.67	55.77	71.22
August.....	none	93	47	84.09	54.64	69.36
September.....	.54	92	46	79.60	54.87	67.23
October.....	none	86	42	74.77	50.64	62.70
November.....	1.10	60	28	62.76	41.53	52.15
December.....	5.15	60	29	53.51	34.77	44.75
Total.....	28.28					
1888—January.....	5.21	60	*18	47.61	34.77	41.19
February.....	.36	71	30	59.93	38.00	48.97
March.....	1.87	71	32	63.80	41.45	52.63
April.....	.60	85	36	72.80	44.87	58.88
May.....	.21	88	38	74.45	45.38	59.91
June.....	.20	92	43	77.50	49.93	63.72
July.....	none	97	44	86.38	54.22	65.30
August.....	none	99	44	89.26	56.58	72.92
September.....	.47	96	46	85.17	56.86	71.02
October.....	none	84	36	72.42	45.13	58.77
November.....	2.75	68	32	59.20	40.23	49.72
December.....	2.74	64	30	54.35	39.48	46.92
Total.....	14.41					
1889—January.....	.22	58	26	51.87	31.74	41.80
February.....	.87	66	25	58.03	37.18	47.60
March.....	4.60	76	32	64.32	41.90	53.11
April.....	.79	79	34	68.03	43.40	55.72
May.....	3.68	88	36	75.06	46.72	60.89
June.....	.05	90	43	83.63	51.50	67.57
July.....	none	97	42	86.32	51.51	68.91
August.....	none	94	42	86.45	52.32	69.38
September.....	none	90	35	78.74	47.00	62.87
October.....	7.63	86	37	65.93	45.42	55.67
November.....	3.99	68	32	59.07	38.53	48.80
December.....	11.75	68	28	49.90	37.32	43.61
Total.....	33.58					
1890—January.....	8.77	58	19	44.42	28.06	36.24

* Lowest ever recorded at Sutter Creek.

PLACERVILLE, EL DORADO COUNTY.

The rainfall record at Placerville, El Dorado County, from October, 1879, to December, 1887, was furnished by Samuel Hale, Superintendent of the El Dorado Water and Deep Gravel Mining Company. After which time by Mr. Richard Rowland, Superintendent. Records were also kept from February, 1874, to February, 1877. The total for those years was, for eleven months in 1874, 33.23 inches; 1875, 44.84 inches; 1876, 39.21 inches; January and February, 1877, gave 11.05 inches:

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total for Year.	Season of.	Total for Season.
1879										3.47	5.28	7.53		1879-80	52.60
1880	4.38	5.81	4.66	17.52	3.95	none	none	none	none	.35	.38	16.94	54.19	1880-81	48.04
1881	15.53	7.01	3.38	2.36	sprin.	1.89	sprin.	none	1.08	2.80	2.87	7.70	44.62	1881-82	42.46
1882	6.71	5.15	9.30	5.53	1.19	.13	sprin.	none	.93	5.72	4.94	1.98	41.58	1882-83	36.56
1883	3.74	2.58	6.88	3.34	6.25	none	sprin.	none	1.67	3.38	1.67	2.63	32.34	1883-84	57.36
1884	6.06	11.56	14.46	11.82	1.60	2.51	sprin.	.03	.85	2.47	.16	22.65	74.11	1884-85	36.56
1885	4.15	.97	.33	3.32	.27	1.42	none	none	.55	none	15.97	5.22	32.20	1885-86	54.63
1886	13.03	1.15	5.22	11.75	1.24	.50	sprin.	none	none	1.42	.91	5.02	40.24	1886-87	33.32
1887	3.18	14.18	2.69	5.71	.53	.28	none	none	.58	.06	1.42	8.34	36.37	1887-88	31.82
1888	11.27	2.39	5.26	.91	1.10	.50	sprin.	sprin.	.88	sprin.	5.98	7.06	35.39	1888-89	35.77
1889	1.03	.86	9.78	1.93	8.05	.16	none	sprin.	none	9.07	7.77	18.18	56.83	1889-90	* 57.05
1890	14.57	7.46	13.81												

The average seasonal rainfall for ten years is 42.91 inches.

* Up to April 1, 1890.

RAINFALL AT IOWA HILL, PLACER COUNTY.

Record of rainfall kept by C. F. Macy, from January 1, 1879, to June 1, 1883, at Strawberry Flat, near Iowa Hill; altitude, 3,225 feet; and from June 1, 1883, to April 1, 1889, at Iowa Hill, Placer County; altitude, 2,825 feet above sea level:

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total for Year.	Season of.	Total for Season.
1879	12.50	12.50	18.25	7.87	3.25	.25				3.50	3.63	13.35	75.10	1879-80	64.58
1880	5.00	6.10	7.88	18.87	6.25					.75	.75	20.80	66.40	1880-81	63.87
1881	20.75	10.50	4.62	3.15	.13	2.12			2.50	4.25	3.90	10.56	62.48	1881-82	57.23
1882	8.92	6.80	10.43	7.59	1.55	.73			.35	8.50	6.63	2.69	51.19	1882-83	48.30
1883	4.37	4.24	10.63	3.67	7.22				.75	4.54	2.02	3.75	41.19	1883-84	64.21
1884	8.05	11.26	16.50	13.22	1.60	2.52			1.90	2.43		24.22	81.40	1884-85	38.02
1885	3.03	1.48	.68	2.93	.05	1.60			1.20		15.82	6.14	32.93	1885-86	55.25
1886	10.80	.68	6.46	12.19	1.87					2.28	.80	5.75	40.92	1886-87	37.68
1887	3.61	15.61	2.23	6.55	.78	.07		.05	.48		.95	6.52	36.85	1887-88	32.00
1888	11.73	2.41	4.59	1.47	1.14	2.60	.06		.35		3.78	8.14	36.27	1888-89	38.36
1889	.58	.71	12.12	4.20	8.26	.22				9.20	8.49	21.04	64.82	1889-90	* 70.34
1890	20.87	10.74	14.12												

* Up to April 1, 1890.

WEATHER AT IOWA HILL FOR 1888, 1889, AND 1890.

Summary of the weather records kept by C. F. Macy, at Iowa Hill, Placer County, for the years 1888 and 1889, and January and February of 1890.

MONTH.	Clear Days.	Fair Days.	Cloudy Days.	Rainy Days.	Rainfall—Inches.	Highest Temperature.			Lowest Temperature.			Mean Temperature.		
						7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
1888—January	9	6	16	14	11.73	50	74	---	12	46	---	34.74	---	---
February	16	6	7	5	2.41	53	59	---	28	31	33	43.10	50.80	46.80
March	15	6	10	9	4.59	56	74	---	58	36	---	43.77	57.51	46.35
April	22	3	5	3	1.47	65	87	68	40	52	42	54.86	73.13	57.90
May	19	6	6	3	1.14	68	86	70	46	56	46	56.50	72.20	57.93
June	13	5	12	7	2.00	71	87	72	49	55	47	59.86	73.13	60.86
July	23	6	2	1	.06	81	99	83	56	69	55	71.09	81.09	71.09
August	26	1	4	---	---	81	102	82	60	80	60	72.06	92.80	74.05
September	20	3	7	2	.35	82	102	84	61	68	62	71.93	91.06	72.93
October	25	2	4	---	---	67	90	70	46	64	49	58.26	78.22	60.93
November	15	4	11	8	3.78	54	74	58	38	54	42	47.40	63.40	49.67
December	5	7	19	14	8.14	54	69	55	36	45	38	44.10	55.13	46.35
Totals	208	55	103	66	36.27	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1889—January	18	5	8	4	.58	47	64	50	28	41	32	38.16	54.00	41.74
February	19	6	3	4	.71	55	76	60	23	37	29	42.21	61.43	46.32
March	8	6	17	12	12.12	59	76	62	36	46	40	47.38	61.32	49.87
April	11	6	13	10	4.20	63	82	64	40	47	41	51.63	66.13	53.77
May	16	4	11	8	8.26	72	90	73	41	42	40	56.22	70.06	57.68
June	27	2	1	1	.22	75	93	75	58	58	56	62.93	86.36	70.33
July	29	2	0	0	.00	82	100	82	67	83	67	72.35	91.32	72.84
August	27	2	2	0	.00	77	99	79	62	82	63	70.16	91.19	72.84
September	29	1	0	0	.00	74	95	79	54	75	58	65.00	86.16	68.63
October	9	4	18	12	9.20	67	92	74	43	51	45	53.06	66.32	56.03
November	15	6	9	7	8.49	56	72	57	37	47	40	48.10	62.13	49.99
December	0	3	28	27	21.04	47	55	49	29	34	34	39.00	45.35	40.06
Totals	208	47	110	85	64.82	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1890—January	7	4	20	18	20.87	41	51	43	22	33	27	31.22	40.16	34.13
February	10	5	13	13	10.74	52	67	52	22	34	28	37.18	48.07	39.00
March	8	7	16	14	14.12	50	69	50	31	37	33	42.10	53.87	43.74

Total rain and snowfall for season, 1889-90, up to April 1, 1890, is 84.46 inches.

GEORGETOWN, EL DORADO COUNTY.

The rainfall at Georgetown, El Dorado County, was furnished by C. M. Fitzgerald, of the California Water and Mining Company, and extends from November, 1872, to date:

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	October.	Novem- ber.	Decem- ber.	Total for Year.	Season of.	Total for Season.
1872.....	4.08	13.05	3.05	3.11	.12	none	.03	none	none	..	4.30	18.72	..	1872-73	46.43
1873.....	16.66	8.03	13.87	5.80	1.32	.20	none	none	none	.61	.55	16.60	41.20	1873-74	63.67
1874.....	17.87	.04	5.07	.31	2.03	2.06	none	none	none	3.86	14.00	1.24	65.58	1874-75	46.31
1875.....	13.09	9.97	14.54	4.78	1.22	none	none	none	none	1.90	24.12	10.85	64.25	1875-76	81.24
1876.....	12.44	2.14	7.78	1.74	3.87	.24	.77	none	none	11.47	.80	none	56.64	1876-77	41.25
1877.....	16.21	22.78	10.92	2.99	.99	.12	none	none	none	1.03	4.30	1.97	35.51	1877-78	61.31
1878.....	11.24	12.41	17.57	9.65	3.39	.34	none	none	.46	2.56	2.66	.48	60.37	1878-79	60.96
1879.....	5.47	6.00	5.50	25.63	5.97	none	none	none	none	3.85	6.25	11.73	76.43	1879-80	70.40
1880.....	20.83	12.85	3.84	2.40	.40	2.28	none	none	2.02	.18	.37	22.67	71.79	1880-81	65.82
1881.....	8.59	5.88	10.44	7.11	2.06	.18	none	none	.16	4.23	3.30	10.32	62.47	1881-82	54.13
1882.....	4.70	3.08	8.73	3.87	7.34	none	none	none	1.60	7.75	1.90	3.31	52.48	1882-83	45.94
1883.....	7.53	13.80	19.94	15.67	1.52	3.65	none	none	.80	4.10	1.94	3.50	38.86	1883-84	72.65
1884.....	4.37	.82	.24	3.98	.19	2.28	.03	.01	.03	3.54	.03	33.73	99.02	1884-85	49.99
1885.....	18.32	1.16	7.75	15.04	1.76	.06	none	none	1.16	none	20.77	7.03	40.87	1885-86	73.08
1886.....	3.35	15.79	2.40	6.54	.93	.18	none	none	.53	3.43	1.79	6.90	56.21	1886-87	42.12
1887.....	12.59	2.79	5.47	1.05	.38	1.56	.04	none	none	none	4.67	7.99	36.95	1887-88	23.85
1888.....	.46	.68	12.29	2.77	7.07	.25	none	none	.41	none	9.70	22.94	66.81	1888-89	33.47
1889.....	19.90								none	10.45				1889-90	*62.99
Totals.....	197.91	131.27	149.40	111.84	40.56	13.40	.87	.01	7.34	58.96	108.59	187.64	904.87		908.77
Averages.....	11.00	7.72	8.79	6.58	2.35	.79	.05	.001	.43	3.47	6.03	10.43	56.76		57.80

* Up to February 1, 1890.

WEATHER REPORT AT GEORGETOWN FOR EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1889.

By C. M. FITZGERALD, Voluntary Signal Service Observer.

January, 1889.

Mean maximum temperature	52.7
Mean minimum temperature	33.5
Mean of maximum and minimum temperature	43.1
Highest temperature	61.5
Lowest temperature	25.0
Number of clear days	20
Number of fair days	5
Number of cloudy days	6
Number of days rain fell	5
Amount of rainfall .....	.66
Total (nearly) eclipse of sun, first, about 2 p. m. Lunar halo, tenth and twelfth. Eclipse of moon, sixteenth; began 8 p. m. Remarkably fine lunar halo, same time. First snow of season, 4:30 p. m., seventeenth; ground white only in sheltered places on morning of eighteenth.	

February, 1889.

Mean minimum temperature	37.2
Lowest temperature	24.0
Number of clear days	21
Number of fair days	2
Number of cloudy days	5
Number of days rain fell	3
Amount of rainfall .....	.68
On morning of fifteenth five inches of snow was measured, which had fallen during previous night.	

March, 1889.

Mean minimum temperature	41.4
Lowest temperature	32.0
Number of clear days	15
Number of fair days	4
Number of cloudy days	12
Number of days rain fell	12
Total rainfall	12.29
Mixed rain and snow fell on evening of nineteenth; did not lie on ground.	

April, 1889.

Mean maximum temperature	64.1
Mean minimum temperature	45.4
Mean of maximum and minimum temperature	54.7
Highest temperature	77.8
Lowest temperature	34.0
Number of clear days	17
Number of fair days	4
Number of cloudy days	9
Number of days rain fell	8
Total rainfall	2.77

May, 1889.

Mean maximum temperature	68.7
Mean minimum temperature	48.6
Mean of maximum and minimum temperature	58.6
Highest temperature	86.3
Lowest temperature	36.0
Number of clear days	22
Number of fair days	1
Number of cloudy days	8
Number of days rain fell	8
Total rainfall	7.07
Hail storm on afternoon of fourth.	

June, 1889.

Mean maximum temperature	83.5
Mean minimum temperature	59.6
Mean of maximum and minimum temperature	71.5
Highest temperature	88.9
Lowest temperature	55.5
Number of clear days	29
Number of cloudy days	1
Number of days rain fell	1
Total rainfall .....	.25

July, 1889.

Mean maximum temperature.....	88.6
Mean minimum temperature.....	61.9
Mean of maximum and minimum temperature.....	75.2
Highest temperature.....	98.7
Lowest temperature.....	56.0
Number of clear days.....	31

August, 1889.

Mean maximum temperature.....	88.1
Mean minimum temperature.....	61.7
Mean of maximum and minimum temperature.....	74.9
Highest temperature.....	97.0
Lowest temperature.....	54.0
Number of clear days.....	31

September, 1889.

Mean maximum temperature.....	83.3
Mean minimum temperature.....	58.7
Mean of maximum and minimum temperature.....	71.0
Highest temperature.....	94.0
Lowest temperature.....	44.0
Number of clear days.....	30

October, 1889.

Mean maximum temperature.....	64.4
Mean minimum temperature.....	48.2
Mean of maximum and minimum temperature.....	56.3
Highest temperature.....	90.5
Lowest temperature.....	39.0
Number of clear days.....	14
Number of fair days.....	1
Number of cloudy days.....	16
Number of days rain fell.....	11
Total rainfall.....	10.45

First rain of season fell on the seventh; began at 10 A. M.; was preceded by high wind from the southeast.

November, 1889.

Mean maximum temperature.....	60.0
Mean minimum temperature.....	43.3
Mean of maximum and minimum temperature.....	51.6
Highest temperature.....	70.0
Lowest temperature.....	34.4
Number of clear days.....	17
Number of fair days.....	3
Number of cloudy days.....	10
Number of days rain fell.....	6
Total rainfall.....	9.70

First killing frost of season on the twenty-fourth; not very severe; affecting only ends of tomato vines, which continued to bear. Hail fell on the eighteenth; also, heavy thunder, accompanied with sharp lightning.

December, 1889.

Mean maximum temperature.....	44.1
Mean minimum temperature.....	35.3
Mean of maximum and minimum temperature.....	39.7
Highest temperature.....	50.8
Lowest temperature.....	28.8
Number of clear days.....	2
Number of fair days.....	5
Number of cloudy days.....	24
Number of days rain fell.....	24
Total rainfall.....	22.94

Rainfall for season to December thirty-first, 43.09.

First eggshell ice on the morning of thirteenth; also, first real killing frost.

January, 1890.

Mean maximum temperature.....	39.4
Mean minimum temperature.....	27.6
Mean of maximum and minimum temperature.....	33.5
Highest temperature.....	50.0
Lowest temperature.....	18.0
Number of clear days.....	11
Number of fair days.....	5
Number of cloudy days.....	15
Number of days rain and snow fell.....	16
Total rainfall.....	19.90

RAINFALL AT WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY, SINCE 1873.

Taken from J. B. Elston's record, which is the standard gauge for Yolo County.

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	Total for Year.	Season of.	Total for Season.
1873.....	1.25	2.84	.56	.18	none	none	none	none	none	.20	1.15	10.44	16.62	1872-73	10.22
1874.....	5.99	1.33	2.85	.64	.40	none	none	none	none	3.26	2.79	.16	17.42	1873-74	23.00
1875.....	5.22	.35	.66	none	.15	1.59	none	none	none	.44	3.87	2.49	14.77	1874-75	14.18
1876.....	4.40	4.85	4.24	1.40	.45	none	.16	none	.17	3.37	.27	none	19.31	1875-76	22.30
1877.....	3.95	1.42	.77	.03	.53	none	none	none	none	.94	1.10	1.29	10.03	1876-77	10.51
1878.....	11.52	7.61	2.30	1.25	.68	none	none	none	.25	.34	.88	.01	24.84	1877-78	26.69
1879.....	2.62	3.25	4.48	2.40	1.70	none	none	none	none	.22	7.15	3.66	20.48	1878-79	16.23
1880.....	1.33	1.22	.97	6.84	.28	none	none	none	none	none	none	8.73	19.37	1879-80	16.57
1881.....	4.50	1.93	.97	1.39	none	.35	none	none	.50	.25	1.87	2.37	14.13	1880-81	17.87
1882.....	1.24	1.87	2.34	1.51	.03	.07	none	none	.82	2.04	2.42	1.05	13.39	1881-82	12.25
1883.....	.91	.60	3.24	1.22	4.65	none	none	none	.54	1.04	.30	.54	13.04	1882-83	16.75
1884.....	3.67	4.07	6.53	4.03	none	3.02	none	none	.22	1.61	none	5.57	27.73	1883-84	22.75
1885.....	1.62	.15	.15	1.50	none	none	none	none	.06	.05	9.14	2.73	15.40	1884-85	10.82
1886.....	5.81	none	1.71	4.14	none	none	none	none	none	.59	none	1.39	13.64	1885-86	23.64
1887.....	.88	7.56	.75	1.90	none	none	none	none	none	none	.60	3.67	15.36	1886-87	13.07
1888.....	3.88	.97	2.80	.10	.77	none	none	none	.56	none	6.25	4.51	19.84	1887-88	12.79
1889.....	.19	.49	6.14	.84	2.01	.43	none	none	none	5.54	3.54	8.16	27.34	1888-89	21.42
1890.....	5.30	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1889-90	*22.54
Totals	64.28	40.51	41.46	29.37	11.65	4.37	.16	none	3.12	19.89	36.33	56.77	302.71	-----	291.06
Averages	3.57	2.38	2.44	1.73	.69	.26	.01	none	.18	1.17	2.14	3.34	17.81	-----	17.12

* Up to February 1, 1890.

RAINFALL AT VACAVILLE, SOLANO COUNTY.

Furnished by Mr. A. V. Stevenson, and shows a record of rainfall by months, years, and seasons, from 1880 to date.

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	October.	Novem- ber.	Decem- ber.	Total for Year.	Season of.	Total for Season.
1880.....	3.48	2.28	2.73	8.26	7.58	1.78	none	none	none	none	.07	21.25	47.43	1879-80	36.81
1881.....	15.61	4.58	1.13	2.36	none	none	none	none	none	.28	1.93	5.36	31.25	1880-81	45.00
1882.....	2.76	3.38	4.17	2.37	.19	none	none	none	1.10	3.11	3.77	1.15	22.00	1881-82	20.44
1883.....	2.45	2.11	6.26	2.03	5.63	none	none	none	none	2.24	.49	1.63	22.84	1882-83	27.61
1884.....	6.02	7.19	11.45	7.48	.24	none	none	none	.41	1.20	none	16.18	50.17	1883-84	36.74
1885.....	1.89	.28	.28	1.54	none	none	none	none	none	.30	13.98	5.68	25.95	1884-85	21.78
1886.....	8.74	.17	1.32	4.84	.05	none	none	none	none	.27	.14	2.26	17.79	1885-86	37.08
1887.....	1.34	9.40	1.06	2.65	none	none	none	none	.16	none	1.01	5.62	21.24	1886-87	17.12
1888.....	6.34	.45	4.21	.08	.04	.11	none	none	.71	none	5.77	5.35	23.06	1887-88	18.02
1889.....	.44	.98	7.92	.80	3.04	.15	none	none	none	7.98	4.26	12.48	38.05	1888-89	23.16
1890.....	11.74													1889-90	*36.46
Totals	60.81	30.82	40.53	32.41	16.77	2.04	none	none	2.38	15.38	33.42	76.96	299.78		285.76
Averages	5.53	3.08	4.05	3.24	1.68	.20	none	none	.24	1.54	3.34	7.70	29.98		28.58

* Up to February 1, 1890.

RAINFALL AT GRASS VALLEY, NEVADA COUNTY.

The rainfall that goes to make up the following table for Nevada County was taken at Grass Valley, by Mr. W. Loutzenheiser, beginning with January, 1873, to date:

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	Total for Year.	Season of.	Total for Season.
1873.	4.01	12.50	1.39	2.32	2.56	none	none	none	none	.83	2.99	19.01	45.61	1872-73	40.00
1874.	13.71	6.93	11.71	3.76	1.05	.10	none	none	none	2.95	15.91	1.08	57.20	1873-74	60.09
1875.	15.56	1.39	4.14	.29	1.18	2.28	none	none	none	.97	16.99	7.44	50.24	1874-75	44.78
1876.	12.01	10.75	12.47	2.80	1.23	.65	none	none	.06	8.72	.62	none	49.31	1875-76	65.31
1877.	10.18	2.44	4.79	1.14	1.40	.74	none	none	none	1.21	3.78	1.74	27.42	1876-77	30.09
1878.	15.74	17.76	10.18	2.78	.59	none	none	none	.68	2.09	2.54	.75	53.11	1877-78	53.78
1879.	10.72	11.51	18.07	7.08	3.08	.30	none	.08	none	2.79	6.54	8.86	69.03	1878-79	56.82
1880.	6.40	4.83	4.07	23.31	6.23	.09	none	none	none	.04	.30	22.69	67.96	1879-80	63.20
1881.	19.20	8.50	3.33	1.85	.05	1.50	none	none	1.25	3.71	3.52	8.21	51.12	1880-81	57.46
1882.	6.03	6.30	7.96	5.29	1.18	.05	none	none	1.88	7.88	4.78	2.83	44.61	1881-82	43.93
1883.	3.05	2.97	9.25	2.38	5.77	none	none	none	1.44	3.03	1.48	2.31	31.68	1882-83	40.79
1884.	7.80	10.27	13.98	10.98	1.00	2.30	none	none	.98	3.30	.05	28.39	79.05	1883-84	54.59
1885.	3.65	1.76	.83	3.17	.16	.90	none	none	2.65	none	19.27	6.36	38.75	1884-85	43.19
1886.	12.40	1.43	4.83	11.38	1.09	none	none	none	none	1.66	.67	5.46	38.92	1885-86	59.41
1887.	3.38	15.72	1.69	6.54	.64	.52	none	none	.26	none	1.38	6.85	36.98	1886-87	36.28
1888.	11.81	2.59	5.22	.50	.38	2.21	.06	none	.50	none	4.03	7.94	35.24	1887-88	31.20
1889.	.58	.97	11.93	3.56	7.36	none	none	none	none	12.00	8.37	19.23	63.80	1888-89	35.76
1890.	18.64	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1889-90	* 58.24

* Up to February 1, 1890.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL AT WHEATLAND.

The following monthly record of temperature and rainfall at Wheatland, Yuba County, was compiled and forwarded by Mr. William Lumbard, and shows the highest, lowest, mean temperature, and total rainfall for each month, and for the years 1887, 1888, and 1889:

MONTH.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Mean Temperature.	Rainfall, in Inches.
1887—January	74	30	47.3	0.94
February	68	31	44.1	5.37
March	79	40	54.2	1.33
April	84	41	58.8	2.15
May	106	41	66.8	0.10
June	110	52	73.2	0.57
July	106	55	77.2	.00
August	101	52	74.1	.00
September	103	51	72.8	0.06
October	95	42	67.0	.00
November	78	29	54.7	0.50
December	62	30	45.4	2.01
Sums	1,066	494	73.56	13.03
Means	8.88	41.1	61.3	-----
1888—January	64	19	42.9	4.13
February	78	33	52.3	1.06
March	77	37	53.7	2.42
April	91	42	63.9	0.16
May	92	49	64.7	0.38
June	93	49	69.2	0.35
July	106	52	75.7	0.02
August	107	53	78.8	.00
September	109	53	77.0	0.32
October	90	42	66.1	.00
November	77	32	53.4	2.69
December	60	35	48.1	5.06
Sums	1,044	496	745.8	16.59
Means	87	41.3	62.1	-----
1889—January	63	29	44.0	0.12
February	75	29	48.8	0.37
March	76	40	56.9	5.52
April	83	42	60.2	0.86
May	95	45	64.8	1.98
June	98	52	73.8	0.32
July	106	47	75.5	.00
August	102	53	76.0	.00
September	101	49	72.0	.00
October	93	41	60.9	6.41
November	73	37	52.9	3.16
December	59	31	46.9	7.51
Sums	1,024	495	732.7	26.19
Means	85.4	41.3	61.7	-----

Weather Summary at Wheatland, for January, 1890.

Highest barometer	30.37	Prevailing wind	S.
Lowest barometer	29.66	Number of days on which rain fell...	19
Mean barometer	30.11	Total rainfall	4.75
Highest temperature	57.00	Total rainfall for season	21.83
Lowest temperature	27.00	Total rainfall (same date) 1889	8.19
Mean temperature	40.90		

MARYSVILLE WEATHER FOR 1888 AND 1889.

[Taken and published by the Marysville "Daily Appeal."]

The weather record for Marysville, in 1888, is remarkable for exceptional cold in the month of January, and an unusually high degree of heat in the months of August and September. The past year had the coldest winter and the warmest summer of any year in the history of the place, so far as any record exists. The "Appeal" has taken pains to note and publish, from day to day, the extremes of temperature and other weather observations, and these have all been carefully tabulated, from month to month, so that the paper is now enabled, for the first time, to present a complete annual abstract.

One of the peculiarities of the past year was that April was warmer than May, the average temperature for the latter month falling one tenth of a degree below that of April. Usually May is considerably warmer than its predecessor.

Summary for the Year 1888.

MONTH.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Average Maximum.	Average Minimum.	Monthly Mean.	Clear Days.	Fair Days.	Cloudy Days.	Rain—Inches.
January.....	67	18	49.7	35.3	42.5	15	6	10	6.03
February.....	76	33	64.6	42.3	53.4	25	1	3	1.29
March.....	81	35	69.0	43.2	56.1	20	2	9	3.47
April.....	93	40	82.3	52.3	67.3	27	1	2	.09
May.....	92	44	81.7	52.7	67.2	14	2	5	.47
June.....	99	52	86.0	58.0	72.0	22	3	5	.34
July.....	101	55	90.7	62.1	76.4	31	0	0	-----
August.....	104	56	94.5	66.1	80.3	29	2	0	-----
September.....	102	60	91.3	65.3	78.3	28	0	2	.43
October.....	88	43	0.0	53.8	69.1	27	4	0	-----
November.....	72	36	63.0	44.8	55.7	18	5	7	4.66
December.....	64	36	56.0	44.6	50.3	6	6	19	6.63
Totals.....						272	32	62	23.46

The mean or average temperature for the year was 63.9°.

The lowest temperature was 18° above zero, recorded on January fourteenth.

The highest temperature was 104°, recorded on August twenty-second.

There were fourteen dates on which the temperature fell to the freezing point or below. These were all in the month of January.

There were 68 days on which the temperature reached a maximum over 90°. Of these April had 3, May 3, June 7, July 16, August 24, and September 15.

Average winter temperature (December, 1887, January and February, 1888).....	47.1°
Average spring temperature (March, April, May).....	63.5°
Average summer temperature (June, July, August).....	76.2°
Average fall temperature (September, October, November).....	67.0°
Winter rainfall (1887-88).....	10.68 inches.
Spring rainfall.....	4.03 inches.
Summer rainfall.....	0.34 inch.
Autumn rainfall.....	5.14 inches.
Total rainfall for season of twelve months, ending June 30, 1888.....	16.33 inches.

Despite the fact that the past winter was the coldest on record here, its average temperature compares favorably with that of Nice, France, which

is one of the most favored winter resorts on the Mediterranean. The average winter temperature at Nice is 47.8° , while that of Marysville last winter was 47.1° . Our average spring temperature in 1888 was 63.5° , while the average of that season at Nice is but 56° . The comparison could be extended to many other famous foreign resorts, with credit to Marysville.

One of the great advantages disclosed by the local record is the remarkable number of clear days, which is characteristic of our climate. The total number of clear days in Marysville last year (272) is far above the annual average at any of the noted European health resorts, or at any locality near the coast of Southern California. The days classed as "fair," it should be understood, may be considered as fine days, being but partially cloudy.

The total number of days last year on which rain fell was 58, distributed as follows: January, 13; February, 4; March, 8; April, 2; May, 2; June, 5; July, 1; September, 1; November, 8; December, 14.

The readings of temperature, from which the record is made up, are taken from an accurate self-registering instrument, exposed in conformity with Signal Service rules.

The following is a summary of the weather for each month of 1889, at Marysville, California:

January, 1889.

Average maximum temperature	55.4
Average minimum temperature	36.6
Average temperature for month	46.0
Highest temperature	63.0
Lowest temperature	31.0
Rainfall, inches	0.13
Number of clear days	22
Number of fair days	3
Number of cloudy days	6

February, 1889.

Average 28 maximum readings	60.2
Average 28 minimum readings	39.8
Average temperature for month	50.0
Highest temperature	75.0
Lowest temperature	31.0
Rainfall, inches	0.36
Number of clear days	15
Number of fair days	12
Number of cloudy days	1

March, 1889.

Average 31 maximum readings	69.7
Average 31 minimum readings	48.2
Average temperature for month	58.9
Highest temperature	90.0
Lowest temperature	41.0
Rainfall, inches	8.25
Number of clear days	16
Number of fair days	6
Number of cloudy days	9

April, 1889.

Average 30 maximum readings	74.5
Average 30 minimum readings	52.5
Average temperature for month	63.5
Highest temperature	83.0
Lowest temperature	42.0
Rainfall, inches	1.18
Number of clear days	19
Number of fair days	5
Number of cloudy days	6

May, 1889.

Average maximum temperature	78.6
Average minimum temperature	56.7
Mean temperature for month	67.6
Highest temperature	93.0
Lowest temperature	43.0
Rainfall, inches	2.31
Number of clear days	22
Number of fair days	4
Number of cloudy days	5

June, 1889.

Average maximum temperature	89.8
Average minimum temperature	61.8
Mean temperature for month	75.8
Highest temperature	97.0
Lowest temperature	49.0
Rainfall, inches	0.44
Number of clear days	29
Number of cloudy days	1
Rainfall for season ending June thirtieth	24.46

July, 1889.

Average maximum temperature	92.0
Average minimum temperature	63.4
Average temperature for month	77.7
Highest temperature	103.0
Lowest temperature	56.0
Number of clear days	31

For July of last year (1888) the summary was as follows: Average maximum, 90.7°; average minimum, 62.1°; average for month, 76.4°; highest temperature, 101°. The average temperature for last August was 80.3°.

August, 1889.

Average maximum temperature	91.3
Average minimum temperature	62.7
Average temperature for month	77.0
Highest temperature	99.0
Lowest temperature	56.0
Number of clear days	30
Number of fair days	1

In exception to the rule, the temperature averages for the past month are below those for July of this year. August is almost invariably the warmest month of the year. The average temperature for August, 1888, was 80.3°.

September, 1889.

Average maximum temperature	85.0
Average minimum temperature	59.0
Average temperature for month	72.0
Highest temperature	94.0
Lowest temperature	52.0
Number of clear days	26
Number of cloudy days	4

The average temperature of September last year was much higher than that of the month just closed, being 78°.

October, 1889.

Average maximum temperature	71.6
Average minimum temperature	51.9
Average temperature for month	61.7
Highest temperature	89.0
Lowest temperature	42.0
Rainfall, inches	6.39
Number of clear days	15
Number of fair days	4
Number of cloudy days	12

November, 1889.

Average maximum temperature.....	61
Average minimum temperature.....	45
Average temperature for month.....	53
Highest temperature.....	72
Lowest temperature.....	39
Rainfall, inches.....	3.81
Number of clear days.....	19
Number of fair days.....	4
Number of cloudy days.....	7

December, 1889.

Average maximum temperature.....	51.3
Average minimum temperature.....	43.1
Average temperature for month.....	47.2
Highest temperature.....	60.0
Lowest temperature.....	33.0
Rainfall, inches.....	9.26
Number of clear days.....	5
Number of fair days.....	13
Number of cloudy days.....	13

January, 1890.

Average maximum temperature.....	45.8
Average minimum temperature.....	37.0
Average temperature for month.....	41.4
Highest temperature.....	54.0
Lowest temperature.....	28.0
Rainfall, inches.....	5.59
Number of clear days.....	10
Number of fair days.....	6
Number of cloudy days.....	15

Signal Service forecasts verified for weather, 85 per cent; for temperature, 61 per cent.

February, 1890.

Average maximum temperature.....	53.4
Average minimum temperature.....	40.0
Average temperature for month.....	46.7
Highest temperature.....	64.0
Lowest temperature.....	29.0
Rainfall, inches.....	4.71
Number of clear days.....	10
Number of fair days.....	5
Number of cloudy days.....	13

Signal Service forecasts verified for weather, 79 per cent; for temperature, 66 per cent.

The Weather Record of Marysville for 1889.

The following table exhibits the record of temperature, rainfall, and sky for the year 1889, as made up from the "Appeal's" register. The temperature readings were all obtained from an accurate self-registering thermometer, and carefully noted from day to day. The record shows that the average maximum reached here in the warmest months of summer does not exceed 91 or 92 degrees, although occasionally the temperature runs considerably higher for a few hours at a time. The highest point reached last summer was 103, which was an extraordinary temperature. During the month of July, which, contrary to the rule, was warmer than August, there were eleven days during which the temperature did not rise as high as 90 degrees. Most persons are prone to exaggerate the heat of our summer, and remember the excessively warm days much better than they do those of but moderate heat. Hence, many residents of this place, if asked to give their impressions of the average maximum temperature during summer, would probably put it considerably higher than it really is:

1889.	Average Maximum Temperature	Average Minimum Temperature	Mean Monthly	Clear Days	Partly Cloudy Days	Cloudy Days	Rainfall, Inches
January	55.4	36.6	45.0	22	3	6	0.13
February	60.2	39.8	50.0	15	12	1	0.36
March	69.7	48.2	58.9	16	6	9	8.25
April	74.5	52.5	63.5	19	5	6	1.18
May	78.6	56.7	67.6	22	4	5	2.31
June	89.8	61.8	75.8	29	-----	1	0.44
July	92.0	63.4	77.7	31	-----	-----	-----
August	91.3	62.7	77.0	30	1	-----	-----
September	85.0	59.0	72.0	26	-----	4	-----
October	71.6	51.9	61.7	15	4	12	6.39
November	61.0	45.0	53.0	19	4	7	3.81
December	51.3	43.1	47.2	5	13	13	9.26
Totals	-----	-----	-----	249	52	64	32.13

Lowest temperature, January nineteenth and February eighteenth	31
Highest temperature, July third	103
Mean temperature for year	62

WEST BUTTE, SUTTER COUNTY.

The report of rainfall at West Butte, Sutter County, was furnished by A. S. Noyes, and covers a period from November, 1879, to date:

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total for Year.	Season of.	Total for Season.
1879.....											2.38	2.25		1879-80	13.25
1880.....	.62	.75	.75	5.88	.62	none	none	none	none	none	none	5.38	14.00	1880-81	12.20
1881.....	3.69	1.38	.75	1.06	none	none	none	none	.31	1.12	.38	2.00	10.63	1881-82	12.26
1882.....	1.88	2.31	2.57	1.19	.50	none	none	none	.25	.88	2.62	.25	12.45	1882-83	12.44
1883.....	.75	.19	3.06	.88	3.56	none	none	none	.62	.81	none	.19	10.06	1883-84	19.80
1884.....	3.81	2.12	6.50	3.75	.25	1.75	none	none	.57	1.00	none	4.94	24.69	1884-85	12.13
1885.....	2.00	.50	.37	2.12	.18	.45	none	none	.18	.56	7.45	3.65	17.46	1885-86	23.10
1886.....	4.75	.70	1.50	4.19	.12	none	none	none	none	.50	.44	.67	12.87	1886-87	11.19
1887.....	.50	6.06	.82	2.20	none	none	none	none	none	none	.75	1.50	11.83	1887-88	10.55
1888.....	3.55	1.12	2.67	.30	.36	.30	none	none	.75	none	3.25	6.00	18.30	1888-89	18.84
1889.....	.12	.36	5.78	.63	1.45	.50	none	none	none	4.75	3.00	7.37	23.96	1889-90	*23.16
1890.....	5.45	2.59													
Totals.....	27.12	18.08	24.77	22.20	7.04	3.00	none	none	2.68	9.62	20.27	34.20	156.25		150.08
Averages.....	2.712	1.808	2.477	2.220	.704	.300	none	none	.268	.962	2.027	3.420	15.625		15.008

* Up to March 1, 1890.

OROVILLE'S WEATHER REPORT FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS.

By HIRAM ARENTS, Voluntary Signal Service Observer.

January, 1889.—This was a delightful, sunshiny month for mid-winter, although the mean temperature was slightly below the average for January (48.8°), while the average for the last five years was 49.3° . The maximum temperature reached 71° on the 25th, and the minimum on the 16th and 19th fell to 32° ; on no other night during this month was it down to the freezing point. Strangers visiting Oroville were surprised to see flowers blooming in almost every resident's yard in the open air, and wondered if we called this winter. There were 25 clear, sunshiny days; 3 cloudy, and 3 fair. This was equal to 28 pleasant days out of 31. Rain fell on the 17th and 21st; precipitation 0.16 of an inch. This was the lightest rainfall my record shows for any month of January. Season to date, 13.91; for the same date last season, 12.70. We had 13 frosts this month at my 6 A. M. reading, divided as follows: 2 killing on the 16th and 19th, thermometer at 32° ; 3 heavy on the 18th, 22d, and 23d, thermometer 34.5° , 35° , 32.5° ; light on the 5th, 13th, 15th, 21st, 24th, 25th, 28th, 30th, and 31st, thermometer standing at the respective dates, 37° , 40° , 35° , 36° , 37° , 39° , 36.5° , 39.5° , and 35° . From the summary below of the past six Januarys, it will be seen the mean temperature was below the average, while the maximum and minimum was above. The San Francisco "Bulletin," of February 2, 1889, in speaking of the records from the Signal Service reports for January, says: "San Francisco's mean temperature was 49.2° . This mean temperature is seen by comparison to be higher than the average mean for January of Nice, 45.8° ; Mentone, 48.2° ; Naples, 46.5° , and Oroville, 48.8° ." It is noted that at Riverside the thermometer fell to 30° on three days in the first twenty-five, and at or below 32° six times. At Oroville the highest temperature was 71° ; lowest, 32° ; and only two days when it was down to the freezing point.

The following summary is for the month of January for six years, from 1884 to 1889, showing the mean, maximum, and minimum temperatures; number of clear, cloudy, and fair days; rainfall by month and season to date, and number of frosts for each month of January:

JANUARY.	Mean Temperature	Highest Temperature	Lowest Temperature	Clear Days	Cloudy Days	Fair Days	Rainfall	Season to Date	Frosts
1884	50.45	70	35	*	*	*	*	*	3
1885	53.23	74	34	18	12	3	2.10	15.85	1
1886	48.18	66	29	24	11	2	5.17	22.17	11
1887	50.28	70	32	24	5	2	1.02	4.11	7
1888	45.41	65	20	14	11	3	7.72	11.71	13
1889	48.80	71	32	25	3	3	0.16	13.21	13
Averages	50.00	69.2	30.2	21	8.2	2.3	3.25	15.41	8

* No record.

February, 1889.—This has been more like spring than a winter month, although the mean temperature was one and one half degrees below the average for the last five Februarys. The highest temperature this month was 76° , nearly an average, and the highest reached in the six years, except in February, 1888, when it reached 79° . The lowest temperature for the

month was 35°. The mean maximum temperature was 63.14°, and the mean minimum, 40.9°. Highest barometer was 30.39; lowest, 29.56; mean, 30.06. Number of clear days, 21, nearly 3 below the average; cloudy, 2, nearly 3 above the average; fair, 5, about an average. Rainfall, 0.57 of an inch. For the five previous Februarys the average was 2.32, showing this month's rainfall was 1.75 below it. For the season to date, 14.48; the average rainfall for the six seasons to date was 16.03; showing the present season to date was 1.55 below the average. Prevailing winds, southerly. There were six light frosts this month; for three the thermometer was at 35°; two at 36°, and one at 37°. On February 14th at 11 P. M. 6 inches of snow fell at Cherokee, twelve miles north of Oroville. Elevation above sea level, 1,688 feet; above Oroville, 1,517 feet. The same storm covered the top of Table Mountain with snow; distance from Oroville, three miles north; elevation above the sea level, 1,285 feet; above Oroville, 1,114 feet. Fine hail fell in Oroville about fifteen minutes, not leaving a trace on the ground; thermometer, 38°. On February 16th at 2 A. M. a snow squall passed east of Oroville, lasting two hours, covering the high hills from one to three inches deep, but by 10 A. M. the snow had disappeared. In Oroville it was all rain, and measured 0.20 of an inch; thermometer, 38°.

The following summary is for the month of February for six years, from 1884 to 1889, showing the mean, maximum, and minimum temperatures; number of clear, cloudy, and fair days; rainfall by month and for the season to date, and number of frosts for each month of February:

FEBRUARY.	Mean Temperature	Highest Temperature	Lowest Temperature	Number of Clear Days	Cloudy Days	Fair Days	Rainfall	Season to Date	Frosts
1884	49.5	74	25	*	*	*	*	*	11
1885	59.2	70	38	18	6	4	0.73	16.56	1
1886	57.1	70	44	18	3	7	0.36	22.55	1
1887	47.3	70	32	15	13	0	8.93	13.61	6
1888	55.2	79	34	21	4	4	0.99	12.70	4
1889	48.8	76	35	21	2	5	0.57	14.48	13
Averages	53.0	73.1	35	18.3	5.3	4	2.273	13.98	6

* No record.

March, 1889.—Has been one of the most favorable months for years past for large crops of fruit and grain, owing to the mild temperature and the immense quantity of rainfall. More inches have been measured this month than for the past five months of March all added together. The temperature of the air has been mild, and at no time during the month was the minimum below 42°. In referring to my records I find the past fall and winter months, including March, were mild and even in temperature, and the number of sunshiny days were: clear, 154; fair, 16; total, 170. I don't think this can be equaled by any other locality in this State. If this delightful climate was generally known by eastern tourists they would seek this locality for a winter resort, more particularly the invalid class. If all of those tourists who have been wintering in the lower part of this State had extended their visits towards these rolling foothills of Northern California and breathed this genial atmosphere, they would have been ready to admit that its equal as a winter resort could not be found in any other part of the United States. In proof of the above assertion the

following climatic record is from my report for the past seven months: September, 1888—highest temperature, 102°; lowest, 57°; mean, 80°. October—highest, 89°; lowest, 45°; mean, 68°. November—highest, 89°; lowest, 45°; mean, 56.4°. December—highest, 66°; lowest, 35°; mean, 50.2°. January, 1889—highest, 79°; lowest, 32°; mean, 48.8°. February—highest, 72°; lowest, 35°; mean, 52°. March—highest, 77°; lowest, 42°; mean, 59°. By this record it will be seen we had no winter here; it was all fall or spring months. The mercury was only at 32°, and never below the freezing point in the seven months mentioned, and this occurred twice in the month of January. The mean barometer was 29.93; highest, 30.28; lowest, 29.34. Number of clear days, 18; cloudy, 12; fair, 1; rainy, 11. Total rainfall for the month, 8.98 inches; season to date, 28.46; last season to same date, 16.31. Prevailing winds this month, southerly. No frost was perceptible this month. On the afternoon of the 13th hail fell quite fast for five minutes, with heavy rolls of thunder; no flashes of lightning were seen; barometer was lowest for five years, 29.34.

The following summary is for the month of March, for six years from 1884 to 1889, showing the mean, maximum, and minimum temperatures; number of clear, cloudy, and fair days; rainfall by months and for the season to date, and the number of frosts for each month of March:

MARCH.	Mean Temperature	Highest Temperature	Lowest Temperature	Clear Days	Cloudy Days	Fair Days	Rainfall	Season to Date	Frosts
1884	59.8	70	35	*	*	*	*	*	4
1885	68.2	86	46	20	6	5	0.25	16.81	1
1886	55.2	75	40	14	11	6	2.70	25.23	2
1887	61.1	84	37	26	3	2	0.98	14.60	2
1888	56.2	78	40	19	6	6	3.44	16.14	0
1889	59.0	77	42	18	12	1	8.98	23.46	0
Averages	59.9	78.5	40	19.2	7.3	4	3.27	19.25	1.3

* No record.

April, 1889.—This was another favorable month for farmers and fruit growers. The many light showers of rain have been of valuable advantage to the large number of orange, lemon, fig, olive, and other fruit trees planted in this locality. The month has been a pleasant one, and the mean temperature an average for April, 63.1°; mean maximum, 71.1°; mean minimum, 51.2°; mean maximum and minimum, 63.5°; the highest was 81.5°; lowest, 45°. Highest barometer, 30.26; lowest, 29.78. There were 18 clear days, 8 cloudy days, and 4 fair. It rained on 7 days. Rainfall, 1.61 inches; season to date, 25.27; to same date last season, 16.36; excess this season, 8.71. On the 27th, at 12:15 p. m., a thunder and lightning shower passed over this section; direction, west to east; duration, one and one half hours; precipitation, 0.23 of an inch. Prevailing winds for the month, southerly. No frost this month. Orange trees in full bloom early in the month.

The following summary is for the month of April for six years, from 1884 to 1889, showing the mean, maximum, and minimum temperatures; number of clear, cloudy, and fair days; rainfall for each month of April, and for the season to date:

APRIL.	Mean Temperature	Highest Temperature	Lowest Temperature	Clear Days	Cloudy Days	Fair Days	Rainfall	Season to Date	Frosts
1884	60.53	80.0	46	*	*	*	*	*	0
1885	64.75	84.0	42	13	11	6	1.64	17.85	0
1886	60.27	84.0	44	13	13	4	5.48	31.21	0
1887	62.12	86.0	38	21	7	2	2.81	17.41	0
1888	66.00	87.0	45	26	0	4	1.14	15.60	0
1889	63.00	81.1	45	18	8	4	1.61	25.07	0
Averages	62.78	83.4	43.2	18.1	7.4	4	2.54	21.42	0

* No record.

May, 1889.—Until the 18th of this month the weather was just cool enough to be delightful and invigorating; no time during the month was the temperature above 81° at my 2 P. M. reading, or below 49°. The latter part of the month it was unusually warm; between the 20th and 31st the temperature at 2 P. M. reading was from 90° to 92° for seven days, although the mean temperature was a fair average for May—69°; mean maximum, 76.2°; mean minimum, 59.2°; mean maximum and minimum, 68°. The highest temperature at the 2 P. M. reading was 92°, on the 30th; lowest, 49°, on the 8th. The highest and lowest temperature at my 5 A. M. and 5 P. M. readings was 96° and 46°. Highest barometer, 30.20; lowest, 29.74; mean, 29.915. Number of clear days, 21; cloudy, 6; fair, 4. It rained on the 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 12th, and 15th, and a trace on the 12th. Rainfall, 3.07 inches; for the season to date, 28.14; to same date last season, 16.16; excess this season, 11.54. Average rainfall for Oroville, 21.52; excess over the average, 6.62. Rainfall this month, as compared with the last five months of May: 1885, 0.65; 1886, 0.50; 1887, 0.07; 1888, 0.32; 1889, 3.07; total for the first four years, 1.54. From this it will be seen there was twice the amount of rainfall last month than for the previous four months added together. Prevailing wind was southerly. On the 5th of the month, at 3 P. M., a heavy shower of rain passed over the city, with loud peals of thunder and sharp flashes of lightning; course, from southwest to northeast; duration, half an hour; precipitation, 0.51 of an inch; barometer, 29.63; thermometer, 63°.

The following summary is for the month of May for six years, from 1884 to 1889, showing the mean, maximum, and minimum temperatures; number of clear, cloudy, and fair days; rainfall by months and for the season to date, and the number of frosts for each month:

MAY.	Mean Temperature	Highest Temperature	Lowest Temperature	Clear Days	Cloudy Days	Fair Days	Rainfall	Season to Date	Frosts
1884	68.82	88	51	*	*	*	*	*	0
1885	72.13	96	52	22	4	3	0.65	18.50	0
1886	68.45	90	52	25	4	2	0.56	31.21	0
1887	70.10	101	39	24	2	5	0.08	17.49	0
1888	69.20	90	51	21	6	4	0.32	16.60	0
1889	69.00	92	49	21	6	4	3.07	28.14	0
Averages	69.55	93	49	23	4.2	3.3	0.94	22.39	0

* No record.

June, 1889.—This has been a very warm month, and has only been exceeded once in the last six Junes, and then by only 1.25°. The following is the mean monthly temperature for the last six months of June: 1884, 72.7°; 1885, 73°; 1886, 79.1°; 1887, 76.9°; 1888, 72.3°; 1889, 79°; average, 75.3°. This shows that last month was 3.70° above the average. Highest temperature last month at 2 P. M. was 96°, on the 9th and 19th; lowest, 59.5°, on the 15th. Thirteen days the thermometer ranged from 90° to 96°. The mean maximum temperature was 81.2°; mean minimum, 66.1°, and the mean of the maximum and minimum, 78°. Highest barometer, 30.00; lowest, 29.71; mean, 29.836. Number of clear days, 27; cloudy, 1; fair, 2; but one rainy day. Rainfall, 0.42 of an inch; for the season closing with the month of June, 28.56; last season, 17.76; excess this season, 10.80. Average rainfall for the last six months of June, 0.66 of an inch, and for the six seasons, 22.94. Prevailing wind, southerly. The first and last frost for the season of 1888–89 was on November 7, 1888 (thermometer, 35°), and February 17, 1889 (thermometer, 35°).

The following summary is for the month of June for six years, from 1884 to 1889, showing the mean, maximum, and minimum temperatures; number of clear, cloudy, and fair days; rainfall for each month and for the season to date, and number of frosts in each month:

JUNE.	Mean Temper- ture	Highest Tem- perature	Lowest Temper- ature	Clear Days	Cloudy Days	Fair Days	Rainfall	Season to Date	Frosts
1884	72.70	94.0	56.0	*	*	*	*	*	0
1885	73.00	90.0	57.0	21	5	4	0.39	19.49	0
1886	79.12	95.0	62.0	30	0	0	(0)	31.21	0
1887	76.90	104.0	54.0	24	2	4	0.18	17.67	0
1888	72.30	93.0	57.0	20	7	4	1.16	17.76	0
1889	79.00	96.0	59.5	27	1	2	0.42	28.56	0
Averages	74.4	81.5	56.0	26	3	3	0.43	22.94	0

* No record.

July, 1889.—My meteorological weather report for July, 1888, would almost answer for this month. The mean temperature for this month was 80°, and for July, 1888, 79.8°. The highest and lowest temperature for each month of July was 102° and 56° at the 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. readings. Number of days the temperature was 90° and above for each July was 16 at 2 P. M. There were but 3 more clear days this month. The highest and lowest temperature this month at 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. was 104°, on the 29th, and 54°, on the 24th. Number of days the thermometer was 90° and above at 2 P. M. was 3, and at 5 P. M., 6. The mean temperature for the month was 80°; mean maximum, 91.4°; mean minimum, 66°; mean of the maximum and minimum, 78.1°. Highest barometer, 30.08; lowest, 29.70; mean, 29.786. Number of clear days, 31. No rain fell this month, not even a trace. In July, 1888, there was .07 of an inch precipitation. Prevailing winds, southerly. Number of days from south, 10; southeast, 2; southwest, 10; west, 6; northwest, 2; northeast, 1.

The following summary is for the month of July for six years, from 1884 to 1889, showing the mean, maximum, and minimum temperatures; number of clear, cloudy, and fair days; rainfall by months and for the seasons to date, and the number of frosts for each month:

JULY.	Mean Temper- ature-----	Highest Tem- perature-----	Lowest Temper- ature-----	Clear Days-----	Cloudy Days-----	Fair Days-----	Rainfall-----	Season to Date--	Frosts-----
1884-----	79.76	98	56	0	0	0	0	0	0
1885-----	78.80	96	60	31	0	0	(0)	(—)	0
1886-----	81.16	102	61	30	0	0	(0)	(—)	0
1887-----	78.75	101	57	30	0	1	(0)	(—)	0
1888-----	79.80	102	56	28	0	3	.07	.07	0
1889-----	80.00	102	56	31	0	0	(0)	(0)	0
Averages----	79.6	101.1	57.4	30	0	.80	.01	.01	0

August, 1889.—From the summary for the six months of August it will be seen the present month, with the exception of 1887, has been the most pleasant for the last six years. It was free from hot waves and long heated spells, and at no time during my 2 P. M. readings did the mercury exceed 99°; whereas, in the month of August, 1888, at the same hour, for four days during a heated spell, the thermometer reached from 100° to 102°. The mean temperature for that month and year was 81.1°; highest, 102°; lowest, 58°. The following will show the great difference between the temperature of the month of August of this year and of last year: The mean temperature of last year was 79°, against 81.1°; highest, 99°, against 102°; lowest, 58°, same as last year; the mean maximum was 90.25°, against 93°; mean minimum, 64.54°, against 68°; the mean of the maximum and minimum, 77.20°, against 80°. From the above records it will be seen this has been a pleasant month for this locality, the nights being comfortably cool for sleeping, without that sultry oppressiveness which generally follows heated spells. The monthly range of the thermometer was from 58° to 68°, and on but three nights did it reach the seventies. These readings were taken at 6:30 A. M., while the average at 5 A. M. was 2° lower. Highest barometer, 30.00; lowest, 29.63; mean, 29.85. Number of clear days, 30; cloudy, none; fair, 1. No rain fell this month, or for the season to date. Last season 0.07 of an inch fell to date. Prevailing winds, southerly. Number of days from the south, 7; southwest, 15; southeast, 1; west, 6; northwest, 1; east, 1.

The following summary is for the months of August for six years, from 1884 to 1889, showing the mean, maximum, and minimum temperatures; number of clear, cloudy, and fair days; rainfall by months and for the seasons to date, and number of frosts for each month of August:

AUGUST.	Mean Temper- ature-----	Highest Tem- perature-----	Lowest Temper- ature-----	Clear Days-----	Cloudy Days-----	Fair Days-----	Rainfall-----	Season to Date--	Frosts-----
1884-----	82.17	102	59	30	0	0	(0)	(0)	0
1885-----	82.11	105	63	25	2	4	(0)	(0)	0
1886-----	80.24	98	62	31	0	0	(—)	(0)	0
1887-----	76.22	97	54	30	0	1	0.01	0.08	0
1888-----	81.02	102	58	30	1	0	0	0.08	0
1889-----	79.00	99	58	30	0	1	0	0.07	0
Averages----	80.13	100	59	29.2	3.5	1.1	1.5	0.04	0

September, 1889.—This month can be classed as one of pleasant mildness, in comparison with September of last year. Mean temperature last month was 75.5°; last year, 80°. The highest temperature was on the 4th, 96.5°; lowest was on the 22d and 23d, 52°—the lowest temperature recorded in September for six years; last year's lowest was 57°. Only on 8 days this year does my record show that the thermometer was above 90°, while in September of last year this was so on 17 days. Highest barometer was 30.16; lowest, 29.74; mean, 29.91. Number of clear days, 30. The month was nearly cloudless, with the days not uncomfortably warm and the nights cold enough for pleasant sleeping. The range of the thermometer during the month at the lowest readings was from 52° to 69°. No rain fell during the month, and none for the season to date. Last season to this date there was 0.63 of an inch. Prevailing winds, southerly. Number of days from the south, 9; southeast, 3; southwest, 3; west, 6; northwest, 2; northeast, 1; north, 3; east, 3.

The following summary is for the month of September for six years, from 1884 to 1889, showing the mean, maximum, and minimum temperatures; number of clear, cloudy, and fair days; rainfall by months and seasons to date, and number of frosts for each month of September.

SEPTEMBER.	Mean Temperature-----	Highest Temperature-----	Lowest Temperature-----	Clear Days-----	Cloudy Days-----	Fair Days-----	Rainfall-----	Season to Date-----	Frosts-----
1884-----	72.73	97.0	54	21	7	2	2.27	2.27	0
1885-----	76.12	97.0	56	25	3	2	.20	.20	0
1886-----	74.19	96.0	54	30	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	0
1887-----	75.25	96.0	53	26	0	4	.15	.16	0
1888-----	80.00	102.0	57	25	2	3	.63	.70	0
1889-----	75.30	96.5	52	30	0	(0)	.06	.63	0
Averages-----	75.5	97.2	54.2	26.1	2	2	0.54	0.66	0

October, 1889.—This month has been one of excessive rainfall, yet the monthly temperature (mean, highest, and lowest) was but slightly below the average for the last six Octobers since 1884. The mean temperature this month was 65°, 1° below the average; highest, 90°, the average for the six Octobers; lowest, 44°, 2° below the average. The mean temperature for October, 1888, was 68°; highest, 89°; lowest, 45°. The comparison of the general state of the weather for this month with that of October, 1888, is as wide apart as the north and south poles, and according to Sergeant Barwick's report it has not happened before in any October in forty years. October, 1888, had thirty clear, bright, sunshiny days, and not a single trace of rain fell, while last month there were but twelve clear days; twelve were cloudy, seven fair, and on twelve days it rained, as follows: On the 7th, 8th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 25th, 26th, 27th, and a trace on the 6th; total rainfall for the month, 7.41 inches. The following is the rainfall for the last six Octobers and total for each season: 1884, 2.08; for the season to date, 4.35; 1885, none; season, 0.20; 1886, 0.63; season, 0.63; 1887, none; season, 0.63; 1888, none; season, 0.70; total for the five seasons, 6.04. It will be seen there was no rainfall in July, August, and September, 1889, and yet for this season to date (all in October) there were 7.41 inches of rain. This would make 1.37 inches in excess of the five seasons added together. The mean maximum temperature last month was 75.2°; mean minimum,

53.3°; the mean of the maximum and minimum, 64°. Highest barometer, 30.26; lowest, 29.73; mean, 29.97. Prevailing winds, southerly. Number of days from the south, 8; southeast, 8; southwest, 2; west, 3; northwest, 6; east, 4. No frost this month.

The following summary is for the months of October for six years, from 1884 to 1889, showing the mean, maximum, and minimum temperatures; number of clear, cloudy, and fair days; rainfall by months and seasons to date, and number of frosts for each month of October:

OCTOBER.	Mean Temper- ature	Highest Tem- perature	Lowest Temper- ature	Clear Days	Cloudy Days	Fair Days	Rainfall	Season to Date	Frosts
1884	64.3	87	46	21	7	3	2.08	4.35	0
1885	69.3	94	52	21	6	4	(—)	0.20	0
1886	62.2	87	43	25	5	1	0.63	0.63	0
1887	68.4	91	45	29	0	2	(0)	0.15	0
1888	68.0	89	45	30	0	1	(0)	0.70	0
1889	65.0	90	44	12	12	7	7.41	7.41	0
Averages	66.2	89.4	45.9	23	5	3	1.68	2.22	0

November, 1889.—Seldom have I found two of the same named months in successive years that will average so near alike as November, 1888 and 1889, in nearly all of the meteorological readings. Mean temperature for this month was 57.2°; highest, 77°; lowest, 39°. For November, 1888, mean was 56.6°; highest, 76°; lowest, 38.5°. In comparing the number of clear, cloudy, fair, and rainy days, rainfall, and light frosts, the difference is very slight, as follows: Clear days last month, 19; cloudy, 6; fair, 5; days it rained, 7; rainfall, 4.89 inches; light frosts, 3; November, 1888: Clear days, 22; cloudy, 6; fair, 2; days it rained, 7; rainfall, 4.14 inches; light frosts, 2. Last month it rained on the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 29th, and 30th; rainfall, 4.89 inches, and for the season to date, 12.30 inches. More rain fell this season to date than in any season to the same date in the past six years, the extent of my record. The nearest to this was in 1885, in November, when the rainfall was 11.27 inches; but in that year, notwithstanding the immense amount of rainfall in November, there was but 11.47 inches for the season to date, as against 12.30 for this season, or an excess of 0.83 of an inch. The mean barometer this month was 30.07; highest, 30.30; lowest, 29.80. Prevailing wind, southerly. Number of days from the south, 3; southeast, 8; southwest, 6; west, 2; northwest, 4; east, 3; north, 4. Three light frosts occurred this month, the first for this season, on the 8th (thermometer, 42.5°), and one each on the 13th and 14th (thermometer, 40° and 39°).

The following summary is for the month of November, for six years, from 1884 to 1889, showing the mean, maximum, and minimum temperatures; number of clear, cloudy, and fair days; rainfall by months and seasons to date, and number of frosts for each month of November:

NOVEMBER.	Mean Temper- ature	Highest Tem- perature	Lowest Temper- ature	Clear Days	Cloudy Days	Fair Days	Rainfall	Season to Date	Frosts
1884	61.6	76	40.0	25	3	2	0.05	2.40	0
1885	57.1	74	42.0	7	21	12	11.27	11.47	2
1886	53.8	76	31.0	25	4	1	0.29	0.92	4
1887	58.0	80	31.0	21	7	12	1.21	1.37	3
1888	56.5	76	33.5	22	6	2	4.14	4.84	2
1889	57.2	77	39.0	19	6	5	4.89	12.30	3
Averages	57.4	76.3	37.0	19.5	7.5	2.2	3.64	5.55	2.2

December, 1889.—This has been the most disagreeable month I have experienced in the past forty years. My recollection of December, 1849, while living in Sacramento, is yet fresh in memory. It rained or sprinkled in every twenty-four hours in that month, but not so much rain fell as in last December. The daily temperature for this month was below the average for the past six Decembers. Yet there were but five days on which it was below 40°, and but one on which it was above 60°. Mean temperature was 49.1°; mean maximum, 53.2°; mean minimum, 45.2°; highest, 61°, on the 20th; lowest, 33°, on the 29th. Highest barometer, 30.32; lowest, 29.60; mean, 29.97. Number of clear days, 7; cloudy, 18; fair, 6. More rain has fallen this month than in any December for forty years. Thomas Tennent arrived in San Francisco early in the summer of 1849. He commenced keeping his record with first rainfall of that year, in October, and has kindly furnished me the following record of rainfall of that year to January 1, 1850. In October it rained 3 days, 3.14 inches; November, 8 days, 8.66 inches; December, 12 days, 6.20 inches; total to date, 18.02 inches. My record for Oroville is: 1889—October, 7.41 inches; November, 4.89 inches; December, 13.50 inches; total, 25.80 inches; excess for 1889, 5.48 inches. In December, 1889, it rained in Oroville on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 28th, 30th, 31st, and a trace on the 13th, 16th, 27th; total, 28 days, rain or trace. Prevailing winds, southeast. Number of days from south, 2; southeast, 19; southwest, 1; west, 1; northwest, 2; northeast, 1; east, 2. There were three light and four heavy frosts this month.

The following summary is for the month of December for six years, from 1884 to 1889, showing the mean, maximum, and minimum temperatures; number of clear, cloudy, and fair days; rainfall by months and seasons to date, and number of frosts for each month of December:

DECEMBER.	Mean Temper- ature-----	Highest Tem- perature-----	Lowest Temper- ature-----	Clear Days-----	Cloudy Days-----	Fair Days-----	Rainfall-----	Season to Date-----	Frosts-----
1884-----	53.66	74	31	12	16	3	9.33	13.73	3
1885-----	53.00	75	37	15	15	1	5.53	17.00	0
1886-----	52.25	70	37	15	11	5	2.75	3.63	4
1887-----	51.00	67	34	17	9	5	2.62	3.99	7
1888-----	50.20	66	35	13	17	1	8.91	13.75	2
1889-----									
Averages-----									

The following annual summary for six years, from 1884 to 1889, shows the highest, lowest, and mean barometer; the highest, lowest, mean, mean maximum, mean minimum, and the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature; number of clear, cloudy, fair, foggy, and rainy days; rainfall, and number of light, heavy, and killing frosts, and the annual average of each of the above:

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Annual Average.
Highest barometer-----	†	30.099	30.18	30.184	30.181	30.213	30.172
Lowest barometer-----	†	29.606	29.629	29.624	29.647	29.746	29.651
Mean barometer-----	†	29.861	29.951	29.944	29.928	29.96	29.925
Mean thermometer-----	64.6	67.2	64.3	64.5	60.1	65.6	64.4
Mean maximum thermometer....	73.8	74.6	72.8	74.4	75.2	73.3	74.1
Mean minimum thermometer....	54.4	57.6	55.0	53.7	54.4	54.2	54.9
Mean of the maximum and minimum-----	64.9	66.1	63.9	64.1	64.8	65.2	65.0
Highest monthly average ther- mometer-----	84.6	82.6	83.3	87.4	85.9	85.0	84.8
Lowest monthly average ther- mometer-----	44.6	48.3	46.1	42.2	45.0	45.4	45.2
Number of clear days-----	*78	236	274	287	266	259	264
Number of cloudy days-----	*33	91	63	48	66	68	67
Number of fair days-----	*10	38	28	30	35	38	34
Number of foggy days-----	*2	5	4	1	7	†	3
Number of rainy days-----	†20	88	53	47	61	75	65
Rainfall-----	19.49	31.21	17.67	17.76	28.56	26.80	22.95
Light frosts-----	8	4	12	18	7	19	11.2
Heavy frosts-----	4	†	1	4	1	8	3
Killing frosts-----	4	†	9	7	13	2	6

NOTE.—*The Year 1884.*—The mean temperature and the mean maximum, minimum, and the mean of the maximum and minimum, the highest and lowest average, also frost, is for the full year. The * is for four months; † for six months; ‡ no record. Rainfall is by season, commencing with July, 1884, and ending with July, 1885. The season of 1889-90 is for six months, ending with December, 1889.

AVERAGE RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE RECORDS AT CHICO, CALIFORNIA.

Average monthly rainfall, as deduced from fourteen years of observation, at Chico:

MONTHS.	Inches.	MONTHS.	Inches.
January	4.23	August .....	.03
February	3.74	September .....	.26
March	2.94	October	1.11
April	1.58	November	2.19
May .....	.80	December	3.55
June .....	.30	Seasonal	20.32
July .....	.04		

Average monthly temperature, as deduced from fourteen years of observation, at Chico:

MONTHS.	Degrees.	MONTHS.	Degrees.
January	44.0	August	81.9
February	49.8	September	75.3
March	56.5	October	64.8
April	61.9	November	52.3
May	68.7	December	46.1
June	78.0	Year	63.5
July	83.2		

Lowest temperature, 18°, in January, 1888, during the passage of the cold wave.

TEMPERATURE RECORDS AT TEHAMA, CALIFORNIA.

By JOHN LEA, Observer.

January, 1889.			February, 1889.			March, 1889.			April, 1889.		
1	47	clear.	1	66	clear.	1	72	fair.	1	79	clear.
2	49	fair.	2	68	fair.	2	72	clear.	2	79	clear.
3	47	cloudy.	3	73	clear.	3	73	fair.	3	67	cloudy.
4	50	fair.	4	67	clear.	4	75	clear.	4	59	cloudy.
5	60	clear.	5	66	fair.	5	76	clear.	5	64	cloudy.
6	66	clear.	6	64	clear.	6	74	clear.	6	73	fair.
7	60	clear.	7	56	fair.	7	60	rain.	7	72	fair.
8	49	cloudy.	8	68	cloudy.	8	55	showery.	8	58	rain.
9	43	cloudy.	9	62	clear.	9	59	cloudy.	9	64	cloudy.
10	41	rain.	10	56	clear.	10	60	showery.	10	56	showery.
11	51	clear.	11	76	clear.	11	59	cloudy.	11	74	clear.
12	45	fair.	12	70	clear.	12	55	rain.	12	57	showery.
13	50	clear.	13	58	clear.	13	58	cloudy.	13	58	fair.
14	52	clear.	14	48	fair.	14	57	cloudy.	14	55	cloudy.
15	50	clear.	15	49	fair.	15	50	rain.	15	60	showery.
16	50	clear.	16	48	clear.	16	63	clear.	16	66	fair.
17	45	cloudy.	17	52	fair.	17	51	rain.	17	66	clear.
18	48	clear.	18	50	clear.	18	55	showery.	18	73	clear.
19	50	clear.	19	59	clear.	19	53	cloudy.	19	79	clear.
20	39	rain.	20	65	fair.	20	59	clear.	20	69	cloudy.
21	42	rain.	21	66	fair.	21	69	clear.	21	76	clear.
22	52	clear.	22	60	cloudy.	22	62	fair.	22	74	clear.
23	57	clear.	23	63	fair.	23	64	clear.	23	79	fair.
24	52	clear.	24	53	rain.	24	67	fair.	24	76	cloudy.
25	64	clear.	25	61	clear.	25	73	fair.	25	80	clear.
26	64	clear.	26	65	clear.	26	74	fair.	26	77	clear.
27	61	clear.	27	63	fair.	27	60	showery.	27	64	fair.
28	58	clear.	28	74	clear.	28	67	fair.	28	72	clear.
29	61	clear.				29	68	fair.	29	81	clear.
30	60	clear.				30	74	fair.	30	78	clear.
31	62	clear.				31	78	clear.			

May, 1889.			June, 1889.			July, 1889.			August, 1889.		
1	79	clear.	1	88	clear.	1	93	clear.	1	95	clear.
2	67	cloudy.	2	88	clear.	2	98	clear.	2	96	clear.
3	64	cloudy.	3	94	clear.	3	99	clear.	3	96	clear.
4	50	rain.	4	97	clear.	4	98	clear.	4	97	clear.
5	54	showery.	5	87	clear.	5	92	clear.	5	94	clear.
6	55	showery.	6	80	clear.	6	86	clear.	6	95	clear.
7	53	stormy.	7	82	clear.	7	90	clear.	7	84	clear.
8	65	fair.	8	88	clear.	8	80	clear.	8	85	clear.
9	75	clear.	9	94	clear.	9	87	clear.	9	86	clear.
10	78	clear.	10	95	clear.	10	89	clear.	10	88	clear.
11	72	fair.	11	95	clear.	11	88	clear.	11	90	clear.
12	68	cloudy.	12	91	clear.	12	90	clear.	12	90	clear.
13	60	showery.	13	92	clear.	13	89	clear.	13	94	clear.
14	56	showery.	14	80	clear.	14	82	clear.	14	96	clear.
15	65	showery.	15	74	clear.	15	89	clear.	15	99	cloudy.
16	71	clear.	16	87	clear.	16	86	fair.	16	90	clear.
17	65	clear.	17	91	clear.	17	86	clear.	17	87	clear.
18	74	fair.	18	91	clear.	18	89	clear.	18	83	clear.
19	85	cloudy.	19	94	clear.	19	90	clear.	19	84	clear.
20	81	cloudy.	20	86	clear.	20	92	clear.	20	89	clear.
21	78	cloudy.	21	88	clear.	21	90	clear.	21	90	clear.
22	80	clear.	22	88	clear.	22	90	clear.	22	89	clear.
23	83	clear.	23	93	clear.	23	84	clear.	23	88	clear.
24	90	clear.	24	93	clear.	24	84	clear.	24	84	clear.
25	91	clear.	25	87	clear.	25	83	clear.	25	83	clear.
26	89	clear.	26	82	fair.	26	88	clear.	26	80	clear.
27	87	clear.	27	68	cloudy.	27	95	clear.	27	82	clear.
28	91	fair.	28	76	clear.	28	95	clear.	28	88	clear.
29	87	clear.	29	87	clear.	29	100	clear.	29	89	clear.
30	89	fair.	30	89	clear.	30	100	clear.	30	89	clear.
31	91	clear.				31	90	clear.	31	89	clear.

TEMPERATURE RECORDS AT TEHAMA—Continued.

September, 1889.			October, 1889.			November, 1889.			December, 1889.		
1	85	clear.	1	79	clear.	1	70	clear.	1	52	rain.
2	92	clear.	2	82	fair.	2	70	clear.	2	54	cloudy.
3	94	clear.	3	83	fair.	3	69	clear.	3	51	cloudy.
4	99	clear.	4	85	fair.	4	70	clear.	4	47	rain.
5	91	clear.	5	86	clear.	5	69	clear.	5	44	rain.
6	88	clear.	6	74	fair.	6	64	clear.	6	44	rain.
7	84	clear.	7	58	rain.	7	63	fair.	7	56	fair.
8	88	clear.	8	56	cloudy.	8	65	clear.	8	57	fair.
9	79	clear.	9	65	fair.	9	64	clear.	9	49	fair.
10	75	clear.	10	66	clear.	10	71	clear.	10	49	fair.
11	79	clear.	11	76	clear.	11	69	clear.	11	54	fair.
12	81	fair.	12	77	clear.	12	68	clear.	12	52	fair.
13	80	clear.	13	72	clear.	13	65	clear.	13	50	clear.
14	84	clear.	14	68	fair.	14	63	clear.	14	49	clear.
15	92	clear.	15	69	fair.	15	64	clear.	15	51	clear.
16	93	clear.	16	67	fair.	16	61	clear.	16	46	fair.
17	96	clear.	17	64	rain.	17	52	rain.	17	49	fair.
18	86	clear.	18	57	fair.	18	53	rain.	18	46	rain.
19	80	fair.	19	58	cloudy.	19	52	rain.	19	44	rain.
20	73	clear.	20	60	cloudy.	20	64	cloudy.	20	47	clear.
21	72	fair.	21	60	rain.	21	56	showery.	21	42	rain.
22	78	clear.	22	65	rain.	22	50	cloudy.	22	41	cloudy.
23	77	clear.	23	61	rain.	23	60	cloudy.	23	42	rain.
24	89	clear.	24	70	fair.	24	59	clear.	24	46	rain.
25	89	clear.	25	60	rain.	25	56	clear.	25	48	fair.
26	82	clear.	26	60	rain.	26	55	fair.	26	50	clear.
27	79	cloudy.	27	65	fair.	27	52	fair.	27	40	cloudy.
28	79	cloudy.	28	61	clear.	28	60	fair.	28	49	clear.
29	77	clear.	29	58	clear.	29	52	rain.	29	41	cloudy.
30	83	clear.	30	61	clear.	30	56	fair.	30	46	rain.
			31	67	clear.				31	42	rain.

January, 1890.			January, 1890.			
1		46	fair.	16	45	cloudy.
2		42	fair.	17	48	rain.
3		41	rain.	18	46	clear.
4		40	rain.	19	39	sh wery.
5		39	clear.	20	40	showery.
6		38	cloudy.	21	47	clear.
7		40	clear.	22	40	rain.
8		43	clear.	23	42	rain.
9		41	cloudy.	24	45	rain.
10		44	clear.	25	50	fair.
11		45	clear.	26	51	clear.
12		35	snow	27	50	clear.
			and rain.	28	53	fair.
13		38	clear.	29	51	cloudy.
14		40	clear.	30	55	fair.
15		40	rain.	31	48	cloudy.

ANNUAL METEOROLOGICAL REVIEW FOR RED BLUFF, TEHAMA COUNTY.

The following table shows the climatic condition in all its features for thirteen years, from 1877 to 1889, both years inclusive, at Red Bluff, California, furnished by John J. McLean, Observer Signal Corps:

ANNUAL WEATHER REVIEW FOR:	*1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Average barometer.....	30.03	29.58	29.64	29.65	29.65	29.64	29.67	29.62	29.65	29.64	29.64	29.67	29.62
Highest barometer.....	30.03	30.14	30.30	30.12	30.12	30.14	30.34	30.22	30.09	30.14	30.14	30.61	30.05
Lowest barometer.....	29.23	29.00	29.97	29.03	29.19	29.30	29.21	29.38	29.07	29.39	29.08	29.32	29.04
Range of barometer.....	1.11	1.14	1.32	.93	.93	.85	1.13	1.24	1.02	1.11	1.06	1.12	1.01
Average temperature.....	61.0	63.3	61.2	62.1	62.1	60.2	61.5	60.8	64.4	63.2	64.4	64.5	63.2
Highest temperature.....	108.0	110.5	110.0	108.0	103.0	105.0	107.0	107.0	108.0	109.0	111.5	109.0	111.0
Lowest temperature.....	32.0	25.0	25.0	31.0	31.0	25.0	19.0	22.0	33.0	30.0	27.3	17.5	26.0
Range of temperature.....	76.0	85.5	85.0	72.0	72.0	80.0	88.0	85.0	75.0	79.0	84.2	91.5	85.0
Greatest monthly range of temperature.....	54.0	55.0	54.0	53.5	53.0	57.0	58.0	57.0	56.0	54.4	70.4	55.1	61.0
Least monthly range of temperature.....	31.0	25.0	30.0	32.5	32.5	30.0	30.0	35.5	32.5	34.5	35.9	25.6	25.0
Average maximum temperature.....	86.3	86.7	89.2	86.0	86.0	83.7	87.2	72.0	75.3	76.2	75.6	75.1	75.0
Average minimum temperature.....	41.1	41.3	39.8	41.1	41.1	39.5	39.8	49.7	52.8	52.4	51.4	52.2	51.4
Average range of temperature.....	45.5	45.5	47.8	45.1	45.1	43.9	47.3	44.0	44.8	46.6	50.0	46.2	47.0
Average humidity.....	55.2	55.2	52.5	51.4	55.1	58.0	55.1	59.3	57.5	55.3	47.0	52.5	56.0
Average dew point.....	N.	N.	N.	N.	N.	N.	41.5	43.5	45.2	42.8	39.5	41.7	42.0
Prevailing direction of wind.....	N.	N.	N.	N.	N.	N.	N.	N.	N.	N.	N.	N.	N.W.
Total precipitation.....	8.54	49.01	33.61	21.93	21.93	21.82	13.76	28.06	29.03	17.21	13.60	24.91	32.87
Total velocity of wind.....	28,805	70,220	a	42,908	49,088	45,879	54,918	58,445	51,924	54,680	63,765	57,939	59,789
Maximum velocity of wind.....	30	46	52	42	42	40	36	48	44	50	45	45	44
Direction at time of maximum velocity.....	N.	S.E.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.E.	N. & S.	N. & S.	S.E.
Total number of clear days.....	128	232	207	230	204	215	261	225	223	212	213	207	205
Total number of fair days.....	32	72	90	74	103	89	67	84	96	91	98	89	70
Total number of cloudy days.....	24	61	68	55	58	43	37	53	46	59	54	68	90
Total number of days of precipitation.....	27	79	83	66	72	69	44	71	70	63	57	91	97
Number of earthquakes.....	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Snow storms.....	a	a	a	a	a	0	0	1	0	1	2	4	0
Thunder and lightning.....	a	a	a	a	a	7	7	7	7	3	5	10	5
Number of solar halos.....	a	a	a	a	4	9	0	0	0	0	2	9	3
Number of lunar halos.....	a	a	a	a	3	2	3	5	2	14	14	10	2
Number of days temperature above 90°.....	69	93	84	71	59	60	94	53	77	89	99	88	108
Number of days temperature below 32°.....	0	12	16	26	1	17	33	15	0	7	12	14	10

* Station opened July 1, 1877—Six months, 1877. a No record. b Five months.

RED BLUFF, TEHAMA COUNTY.

This table is made up from the Signal Service records, and shows the total rainfall for each calendar year from 1878 to date, and the rainfall by seasons from 1877-78 to date; also the totals for each month, with the averages from the opening of the Signal Office on July 1, 1877, to date. Prepared by John McLean, Observer Signal Corps.

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total for Year.	Season of.	Total for Season.
1877							.05	.03	none	1.35	3.13	3.98		1877-78	53.17
1878	20.71	16.66	4.16	2.21	.89	none	none	none	.42	1.56	1.66	.69	48.96	1878-79	21.17
1879	3.18	3.67	5.39	2.12	2.18	.30	.04	.28	spring.	.48	6.05	9.95	33.64	1879-80	30.26
1880	2.01	1.66	1.70	7.05	1.01	none	none	none	none	.08	.14	12.85	26.53	1880-81	28.90
1881	9.40	2.79	.51	1.83	.79	.51	spring.	none	1.07	1.61	.73	5.69	21.93	1881-82	21.12
1882	2.81	3.94	2.67	2.12	.33	.15	none	none	.49	2.80	5.07	1.44	21.82	1882-83	18.58
1883	.87	.39	2.60	1.96	2.96	none	none	none	1.04	2.68	.74	.52	13.76	1883-84	24.01
1884	3.55	2.21	7.81	4.31	.18	.37	none	none	.36	.90	.04	7.73	28.06	1884-85	14.69
1885	1.84	1.19	spring.	.62	.64	1.37	.05	none	2.91	.10	17.05	3.90	29.07	1885-86	35.15
1886	4.80	.18	1.31	4.12	.73	spring.	spring.	spring.	none	1.76	.34	3.94	17.18	1886-87	15.74
1887	.57	5.21	1.13	1.76	.77	.26	spring.	spring.	.06	none	1.52	2.32	13.60	1887-88	17.27
1888	4.08	2.17	3.47	.53	.51	2.61	.07	none	.33	spring.	4.32	6.85	21.94	1888-89	23.41
1889	.51	.71	6.83	1.11	2.04	.64	none	none	none	8.41	3.37	9.25	32.87	1889-90	*37.86
1890	6.55	3.67	6.61												

* Up to April 1, 1890.

WEATHER REPORT FOR 1889, AT SUSANVILLE, LASSEN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

T. B. SAUNDERS, Observer.

MONTHS.	Highest Temper- ature.	Lowest Temper- ature.	Mean Temper- ature.	Rainfall.	Snowfall.
1889—January	48	7	29	3.10	3.00
February	58	7	38	0.21	4.50
March	70	32	46	4.81	1.50
April	78	35	53	1.13	6.00
May	90	36	60	6.16	13.00
June	94	51	71	1.05	-----
July	110	52	76	.05	-----
August	95	49	71	-----	-----
September	89	37	64	-----	-----
October	80	28	51	4.18	trace.
November	57	22	43	2.74	2.50
December	50	2	34	8.56	62.00
Sums	919	358	636	31.19	92.50
Means	76.58	29.83	53	-----	-----

First frost on April sixth and seventeenth; no damage done. First killing frost October ninth. Solar halo May twenty-ninth. Thunder storms on the fifth and sixth of June and sixth of July.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT OF OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT ANDERSON, SHASTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

By Dr. ALBERT FOUCH, Volunteer Observer.

MONTHS.	Highest Temper- ature.	Lowest Temper- ature.	Mean Temper- ature.	Rainfall.	Prevailing Direction of Wind.
1888—January	61.0	16.0	43.5	10.25	South.
February	78.0	28.0	51.4	3.61	South.
March	77.0	30.0	52.6	9.50	South.
April	89.0	45.0	63.6	.99	North.
May	74.0	54.0	69.0	.75	South.
June	98.0	60.0	68.8	7.27	South.
July	112.0	68.0	83.5	.28	North.
August	104.0	70.0	84.0	-----	North.
September	105.0	58.0	81.0	.61	North.
October	90.0	46.0	63.0	-----	North.
November	72.0	32.0	52.9	6.08	South.
December	68.0	35.0	49.9	8.60	South.

Total rainfall, 47.74 inches. Snow in January, 3.5 inches; in February, 2.5 inches. Altitude of Anderson, 432 feet. Latitude, 40° 38'; longitude, 122° 25'.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT ANDERSON—Continued.

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE.			Total Precipitation (rain and melted snow).	Prevailing Direction of Wind.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.
	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.				
1889—January	47.8	65.5	31.2	.44	North	69	28
February	51.5	70.4	36.8	1.72	South	80	28
March	56.0	69.5	48.0	12.00	South	82	42
April	61.7	73.4	53.9	4.09	South	88	46
May	66.5	78.0	58.6	5.99	South	98	45
June	80.7	96.4	69.0	1.73	South	102	62
July	85.9	100.0	70.0	none	South	110	66
August	81.9	98.0	66.0	none	South	110	61
September	75.0	93.9	58.0	none	North	102	49
October	60.0	71.0	50.8	12.32	South	94	40
November	67.0	67.0	41.0	5.38	South	80	32
December	42.4	50.9	36.7	18.24	South	64	28
Averages	64.6	67.0	51.7	-----	South	-----	-----

Total rainfall for 1889, 61.91 inches; no snowfall during the year. Highest temperature in July and August; lowest in January, February, and December.

BAIRD GOVERNMENT SALMON STATION.

Temperature of the sun, air, and water at 2 P. M. each day for 1889, as taken at the Baird Government Salmon Station, on the McCloud River, California, by Mr. George B. Williams, Jr., the Superintendent.

JANUARY.	Air.	Sun.	Water.	FEBRUARY.	Air.	Sun.	Water.	MARCH.	Air.	Sun.	Water.
1	50	---	46	1	72	90	44	1	79	95	52
2	62	70	46	2	76	98	46	2	76	100	51
3	47	---	46	3	82	104	47	3	78	107	51
4	58	---	46	4	72	92	46	4	80	100	52
5	70	82	47	5	72	90	47	5	79	107	52
6	70	---	47	6	68	82	48	6	77	91	52
7	69	84	47	7	72	88	48	7	54	---	52
8	59	---	46	8	74	94	48	8	52	---	52
9	58	---	46	9	75	98	48	9	51	---	52
10	40	---	45	10	82	106	48	10	50	---	51
11	58	72	46	11	83	96	49	11	59	---	51
12	50	---	45	12	86	104	49	12	58	---	52
13	58	---	46	13	62	78	48	13	57	---	52
14	57	74	46	14	51	---	46	14	56	---	50
15	68	72	46	15	49	---	45	15	54	---	51
16	65	64	42	16	53	73	44	16	61	86	51
17	38	---	41	17	49	---	44	17	51	---	51
18	54	70	44	18	56	72	44	18	56	---	50
19	60	77	43	19	64	80	45	19	58	66	50
20	40	---	42	20	70	84	46	20	66	---	52
21	40	---	43	21	68	80	47	21	75	93	52
22	46	68	43	22	62	---	48	22	75	---	52
23	60	78	43	23	62	74	48	23	69	87	52
24	62	71	44	24	66	---	50	24	67	85	51
25	69	78	46	25	70	92	52	25	78	104	51
26	70	82	46	26	71	81	52	26	72	93	52
27	70	82	45	27	68	94	52	27	55	---	52
28	70	90	44	28	80	106	52	28	69	---	56
29	68	84	44					29	67	90	55
30	67	84	44					30	76	96	54
31	70	92	44					31	87	109	53

TEMPERATURE AT BAIRD GOVERNMENT SALMON STATION—Continued.

APRIL.	Air.	Sun.	Water.	MAY.	Air.	Sun.	Water.	JUNE.	Air.	Sun.	Water.
1	77	102	54	1	81	101	57	1	96	116	61
2	89	103	55	2	60	74	56	2	96	120	61
3	78	95	56	3	63		52	3	102	126	62
4	59		55	4	48		50	4	95	111	61
5	62		54	5	55		48	5	90	102	61
6	75	97	54	6	52		49	6	82	98	60
7	74	88	53	7	53		49	7	87	100	61
8	62		53	8	68	85	52	8	90	111	61
9	67		53	9	76	90	53	9	96	116	62
10	60		53	10	82	110	54	10	98	120	63
11	76	95	53	11	78	96	55	11	100	128	63
12	57		53	12	67		54	12	101	130	63
13	54	76	52	13	57		52	13	96	116	62
14	48		48	14	55		51	14	88		62
15	58		48	15	58		52	15	83	98	62
16	64		49	16	68	90	52	16	89	99	62
17	70	90	50	17	62		52	17	95	118	63
18	76	100	51	18	76	100	54	18	94	117	63
19	80	102	53	19	88	110	57	19	92	114	62
20	64		53	20	83	106	57	20	95	116	62
21	76	85	54	21	84	109	58	21	94	110	62
22	79	104	55	22	86	117	58	22	92	108	62
23	87	110	55	23	90	120	59	23	94	112	62
24	80		56	24	92	122	59	24	96	118	63
25	86	104	57	25	97	126	60	25	92	112	62
26	82	104	57	26	96	124	60	26	82		62
27	67		55	27	92	116	61	27	58		59
28	77	90	56	28	93	115	60	28	76	78	60
29	88	106	57	29	97	121	61	29	89	112	61
30	86	106	57	30	94	117	60	30	89	110	62
				31	94	112	60				
JULY.	Air.	Sun.	Water.	AUGUST.	Air.	Sun.	Water.	SEPTEMBER.	Air.	Sun.	Water.
1	92	112	62	1	101	120	62	1	93	114	61
2	96	118	63	2	102	122	63	2	100	118	62
3	103	128	63	3	102	123	63	3	98	116	62
4	101	126	63	4	105	127	63	4	102	114	62
5	100	124	63	5	100	120	62	5	100	108	62
6	91	116	62	6	102	125	63	6	98	107	62
7	96	120	63	7	96	118	62	7	96	102	62
8	90	116	62	8	94	116	62	8	96	104	62
9	90	117	63	9	95	117	63	9	88	100	62
10	89	110	62	10	96	118	63	10	83	98	60
11	92	114	62	11	95	117	63	11	86	100	60
12	94	120	63	12	94	116	62	12	87	92	60
13	94	121	63	13	98	116	63	13	85	90	58
14	86	110	62	14	102	120	63	14	90	100	60
15	90	110	62	15	101	118	63	15	98	112	60
16	89	111	63	16	102	121	63	16	97	108	60
17	88	110	63	17	94	116	62	17	102	120	60
18	95	118	63	18	92	114	62	18	92	99	60
19	99	122	63	19	94	116	62	19	86	97	60
20	96	118	63	20	92	115	63	20	78	95	58
21	95	116	62	21	95	118	63	21	82	97	58
22	95	117	63	22	96	118	63	22	85	97	58
23	90	112	62	23	95	116	63	23	90	98	58
24	90	113	62	24	96	118	62	24	92	99	58
25	91	114	62	25	91	114	62	25	90	98	58
26	97	118	62	26	90	113	62	26	82	90	59
27	102	130	63	27	81	110	61	27	80	90	58
28	106	128	63	28	89	112	61	28	82	91	58
29	105	125	63	29	98	118	62	29	80		58
30	106	129	63	30	95	116	62	30	92	102	59
31	105	24	63	31	86	112	62				

TEMPERATURE AT BAIRD GOVERNMENT SALMON STATION—Continued.

OCTOBER.	Air.	Sun.	Water.	NOVEMBER.	Air.	Sun.	Water.	DECEMBER.	Air.	Sun.	Water.
1	84	98	56	1	78	100	54	1	57		52
2	82		56	2	82	105	54	2	52		52
3	86	99	57	3	74	96	53	3	55		52
4	90	108	57	4	78	96	52	4	54		53
5	94	110	57	5	76	90	53	5	50		51
6	78		56	6	76	90	51	6	50		51
7	59		55	7	80	100	52	7	52		51
8	66		55	8	74	90	52	8	54		52
9	72	84	55	9	74	92	53	9	50		51
10	80	98	56	10	73	90	52	10	51		51
11	84	99	56	11	79	23	53	11	44		50
12	86	92	56	12	74	90	52	12	50		50
13	69		56	13	70	86	52	13	65	78	50
14	79	90	55	14	68	80	51	14	60	72	50
15	74		55	15	67	80	51	15	59	70	50
16	70		54	16	69	82	52	16	58		49
17	62		54	17	56		51	17	58		49
18	64		53	18	56		52	18	40		46
19	60		53	19	58		53	19	48		46
20	62		53	20	59		54	20	47		46
21	61		53	21	58		54	21	44		46
22	60		53	22	62	78	54	22	43		48
23	62		53	23	56		53	23	40		47
24	70		56	24	60	72	54	24	38		46
25	64		55	25	62		54	25	44		46
26	62		55	26	68	72	54	26	56	60	48
27	61		55	27	64		53	27	44	59	46
28	68	85	54	28	60		52	28	52	56	46
29	58		54	29	62		53	29	48		44
30	70	90	53	30	62		53	30	46		44
31	75	92	53					31	40		45

TEMPERATURE, RAINFALL, ETC., AT WALLA WALLA CREEK, NEAR FORT JONES, IN SISKIYOU COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

Furnished by Mr. ISAAC TITCOMB, Observer.

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE.							PRECIPITATION.	
	Sunrise	Noon	Sunset	Monthly Mean	Highest	Lowest	Mean Maximum and Minimum	Rainfall, in inches	Snowfall, in inches
1889—January.....	25	41	32	32.7	49	10	29.5	1.81	21
February.....	29	49	39	39.0	58	12	35.0	.25	3
March.....	36	56	46	46.0	74	24	49.0	3.85	6
April.....	40	74	50	51.3	78	30	54.0	1.66	11
May.....	42	68	52	54.0	89	30	59.5	3.46	15
June.....	51	85	66	67.3	94	39	66.5	.19	0
July.....	54	88	70	70.7	98	43	70.5	1.11	0
August.....	52	85	69	68.7	92	40	66.0	0	0
September.....	48	77	64	63.0	92	36	64.0	0	0
October.....	44	61	51	52.0	85	33	59.0	3.95	0
November.....	34	51	42	42.3	61	27	44.0	3.37	0
December.....	28	38	33	33.0	50	12	31.0	8.09	51
Sums.....	483	763	614	620.0	920	336	628.0	27.74	113
Averages.....	40.3	63.6	51.2	51.7	76.7	28.0	52.3	-----	-----
1890—January.....	23	33	26	27.3	44	6	25.0	11.56	123
February.....	24	41	31	32.0	48	3	25.5	9.10	24

Total rainfall and melted snow for the year 1889 is equal to 37.16 inches of water; for the season of 1889-90, up to March 1, 1890, is equal to 34.18 inches of water. Highest temperature during 1889, 98° on July third; lowest, 10° on January nineteenth.

Monthly Summary.

January, 1889.—Mild, pleasant weather for the most of the month; moderate snowfall on the 1st, 17th, 20th, and 21st.

February, 1889.—Weather generally fair and mild, but dry, with a cold term of four days in the middle of the month.

March, 1889.—Generally mild and dry, with a week of moderate rains in the middle of the month.

April, 1889.—Unusually mild and pleasant during the first and last weeks of the month. The middle portion cloudy, with frequent squalls.

May, 1889.—Began warm, but changed quickly to cold, with four days of snow in the first week; the cool weather continued until the middle of the month, the latter half being mild, dry, and pleasant.

June, 1889.—Unusually dry and warm, with a few cool days, and several light showers of rain during the last week of the month.

July, 1889.—Pleasant summer weather, but uniformly dry, except a heavy thunder shower on the 9th, and several light ones on the 10th. The last part of the month was influenced by heavy forest fires raging to the northward.

August, 1889.—Continued dry, but not very hot weather. The atmosphere was very smoky and oppressive from forest fires raging all around.

September, 1889.—Drought continued, with reasonable warm weather, interspersed with a few days of north wind in the second and third weeks,

and very oppressive from the abundance of smoke from surrounding forest fires.

October, 1889.—Month began with mild, dry summer weather, but changed suddenly on the 7th to cold and wet. The middle of the month was pleasant for the season. The last half cloudy and showery.

November, 1889.—First half of the month uniformly dry, cool, and pleasant for this season of the year. The last half cloudy, variable, and showery, but generally mild in temperature.

December, 1889.—First week generally cloudy and threatening, with moderate rains (generally during the night). Began snowing on the 8th, after which time the storms were frequent, and generally of snow. The depth of unmelted snow on the ground at the close of the year was about thirty-two inches, or nearly three feet.

January, 1890.—First eleven days generally cloudy and unsettled, with moderate falls of snow (mostly during the night), with a generally low temperature. The next two weeks, frequent and heavy snowfall, with the minimum temperature ranging from 20° to 27°. The greatest snowfall on the 23d and 24th—thirty-seven inches of damp snow in twenty-four hours. The remainder of the month was variable and unsettled, but generally with frequent showers of rain.

February, 1890.—The first week was mild, with about seven inches of rain, then variable and cooler, but mostly pleasant weather, with several moderate falls of dry snow near the middle of the month. The last ten days was mainly clear, but unusually cold for the season of the year. The depth of unmelted snow on the ground at the end of the month was fifty-two inches.

RAINFALL IN SCOTT VALLEY, SISKIYOU COUNTY.
By Mr. ISAAC TITCOMB, of Walla Walla Creek, eight miles northwest of Fort Jones.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	Total for Year.	Season of.	Total for Season.
1859	2.59	1.25	4.12	.75	2.00	.40	1.62	.50	.87	1.00	4.33	.75	23.52	1859-60	18.66
1860	1.12	2.50	3.00	.54	2.00	.30	none	.24	.49	2.22	2.00	5.74	23.52	1860-61	22.27
1861	9.29	3.75	1.32	2.00	1.00	.80	.10	none	.02	.15	11.56	10.63	32.66	1861-62	40.86
1862	4.75	1.62	2.45	2.00	.40	1.93	.25	none	.40	.25	1.85	6.17	20.45	1862-63	15.57
1863	2.07	4.43	.82	2.70	.51	.31	none	.03	.04	.31	6.00	12.75	22.29	1863-64	15.85
1864	1.87	2.40	1.30	.32	.05	.75	.35	.02	1.15	1.33	9.79	1.21	26.57	1864-65	25.82
1865	1.86	3.50	9.20	.02	1.72	.62	.50	.47	none	.08	2.51	11.75	20.54	1865-66	35.50
1866	3.06	2.02	.64	1.34	.18	.01	none	.26	.40	.88	1.75	9.68	36.96	1866-67	28.88
1867	3.06	1.50	3.70	1.14	.18	1.06	none	none	.06	.50	.77	2.80	26.54	1867-68	23.61
1868	5.76	1.13	1.32	3.61	1.52	.69	.13	none	1.00	.01	3.04	3.56	21.77	1868-69	18.16
1869	5.00	2.91	1.73	1.37	1.12	.13	none	none	.01	.02	1.00	3.50	16.79	1869-70	20.00
1870	1.86	2.47	1.62	2.27	.55	.26	.35	none	.37	.05	1.62	7.68	19.10	1870-71	13.56
1871	4.18	6.94	1.40	.34	.25	.03	.01	.01	.41	.16	2.67	3.38	19.78	1871-72	23.21
1872	1.33	3.00	1.05	1.50	.27	.03	.03	.05	.37	.94	1.71	4.49	14.77	1872-73	13.82
1873	6.38	1.80	3.65	1.55	.71	.13	.01	.09	none	1.55	4.33	.43	20.63	1873-74	21.81
1874	3.13	.17	1.79	.35	.75	.12	.38	.05	none	4.45	7.31	7.33	25.83	1874-75	12.72
1875	2.26	3.33	3.94	.71	1.19	.18	.34	1.00	1.02	3.75	.54	.01	18.27	1875-76	31.13
1876	1.71	4.23	3.10	1.23	1.48	.71	.12	.02	.01	.45	.67	1.62	15.35	1876-77	19.12
1877	9.72	6.53	3.74	.27	.20	.12	.01	.06	.36	2.81	2.16	1.14	27.12	1877-78	26.05
1878	3.25	3.54	8.39	2.66	1.40	.27	.38	.47	.11	.81	4.64	4.98	30.50	1878-79	23.47
1879	10.62	2.32	2.65	5.39	1.32	.02	.37	.07	none	.18	.32	6.76	30.02	1879-80	33.31
1880	13.95	6.53	.79	1.19	.17	1.04	.54	.04	.76	3.53	2.40	4.60	35.54	1880-81	31.37
1881	4.48	5.63	2.22	2.45	1.29	.08	2.49	none	1.44	2.86	2.72	3.75	29.47	1881-82	28.08
1882	2.58	1.51	1.11	3.25	1.65	none	.40	.63	.66	2.41	1.11	4.75	21.06	1882-83	24.36
1883	4.24	3.14	3.45	3.06	2.65	.87	1.62	.01	.60	1.04	.16	8.18	28.06	1883-84	26.41
1884	3.85	3.49	.11	1.98	1.40	1.40	1.16	.01	.83	.53	10.24	3.26	26.91	1884-85	22.49
1885	7.22	1.32	1.32	3.23	1.77	.03	2.13	.85	none	1.85	.78	6.67	27.17	1885-86	30.92
1886	5.18	4.96	1.07	2.63	.37	.36	.37	.18	.36	.09	1.75	5.88	23.77	1886-87	27.40
1887	6.18	1.77	2.43	.18	1.80	4.21	.60	.11	.58	.40	1.94	1.59	21.79	1887-88	25.20
1888	2.71	.50	4.35	2.56	4.71	.19	1.11	none	none	3.95	3.37	12.84	27.74	1888-89	20.24
1889	21.81	11.10												1889-90	* 54.18

January, February, March, April, May, and December, 1889, and January and February, 1890, rainfall and melted snow.

* Up to March 1, 1890.

RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE AT HYDESVILLE, CAL., FOR THE YEAR 1889.

By E. T. Foss, Voluntary Observer.

MONTHS.	Rainfall.	TEMPERATURE.		
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
1889—January	4.55	66	27	44.5
February	2.31	66	26	47.3
March	8.91	74	32	52.7
April	2.74	74	36	53.5
May	5.83	81	40	56.6
June .....	.40	75	40	57.6
July .....	.00	87	42	58.9
August .....	.20	76	42	58.3
September .....	.35	86	33	58.6
October	7.92	76	40	58.8
November	4.47	73	30	52.7
December	12.66	59	30	44.3
Total	50.34	-----	-----	643.9
Mean	-----	-----	-----	53.7
1890—January	17.31	53	24	38.9

CLIMATE OF EUREKA, HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

By MAURICE CONNELL, Observer Signal Corps.

The climate of California has to some become a hackneyed subject, so much having been written about it within the past few years. Yet it will never be fully understood and properly appreciated by our eastern friends until they have visited our State and judged for themselves. There are many people who cannot realize that a State extending seven hundred and fifty miles from north to south should have in all its parts a climate substantially the same; but such is the case. The temperature of Humboldt, in the far north, is but little different from that of San Diego, in the extreme southern part of the State, what little difference there is being in favor of Humboldt.

The following extract from the Humboldt "Mail" gives a good idea as to the character of our climate: "Within the boundaries of Humboldt can be found almost any climate common to the temperate zone. Along the coast during the summer months fogs are prevalent, while during the winter the rainfall is far in excess of almost any portion of the State. As an index, it may be stated that fuchsias and palm trees in Eureka thrive out of doors the year round. Beyond the range of mountains, or rather hills, which skirt the coast from north to south at varying distances, the climate is warmer in summer and slightly cooler in winter, though never to such a degree as to be at all inconvenient, snow rarely lying on the ground more than a day or two. On the eastern range of mountains and at the head of some of the streams snow occasionally falls to the depth of three or four feet, and lies for several weeks; but this is only in exceptional years, and at high altitudes. Two noticeable features in the climatic conditions of Humboldt are worthy of special mention. In the eastern part of the county

exists a thermal belt wherein fruits and vegetation so common to the southern portion of the State flourish, and so far as experiment has been made, are a remunerative source of industry. The fig, grape, apricot, and nectarine here attain a degree of perfection which is not surpassed in any of the much vaunted semi-tropical portions of the State. Lack of transportation facilities has alone stood in the way of the development of this section. In the Mattole section, through some peculiar conditions of the wind currents or other causes which have never been investigated by meteorologists, the rainfall is greatly in excess of any other portion of the county. While other counties of the State have to seek artificial means of irrigation, our rainfall is so copious that such methods are never thought of, and such a thing as a total failure of crops has never been heard of in the county. The sultry and oppressive weather prevalent in the East is unknown here, and while in some portions of the county the thermometer occasionally reaches 100°, there is not a night in the year when one cannot sleep comfortably under blankets, and such a thing as sunstroke has never been chronicled. The climate gradually becomes warmer in the summer as one draws away from the coast, but no section is free from an occasional visitation of fog, which moderates the climate and gives needed moisture to vegetation."

The following weather report for 1889 gives the different meteorological features of this city:

METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR 1889, AT EUREKA.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	Yearly Averages.
Mean barometer, in inches and tenths.....	30.04	30.10	29.88	30.00	29.95	29.94	29.95	29.95	29.95	29.92	30.03	29.87	29.935
Mean temperature, in degrees.....	46.9	48.2	52.2	53.2	54.8	55.0	55.6	55.4	56.0	56.2	53.2	46.6	52.8
Mean dew point, in degrees.....	41	43	46	48	50	51	51	52	52	52	47	40	47.6
Mean relative humidity, by percentage.....	80	84	82	86	87	88	91	89	82	86	82	82	84.9
Mean maximum temperature, in degrees.....	55.1	55.8	58.8	58.4	60.3	59.9	59.9	60.6	63.1	62.8	60.6	52.8	59.0
Mean minimum temperature, in degrees.....	38.7	40.7	45.6	48.1	49.4	50.0	51.2	50.3	48.8	49.7	45.7	40.4	46.5
Highest temperature, in degrees.....	71	68	66	68	69	66	67	69	77	71	73	60	*77
Lowest temperature, in degrees.....	29	28	39	40	44	45	46	47	40	41	38	34	†28
Mean daily range of temperature, in de- grees.....	16.5	15.1	13.2	10.3	10.9	9.9	8.8	10.3	14.3	13.1	14.9	12.4	12.5
Mean cloudiness (0 to 10).....	4.6	5.0	6.9	7.0	6.4	5.3	7.4	4.9	3.9	7.2	5.2	7.1	5.9
Total wind movement, in miles.....	3,763	3,207	4,909	5,388	5,861	4,584	3,973	3,762	3,712	3,388	2,990	4,268	49,605
Maximum wind velocity and direction.....	36, N.	44, N.	36, S.E.	40, N.	38, N.	30, N.	30, N.W.	24, N.W.	36, N.	36, S.E.	34, S.E.	36, S.W.	N.
Prevailing direction of wind.....	N.	N.	S.E.	S.W.	N. & S.	N.	N.W.	N.W.	S.W.	S.E.	N. & S.E.	S.E.	N.
Clear days.....	13	8	2	2	6	8	6	10	15	4	11	5	90
Fair days.....	9	8	10	7	9	10	3	13	7	10	7	6	99
Cloudy days.....	9	12	19	21	16	12	22	8	8	17	12	20	176
Days rain fell amounting to .01 of an inch.....	13	10	15	14	12	2	0	2	4	19	10	23	124
Total rainfall, in inches.....	4.25	1.93	5.91	3.49	7.20	0.37	0.15	0.13	0.32	8.36	3.71	12.88	48.70
Greatest amount in any twenty-four hours.....	1.58	0.65	1.71	1.02	1.54	0.36	0.04	0.09	0.13	3.06	0.79	2.43	-----

NOTE.—Barometer corrected for temperature and instrumental error only. Two thunder storms.

* In September. † February 17.

RAINFALL AT FORT ROSS, SONOMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

The following table of rainfall was furnished by Oscar Call, and shows a record of rainfall by months, years, and seasons, from 1874 to date:

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	Total for Year.	Season of.	Total for Season.
1874	*	*	*	*	*	*	none	none	none	3.00	31.54	.40	-----	1874-75	50.54
1875	9.15	.69	3.41	none	.45	1.90	none	.13	none	2.57	12.15	6.33	36.93	1875-76	58.28
1876	9.75	9.31	14.44	2.21	1.16	.23	.06	.08	none	9.32	.90	.15	46.32	1876-77	31.42
1877	9.00	5.49	3.95	.18	.80	.78	.20	none	none	2.18	5.33	5.22	33.23	1877-78	92.86
1878	33.29	29.65	13.85	3.14	none	none	none	none	2.09	2.79	2.05	1.31	88.17	1878-79	52.84
1879	7.78	11.33	18.43	5.02	2.04	none	none	.10	none	1.73	15.82	15.47	77.72	1879-80	67.27
1880	6.85	3.53	4.05	16.59	3.13	none	none	none	none	.24	none	23.38	57.77	1880-81	65.74
1881	19.99	13.88	2.97	2.51	.94	1.83	none	none	.75	3.10	.93	13.06	69.96	1881-82	44.20
1882	6.56	11.78	3.01	4.04	.84	.13	none	none	.57	8.64	5.39	3.49	44.45	1882-83	45.48
1883	6.57	1.40	9.67	3.25	6.50	none	none	none	2.00	2.32	.49	1.38	33.58	1883-84	48.54
1884	7.16	7.44	10.76	11.79	.80	4.40	none	none	.80	1.85	1.85	19.17	66.02	1884-85	36.53
1885	5.31	3.58	1.45	2.19	none	.33	none	none	none	1.86	.26	5.98	39.45	1885-86	56.00
1886	14.62	.25	3.56	8.94	2.04	none	none	none	none	none	2.45	8.12	40.65	1886-87	27.69
1887	2.61	8.35	1.72	3.48	.17	.12	none	none	.60	none	4.95	4.11	23.61	1887-88	28.50
1888	10.79	2.55	4.61	none	.90	2.49	.22	none	.38	none	4.95	7.71	31.80	1888-89	29.46
1889	.97	1.77	8.35	1.54	3.17	.20	none	none	.12	10.92	4.02	13.07	44.13	1889-90	+ 40.37
1890	12.44	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Average seasonal rainfall for fifteen years, 49.02 inches.

* No record.

† To February 1, 1890.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT OF NAPA CITY.

By W. H. MARTIN, Druggist.

Showing average temperature and average maximum and minimum temperature, highest and lowest temperature, and total precipitation from July, 1877, to date:

YEAR.	JULY.				AUGUST.			
	Mean.	Average Max.	Average Min.	Rain for Month.	Mean.	Average Max.	Average Min.	Rain for Month.
1877	67.8	79.9	55.7	.11	64.2	76.2	52.2	-----
1878	64.5	77.0	52.0	-----	64.5	75.8	53.2	.01
1879	64.0	75.1	52.9	-----	64.9	77.0	52.8	-----
1880	63.4	74.2	52.6	-----	62.2	74.9	49.5	-----
1881	65.9	78.4	53.5	-----	63.0	75.4	50.6	-----
1882	63.8	75.3	52.3	-----	62.4	73.7	51.1	-----
1883	63.4	74.7	52.1	-----	63.4	76.2	50.6	-----
1884	65.9	80.0	51.9	-----	62.8	76.2	49.4	-----
1885	64.2	73.3	55.1	-----	61.9	70.2	53.6	-----
1886	66.0	76.9	55.1	-----	65.5	77.0	54.0	-----
1887	61.0	71.7	50.3	-----	60.6	70.4	50.8	-----
1888	65.1	76.1	54.1	.03	65.9	77.3	54.5	-----
1889	63.0	73.7	52.3	-----	63.3	75.4	51.2	-----

YEAR.	SEPTEMBER.				OCTOBER.			
	Mean.	Average Max.	Average Min.	Rain for Month.	Mean.	Average Max.	Average Min.	Rain for Month.
1877	65.5	79.0	52.0	-----	58.0	69.3	46.7	.69
1878	61.5	74.3	48.9	1.50	58.8	70.0	47.7	2.54
1879	63.3	77.0	49.7	-----	60.7	74.8	46.6	.83
1880	61.5	74.4	48.6	-----	56.1	65.9	46.3	-----
1881	61.6	74.2	49.1	.26	53.9	64.1	43.7	.47
1882	63.7	73.5	51.0	.48	49.9	55.0	44.8	2.93
1883	64.2	76.1	52.4	1.10	55.6	63.6	47.7	1.69
1884	58.0	70.3	45.7	.21	54.4	64.6	44.2	1.62
1885	62.9	72.9	52.9	.07	58.6	68.1	49.2	.62
1886	62.0	73.0	51.0	-----	54.7	63.7	45.7	.89
1887	62.5	73.8	51.2	.22	61.2	72.8	49.6	-----
1888	65.1	75.6	54.6	1.08	59.3	70.0	48.7	-----
1889	64.4	76.4	52.4	-----	57.7	65.3	50.2	5.40

YEAR.	NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.			
	Mean.	Average Max.	Average Min.	Rain for Month.	Mean.	Average Max.	Average Min.	Rain for Month.
1877	52.6	61.1	44.2	1.82	46.8	55.0	38.6	1.86
1878	51.4	60.8	42.1	.95	45.0	55.0	35.0	1.15
1879	50.5	59.7	41.3	3.95	42.8	49.9	35.8	7.26
1880	48.9	59.8	38.1	.08	47.7	52.1	43.3	11.36
1881	49.1	59.3	39.0	1.59	44.3	51.1	37.6	4.31
1882	46.9	55.0	38.8	4.02	45.6	54.3	37.0	3.55
1883	47.2	56.5	38.0	.73	41.1	49.8	32.4	.63
1884	51.7	60.4	43.0	-----	47.9	55.9	39.9	10.32
1885	52.3	58.0	46.6	9.37	48.4	54.2	42.6	4.21
1886	47.5	57.1	37.9	.22	47.5	53.4	41.6	2.96
1887	50.8	60.8	40.8	1.55	45.1	52.5	37.8	3.71
1888	50.7	57.9	43.6	3.12	47.3	52.4	42.3	5.18
1889	52.0	59.8	44.3	3.27	44.8	49.7	40.0	10.91

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT OF NAPA CITY—Continued.

YEAR.	JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.			
	Mean.	Average Max.	Average Min.	Rain for Month.	Mean.	Average Max.	Average Min.	Rain for Month.
1878	48.1	54.6	41.6	15.31	48.2	55.1	42.3	13.82
1879	44.2	53.9	34.5	5.10	50.9	59.0	42.8	5.77
1880	42.0	50.3	33.8	3.64	46.0	53.8	38.2	2.19
1881	49.4	54.4	43.4	12.72	52.8	58.2	47.5	3.15
1882	43.0	50.6	35.4	3.22	43.2	50.8	35.6	3.65
1883	39.7	47.1	32.3	.92	42.8	50.6	35.0	1.00
1884	43.2	54.0	32.4	3.67	51.8	62.3	41.4	5.22
1885	43.4	49.2	37.7	1.77	50.6	57.8	43.4	.61
1886	44.7	49.6	39.8	7.86	51.1	59.1	43.1	.25
1887	45.1	53.0	37.2	1.70	41.0	48.0	34.0	10.62
1888	41.4	46.5	36.3	4.15	48.9	56.6	41.3	1.28
1889	41.6	48.9	34.4	1.02	46.4	55.3	37.4	.76
1890	39.4	44.9	34.0	9.40	-----	-----	-----	-----

YEAR.	MARCH.				APRIL.			
	Mean.	Average Max.	Average Min.	Rain for Month.	Mean.	Average Max.	Average Min.	Rain for Month.
1878	53.1	61.0	45.2	4.97	54.5	64.9	44.1	1.50
1879	54.0	64.1	46.6	9.40	56.6	65.5	47.8	2.38
1880	47.9	57.2	38.5	2.61	52.0	58.7	45.3	12.25
1881	51.4	60.6	42.3	1.35	56.5	65.0	48.0	1.59
1882	49.0	58.0	40.0	3.60	57.0	63.3	40.7	1.74
1883	50.9	58.4	43.4	5.53	51.8	61.3	42.3	1.85
1884	50.0	58.1	41.9	7.12	52.5	61.8	43.2	5.68
1885	54.0	62.4	45.6	.49	57.9	66.3	49.5	1.66
1886	48.8	57.8	39.8	1.22	52.5	59.6	45.4	3.82
1887	51.9	61.2	42.7	.48	54.6	64.3	44.9	2.03
1888	49.5	57.6	41.4	4.34	57.8	69.1	46.5	.47
1889	53.2	60.8	45.6	8.38	57.2	66.1	48.4	1.23

YEAR.	MAY.				JUNE.			
	Mean.	Average Max.	Average Min.	Rain for Month.	Mean.	Average Max.	Average Min.	Rain for Month.
1878	59.8	70.6	49.0	.40	64.0	75.1	52.9	-----
1879	56.9	65.8	48.1	1.53	64.8	76.8	52.8	.05
1880	59.1	69.2	49.0	1.39	61.8	73.7	49.9	-----
1881	60.1	72.7	47.6	.11	61.3	73.3	49.3	.72
1882	59.0	71.3	46.7	.15	60.6	71.0	50.2	-----
1883	57.7	69.6	45.7	5.25	67.2	79.1	55.3	-----
1884	59.1	70.1	48.1	.35	60.6	69.6	51.6	2.72
1885	58.7	69.6	49.9	.05	60.6	69.1	52.1	.04
1886	58.0	68.0	48.0	.32	63.7	74.9	52.5	-----
1887	57.6	67.6	47.6	.05	63.1	74.7	51.5	-----
1888	57.2	65.8	48.6	.94	63.5	73.9	53.1	.42
1889	58.4	67.4	49.5	2.77	62.9	72.2	53.6	.17

The following yearly mean temperature and rainfall is for the year beginning with July and ending with June, and not for the twelve calendar months, and furnished by W. H. Martin, druggist, of Napa:

YEAR.	AVERAGE.			RAIN.
	Yearly Mean.	Yearly Max.	Yearly Min.	Fall for Year.
1877-78	56.9	66.8	47.6	40.48
1878-79	56.0	66.5	45.9	30.38
1879-80	54.6	64.7	44.4	34.12
1880-81	55.9	65.5	46.4	31.08
1881-82	53.7	63.9	43.5	18.99
1882-83	53.5	62.7	44.3	25.53
1883-84	54.3	64.4	44.3	28.91
1884-85	55.5	65.1	46.0	16.77
1885-86	55.5	63.8	47.3	27.74
1886-87	54.6	64.1	45.2	18.95
1887-88	54.9	64.2	45.6	17.08
1888-89	56.1	65.0	47.2	23.74

Napa Weather for 1888 and 1889.

MONTH.	Highest Tem- perature---	Lowest Tem- perature---	Mean Daily Range---	Prevailing Di- rection of Wind---	Clear Days---	Fair Days---	Cloudy Days---
1888—January	57	23	10.2	N.	2	12	17
February	73	34	15.3	S.	16	11	2
March	70	33	16.3	S.	16	11	5
April	79	37	22.5	S.	19	11	0
May	79	41	17.2	S.W.	9	21	1
June	84	46	20.8	S.	16	10	4
July	91	46	22.0	S.	19	11	1
August	90	51	22.7	S.	20	11	0
September	90	49	21.1	S.	18	9	3
October	81	42	21.2	S.	16	15	0
November	70	34	14.3	S.	12	8	10
December	59	35	10.1	N.	6	16	9
1889—January	56	30	14.6	N.	22	6	3
February	66	27	17.9	S.	13	13	2
March	74	38	15.3	S.E.	10	9	12
April	76	41	17.7	S.	10	11	9
May	81	42	17.9	S.	11	16	4
June	83	50	18.6	S.	7	22	1
July	89	46	21.4	S.	11	20	0
August	86	46	24.1	S.	16	15	0
September	90	45	24.0	S.	9	20	1
October	84	40	15.1	S.	10	10	11
November	70	36	15.6	N.	17	5	8
December	56	32	9.6	S.E.	4	9	18
1890—January	53	26	10.9	S.E.	8	9	14

Rainy Days in Napa City.

YEAR.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total for Year.
1876											1	0	
1877	11	7	6	6	3	1	2	0	0	4	9	7	56
1878	18	21	12	5	2	0	0	1	3	3	2	5	72
1879	10	9	15	8	7	1	0	0	0	2	9	14	75
1880	7	9	8	17	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	63
1881	9	9	5	6	2	2	0	0	2	3	3	13	54
1882	9	10	11	7	1	1	0	0	2	6	7	6	60
1883	2	5	4	4	8	1	0	0	2	6	3	5	40
1884	9	10	16	11	4	7	0	1	2	3	0	11	74
1885	7	2	3	5	1	1	1	0	2	1	18	8	49
1886	9	1	8	11	2	0	0	0	0	6	2	7	46
1887	7	16	4	8	1	1	1	0	1	0	4	10	53
1888	14	6	7	1	3	5	1	0	2	0	10	15	64
1889	6	4	14	10	11	1	0	0	0	11	10	26	93
1890	22												

OAKLAND WEATHER FOR MANY YEARS.

Observations taken at 7 A. M., 2 P. M., and 9 P. M. of each day, by J. B. Trembley, M.D. Latitude 37 degrees 48 minutes 20 seconds north; longitude 122 degrees 15 minutes 20 seconds west; height of barometer above the sea, 24 feet.

BAROMETRICAL PRESSURE.

Table showing the Mean, Highest, and Lowest Monthly Barometer; also, the Monthly Range. Barometer not Corrected for Elevation or Temperature.

MONTH.	Mean Monthly Barometer.	Highest Observed Barometer for the Month.	Lowest Observed Barometer for the Month.	Range for the Month.
1889—January	30.01	30.26	29.49	.77
February	30.06	30.30	29.58	.72
March	29.92	30.25	29.24	1.01
April	29.98	30.26	29.75	.51
May	29.93	30.17	29.63	.54
June	29.87	30.00	29.73	.27
July	29.94	30.05	29.69	.36
August	29.85	30.05	29.62	.43
September	29.88	30.14	29.72	.44
October	29.91	30.14	29.44	.70
November	29.95	30.25	29.77	.48
December	29.89	30.30	29.39	.80
Means	29.93	30.18	29.59	.58

Barometrical Recapitulations.

Mean barometer for the year	29.93
Maximum barometer for the year, February 18th, 7 A. M.	30.30
Minimum barometer for the year, March 16th, 9 P. M.	29.24
Highest monthly range for the year	1.01
Lowest monthly range for the year	.27
Yearly range	.74

TEMPERATURE.

Table showing the Mean Temperature of the Months, Warmest and Coldest Days; also the Maximum and Minimum Temperatures; the Greatest and Least Daily Variations; Monthly and Mean Daily Range.

MONTH.	Mean Temperature of the Month	Mean Temperature of Warmest Days	Mean Temperature of Coldest Days	Maximum Temper- ature	Minimum Temper- ature	Greatest Daily Vari- ation	Least Daily Vari- ation	Monthly Range of Temperature	Mean Daily Range of Temperature
1889—January	47.68	53.00	42.66	62	34	22	3	28	13.29
February	51.40	56.33	42.33	66	34	23	5	32	14.71
March	56.88	67.00	52.66	77	44	23	3	33	10.52
April	58.97	65.00	54.00	74	48	17	5	26	10.76
May	59.55	74.66	55.00	87	52	21	5	35	10.50
June	61.33	68.33	58.66	78	55	18	3	23	10.16
July	59.83	68.33	55.33	84	53	26	3	31	11.25
August	60.95	65.00	57.33	79	51	28	8	28	15.06
September	63.19	79.33	57.66	93	49	32	1	44	14.80
October	61.13	67.66	56.00	87	45	36	1	42	13.93
November	56.95	67.66	51.00	82	39	35	2	43	18.40
December	49.88	59.44	41.66	67	34	19	2	33	9.29
Means	57.31	65.99	52.02	78	44.83	25	3.41	33.16	12.72

Recapitulation of Temperature.

Mean temperature of the year	57.31
Mean temperature of the warmest day, September 24th	79.33
Mean temperature of the coldest day, February 16th	42.33
Maximum temperature for the year, September 24th, 2 P. M.	93.00
Minimum temperature for the year, January 19th, February 17th, and December 29th, 7 A. M.	34.00
Greatest daily variation, October 3d	36.00
Least daily variation, September 20th and October 2d	1.00
Greatest monthly range, September	44.00
Least monthly range, January	28.00
Average daily range for the year	12.72
Average monthly range for the year	33.16
Yearly range of temperature	59.60

Seasons.

Mean temperature of winter	50.13
Mean temperature of spring	58.60
Mean temperature of summer	60.70
Mean temperature of autumn	60.42
Difference between the coldest and warmest of spring months	2.67
Difference between the coldest and warmest of summer months	1.50
Difference between the coldest and warmest of autumn months	6.24
Difference between the coldest and warmest of winter months	4.64
Difference between the coldest and warmest months of the year	15.51

The following table will more particularly illustrate the climate of Oakland for the past fourteen years, as regards the equability of seasons and the difference between the warmest and coldest:

YEAR.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.	Difference.
1876	54.46	60.40	57.75	48.20	12.20
1877	55.18	61.17	57.67	50.39	10.78
1878	55.73	59.36	56.92	59.12	9.24
1879	56.16	60.07	56.73	49.57	10.50
1880	52.97	58.95	55.86	45.38	13.57
1881	56.35	60.27	54.78	51.10	9.17
1882	54.12	60.06	56.44	46.80	13.26
1883	54.63	61.16	54.25	46.20	19.26
1884	55.59	61.89	57.07	47.38	14.51
1885	58.08	61.23	59.52	51.69	13.33
1886	55.06	61.69	56.89	52.12	13.41
1887	55.34	58.54	58.33	49.15	14.84
1888	55.52	62.29	59.30	49.39	17.71
1889	58.60	60.70	60.42	50.13	10.57
Means	55.55	60.55	57.28	49.75	13.02

Difference between the warmest and coldest means of the seasons for fourteen years is 16.91°.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY.

Table showing the Relative Humidity, Precipitation, Weather, and Direction from which the Wind blew, from January 1, 1889, to December 31, 1889, inclusive.

MONTH.	Mean Relative Humidity	Rainfall, in Inches.	Clear and Fair Days.	Cloudy Days.	Days on which Rain Fell.	Foggy Mornings.	Mornings Overcast.	Mornings Frost.	WIND OBSERVATIONS.					
									S.W. & W.	N.W. & N.	N.E. & E.	S.E. & S.	Calms	
January	86.20	.90	24	5	7	2	2	18	9	10	16	3	55	
February	85.64	.62	25	3	5	3	4	7	20	11	5	1	57	
March	88.75	7.60	19	12	13	0	4	0	24	6	2	28	43	
April	86.79	.93	19	11	10	0	10	0	54	4	2	7	32	
May	87.39	1.92	24	7	9	0	13	0	51	11	2	4	25	
June	84.38	.07	25	5	1	0	23	0	63	7	0	6	14	
July	89.63	.00	27	4	3	1	24	0	62	7	0	1	23	
August	87.11	.00	31	0	0	2	18	0	43	12	0	5	33	
September	79.73	.00	25	5	1	1	10	0	30	19	1	1	39	
October	87.06	7.30	23	8	12	0	1	0	34	7	6	18	28	
November	83.15	2.89	22	8	7	1	0	4	17	16	11	7	39	
December	91.10	13.38	21	10	21	1	0	5	16	11	9	39	18	
Means and sums	86.41	35.61	287	78	89	11	109	34	423	121	54	120	377	

Recapitulation of Relative Humidity for the Year 1889.

Mean relative humidity for the year.....	86.41
Highest relative humidity during the year, for twenty-four hours.....	95.90
Lowest relative humidity during the year, for twenty-four hours.....	41.08
Greatest variation of humidity in twenty-four hours, September 14th.....	55.20
Least variation of humidity in twenty-four hours, December 19th.....	.00
Rainfall in inches during the calendar year.....	35.61
Rainfall in inches during the agricultural year—1888-89.....	21.36
Rainfall in inches since July 1, 1889 (Bay State Nursery).....	23.57
Number of clear and fair days.....	287
Number of cloudy days.....	78
Number of days on which rain fell.....	89
Number of foggy mornings.....	11
Number of mornings overcast.....	109
Number of mornings that frost was seen.....	34
Wind, direction from southwest and west.....	423
Wind, direction from northwest and north.....	121
Wind, direction from northeast and east.....	54
Wind, direction from southeast and south.....	120
Calm.....	377

Monthly Meteorological Synopsis of Casual Phenomena for the Year 1889, at Oakland, California.

January.—The month was very cold; the coldest for many years. Many mornings of hard, white frost. An eclipse of the sun occurred on the 1st, which the astronomers had predicted. At the time of the nearest totality a shadowed appearance of the horizon was observed, and all terrestrial objects were plainly visible. Venus shone out quite brightly, but none of the other planets or stars were seen during the continuance of the phenomenon. Several solar halos were observed, and twice the barometer ran very high, and passed to extremely low on the 14th at 7 A. M.

February.—The month came in with a very high barometer (30.30), which gradually fell to the 15th, when it reached the minimum of low barometer, 29.58, with a strong high wind from the west, and several light showers of rain in the evening, followed by several cold, frosty mornings—ice and frozen mud in the streets.

March.—The month was ushered in with quite a high barometer from the preceding month, gradually falling to an extremely low barometer on the 15th, at 7 A. M., 29.24. From the 7th to the 18th almost one continual storm of rain prevailed, when the weather became more pleasant during the balance of the month. The phenomenon of the zodiacal light on the evening of the 29th, at 7:30 P. M., was the only one that seems to have been observed in this city, or at least of which any record has been made.

April.—There were no unusual phenomena in the weather during the month; as a whole, it was pleasant. Light sprinkles of rain and light showers prevailed almost daily during the first half. The balance of the month overcasts were quite frequent in the mornings, definitely marking the change in the seasons from wet to dry, attended in the afternoons by the westerly ocean winds. The mean barometer ran high, 29.98, but no particular change in the weather took place therefrom.

May.—First half of the month was rather phenomenal, from frequent sprinkles and light showers of rain. A lunar rainbow was seen on the evening of the 14th for a short time, a phenomenon seldom witnessed, lasting for about ten or fifteen minutes. On the 19th, at 3:12 A. M., an earthquake occurred, accompanied by a slight roaring noise and a wave-like motion, which was quite severe. It seemed to come from the west northwest, passing towards the east southeast; windows rattled in their casements and pendant objects oscillated; weather warmer; thermometer at its maximum reached 87°.

June, July.—Both were months which had an unusual number of mornings which were overcast or high fogs, rendering the weather disagreeable and unpleasant for the residents within the influence of the afternoon winds. On the 3d of July, at 4:45 A. M., a rattling noise from an earthquake occurred, and another at 5:02 A. M. No vibrations or oscillations were observable, but sensations of a hard jar were felt, differing from any earthquake experienced in this locality during the period of observations. At 6:30 p. m. another slight shock was felt by some individuals who were favorably placed to perceive it. Thermometer at 6 A. M. marked 57°; barometer, 29.90; heavy dew; clear; no wind.

August.—This month was very unpleasant—made so by the great number of overcasts. On the 13th, at 4:40 A. M., a slight earthquake occurred, attended with slight vibrations from the northeast to the southwest. Overcast disappeared at 8:30 A. M.

September was a very dry and warm month, with an entire absence of rain, which was unusual.

October.—The rainfall during the last half of the month was rather abnormal in quantity, thoroughly saturating the parched ground, rendering it fit for the plow in agricultural districts, but damaging the viticulturists in their vineyards to a considerable extent.

November.—Pleasant weather, with but little rain, was the rule. The first frost of the season was seen on the morning of the 6th on the wooden sidewalks in exposed localities. The last half of the month had more than the usual amount of dampness, mists, and light sprinkles of rain.

December.—The rainfall which began in November continued during the whole of this month, increasing in amount and frequency of storms until an unprecedented rainfall for the month had taken place: over thirteen inches. A moderate temperature prevailed. Frosts were seen only on five mornings, and rainy days were far above the average.

The meteorology of the year 1889 was not marked by any unusual phenomena. The many industries of the State were reasonably remunerative, and a general prosperity pervaded every portion of the population. Immigration was considerably less than during some previous years, but as regards wealth and intelligence surpassed that of previous seasons.

GENERAL WEATHER REVIEW FOR OAKLAND.

Comparative annual meteorology of 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1889, at Oakland, California.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Mean temperature of the year	55.09	56.29	55.28	55.11	53.69	55.62	54.49	54.66	55.85	57.71	56.36	55.14	56.77	57.31
Mean temperature, warmest day	74.00	76.00	69.33	75.33	70.66	70.00	69.33	84.66	72.66	70.00	70.33	75.66	73.00	79.33
Mean temperature, coldest day	36.00	41.63	37.00	33.66	41.00	42.00	35.00	32.33	33.00	46.00	41.00	36.66	31.33	42.33
Maximum temperature for year	97.00	96.00	84.00	93.00	89.00	87.00	84.00	103.00	88.00	89.00	91.00	101.00	91.00	93.00
Minimum temperature for year	30.00	30.00	27.00	27.00	29.00	31.00	30.00	25.00	28.00	27.00	30.00	31.00	26.00	34.00
Greatest daily variation of temperature	33.00	38.00	33.00	46.00	36.00	35.00	31.00	38.00	30.00	36.00	33.00	33.00	35.00	36.00
Least daily variation of temperature	2.00	1.00	2.00	-----	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Greatest monthly range of temperature	49.00	47.00	46.00	46.00	48.00	40.00	42.00	50.00	45.00	38.00	41.00	44.00	39.00	44.00
Least monthly range of temperature	19.00	25.00	23.00	30.00	28.00	21.00	19.00	29.00	19.00	19.00	27.00	20.00	22.00	23.00
Average daily range of temperature for year	14.94	14.61	13.65	12.96	14.10	13.40	12.80	12.81	11.64	11.44	13.16	13.49	11.10	12.72
Average monthly range of temperature for year	34.92	35.50	32.50	38.00	34.91	32.00	31.16	37.58	30.00	29.16	31.66	34.50	31.00	33.16
Yearly range of temperature	67.00	66.00	57.00	66.00	60.00	56.00	54.00	65.00	60.00	52.00	61.00	70.00	65.00	59.00
Mean relative humidity for year	83.00	83.11	84.71	85.29	83.70	83.25	82.57	83.71	85.39	86.74	87.15	88.53	85.83	86.41
Highest relative humidity for year	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Lowest relative humidity for year	40.00	34.40	38.60	39.00	27.00	29.00	28.70	33.90	38.10	41.50	20.70	41.50	56.70	41.80
Greatest variation humidity in 24 hours	49.09	51.20	45.06	58.00	54.40	37.40	65.70	48.80	41.00	43.80	46.50	51.00	45.20	55.20
Least variation humidity in 24 hours	.06	.01	.02	.30	.20	.30	.40	.30	.30	.80	1.50	.00	.00	.00
Rainfall in inches during year	21.56	11.12	31.71	28.91	28.07	26.17	18.87	15.76	38.20	22.58	22.24	16.89	22.14	35.61
Rainfall in inches in agricultural year from July 1, 1888, to July 1, 1889	28.55	12.36	32.33	23.55	23.84	31.34	18.13	20.22	31.10	17.95	32.21	18.45	17.10	21.36
Number clear and fair days during year	268	301	255	206	258	276	276	266	260	238	239	277	277	287
Number cloudy days during year	98	64	110	99	108	89	89	90	106	127	126	88	89	78
Number days on which rain fell	63	58	78	89	53	67	72	53	85	67	63	58	66	89

GENERAL WEATHER REVIEW FOR OAKLAND—Continued.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Number foggy mornings	23	8	17	19	27	28	15	21	19	20	21	18	37	11
Number mornings overcast	51	44	64	63	86	52	77	105	77	118	92	97	79	109
Number mornings frost was seen	35	35	36	46	62	47	50	58	38	27	55	49	28	34
Wind, direction from S. W. and W.	342	364	311	355	346	402	345	428	382	426	389	414	428	423
Wind, direction from N. W. and N.	210	130	173	150	136	136	150	119	128	112	112	159	96	121
Wind, direction from N. E. and E.	34	63	45	50	59	58	53	29	62	53	45	35	56	54
Wind, direction from S. E. and S.	163	150	163	126	172	138	143	91	151	142	158	129	164	120
Calm	340	308	402	372	385	331	404	438	375	362	391	358	350	377
<i>Seasons.</i>														
Mean temperature of spring	54.46	55.18	55.73	56.15	52.97	56.35	54.12	54.63	55.59	58.08	55.06	55.29	49.39	58.00
Mean temperature of summer	60.40	61.17	59.36	60.07	58.95	60.27	60.06	61.16	61.89	61.23	61.00	60.29	55.52	60.70
Mean temperature of autumn	57.75	57.67	56.92	56.73	55.86	54.78	56.44	54.25	57.07	59.52	56.89	56.85	62.29	60.42
Mean temperature of winter	48.20	50.39	50.12	47.60	45.38	51.10	46.80	46.20	47.38	51.69	52.12	49.80	59.30	50.13
Difference between warmest and coldest months of spring	4.40	1.49	3.68	.70	9.91	5.12	5.77	5.60	6.16	2.04	8.05	2.39	5.07	2.67
Difference between warmest and coldest months of summer	1.99	1.10	.35	1.26	1.88	1.55	1.13	2.78	2.60	3.25	2.00	2.03	1.49	1.50
Difference between warmest and coldest months of autumn	6.13	7.76	5.93	9.14	7.70	8.79	9.68	10.64	3.99	5.05	8.94	7.63	6.39	6.24
Difference between warmest and coldest months of winter	5.00	6.09	1.28	5.13	2.37	5.34	2.33	5.98	1.56	4.38	5.15	5.84	6.89	4.64
Difference between warmest and coldest months of the year	16.20	12.25	13.06	15.68	15.78	12.38	14.77	19.26	16.38	13.33	14.43	14.87	17.71	15.51

Mean difference between the coldest and warmest months for fourteen years, 16.91°.

Mean temperature for fourteen years, 55.62°.

Mean barometer for fourteen years, 29.92.

Mean relative humidity for fourteen years, 84.67.

Mean annual rainfall for fourteen years, 24.51 inches.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, ANNUAL METEOROLOGICAL REVIEW.

Showing the climatic condition in all its features for eighteen years, from 1872 to 1889, both years inclusive; compiled by Nelson Gorom, Observer in charge of the local Signal Station. Barometer readings corrected for elevation and temperature.

ANNUAL WEATHER REVIEW FOR YEAR:	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Average barometer.....	30.039	30.029	30.020	30.026	30.007	29.994
Highest barometer.....	30.48	30.49	30.41	30.41	30.42	30.42
Lowest barometer.....	29.43	29.54	29.55	29.65	29.36	29.66
Range of barometer.....	1.05	0.95	0.86	0.76	1.06	0.76
Average temperature.....	56.2	55.9	55.7	55.7	56.3	57.3
Highest temperature.....	92.0	79.0	89.0	82.0	93.0	92.0
Lowest temperature.....	41.0	40.0	39.0	39.0	36.0	42.0
Range of temperature.....	51.0	39.0	50.0	43.0	57.0	50.0
Greatest range of temperature.....	40.0	32.0	39.0	41.0	44.0	41.0
Least monthly range of temperature.....	16.0	15.0	19.0	19.0	20.0	18.0
Average maximum temperature.....	72.6	70.4	72.0	71.5	74.2	74.8
Average minimum temperature.....	47.6	47.6	46.1	46.2	46.2	48.0
Average monthly range of temperature.....	25.0	22.8	25.9	25.2	28.0	26.8
Average humidity.....	76.1	72.5	72.3	75.6	72.0	72.2
Average dew point.....						
Prevailing direction of wind.....	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	W.	W.
Total precipitation.....	22.42	18.56	22.52	22.63	23.54	11.93
Total movement of wind.....	81,468	84,201	83,709	85,995	81,618	80,949
Maximum velocity of wind.....	36	48	32	48	44	38
Direction of maximum velocity.....	W.	S.W.	S.	N.	S.E.	N.
Clear days.....	122	135	134	141	179	174
Fair days.....	138	133	149	160	125	132
Cloudy days.....	106	97	82	64	62	59
Days of precipitation.....	69	64	71	58	59	46
Number of earthquakes (days).....	1	1	0	3	2	1
Snow storms.....					1	
Thunder and lightning.....	2	0	4	0	1	1
Number of solar halos.....					1	11
Number of lunar halos.....					5	0
Number of light frosts.....						2
Number of killing frosts.....						
Days maximum temperature above 90°.....	1	0	0	0	1	2
Days minimum temperature below 32°.....	0	0	0	0	0	0

SAN FRANCISCO ANNUAL METEOROLOGICAL REVIEW—Continued.

ANNUAL WEATHER REVIEW FOR YEAR:	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Average barometer.....	29.976	30.033	30.047	30.044	30.060	30.054
Highest barometer.....	30.43	30.59	30.49	30.41	30.49	30.67
Lowest barometer.....	29.43	29.29	29.48	29.67	29.74	29.63
Range of barometer.....	1.00	1.30	1.01	0.74	0.75	0.94
Average temperature.....	56.6	56.1	54.2	55.8	54.4	54.7
Highest temperature.....	78.0	89.0	83.5	83.0	83.0	95.2
Lowest temperature.....	39.0	34.0	37.0	40.0	34.5	35.0
Range of temperature.....	39.0	55.0	46.5	43.0	48.5	60.2
Greatest range of temperature.....	30.0	36.0	38.5	36.0	33.0	44.2
Least monthly range of temperature.....	20.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	19.0	20.0
Average maximum temperature.....	71.0	75.5	71.8	72.0	70.0	75.4
Average minimum temperature.....	47.2	46.0	44.6	46.6	44.7	45.3
Average monthly range of temperature.....	23.8	29.5	27.2	25.4	25.2	30.1
Average humidity.....	72.9	73.9	75.6	75.8	75.0	78.1
Average dew point.....						47.5
Prevailing direction of wind.....	S.W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.
Total precipitation.....	33.26	30.76	30.07	23.73	18.67	15.43
Total movement of wind.....	79,387	78,575	82,724	83,105	85,554	81,480
Maximum velocity of wind.....	40	40	44	36	36	36
Direction of maximum velocity.....	N.	N.E.	N.	W.	N.W.	W.
Clear days.....	146	159	153	150	156	132
Fair days.....	142	146	110	126	144	152
Cloudy days.....	77	60	103	89	65	77
Days of precipitation.....	75	85	70	65	73	51
Number of earthquakes (days).....	4	0	4	6	6	6
Snow storms.....					1	0
Thunder and lightning.....	1	0	0	2	4	2
Number of solar halos.....	2	2	46	66	72	76
Number of lunar halos.....	8	9	6	16	30	17
Number of light frosts.....	21	22	49	23	19	33
Number of killing frosts.....				6	22	15
Days maximum temperature above 90°.....	0	0	0	0	0	3
Days minimum temperature below 32°.....	0	0	0	0	0	0

SAN FRANCISCO ANNUAL METEOROLOGICAL REVIEW—Continued.

ANNUAL WEATHER REVIEW FOR YEAR:	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Average barometer.....	30.001	30.028	30.041	30.038	30.016	30.00
Highest barometer.....	30.54	30.45	30.40	30.56	30.57	30.37
Lowest barometer.....	29.43	29.42	29.32	29.53	29.47	29.32
Range of barometer.....	1.11	1.03	1.08	1.03	1.10	1.05
Average temperature.....	55.7	56.9	56.1	55.2	55.5	57.9
Highest temperature.....	83.0	87.0	93.9	96.9	93.4	89.0
Lowest temperature.....	35.0	43.0	41.0	33.1	28.7	39.0
Range of temperature.....	48.0	44.0	52.9	63.8	64.7	50.0
Greatest range of temperature.....	36.0	35.0	43.8	51.3	42.4	40.0
Least monthly range of temperature.....	15.5	17.5	22.7	20.9	21.6	23.0
Average maximum temperature.....	71.5	73.7	77.9	78.8	63.9	78.0
Average minimum temperature.....	47.2	49.2	45.5	44.7	50.7	47.0
Average monthly range of temperature.....	24.3	24.5	32.4	34.1	13.2	31.0
Average humidity.....	79.5	81.0	75.1	75.4	78.5	78.0
Average dew point.....	49.1	50.7	47.5	46.8	48.2	49.0
Prevailing direction of wind.....	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	S.W.
Total precipitation.....	38.82	24.90	20.02	19.04	23.03	36.94
Total movement of wind.....	78,557	79,194	78,237	80,457	76,469	74,830
Maximum velocity of wind.....	45	36	42	36	40	36
Direction of maximum velocity.....	N.	W.	S.E.	W.	N.W.	S.W.
Clear days.....	124	116	165	152	117	100
Fair days.....	148	157	134	140	155	185
Cloudy days.....	93	92	65	73	94	80
Days of precipitation.....	83	70	64	60	76	96
Number of earthquakes (days).....	2	6	10	3	5	3
Snow storms.....	1	0	0	1	1	0
Thunder and lightning.....	3	2	1	1	9	3
Number of solar halos.....	88	67	49	46	56	67
Number of lunar halos.....	20	21	25	34	24	22
Number of light frosts.....	15	21	15	36	13	18
Number of killing frosts.....	11	0	8	4	7	11
Days maximum temperature above 90°.....	0	0	2	1	1	0
Days minimum temperature below 32°.....	0	0	0	0	3	0

Daily Normal Temperature at San Francisco.

The following table of normal temperatures for each day of each month, at San Francisco, as deduced from three daily observations for fifteen years, was furnished by Nelson Gorom, Observer in charge of the San Francisco Signal Office:

DATE.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	50.3	52.2	54.4	55.1	56.4	57.9	58.5	59.1	59.8	59.4	57.3	54.7
2	50.7	52.7	54.6	54.7	56.8	57.7	58.4	59.2	60.6	59.2	56.0	53.1
3	50.0	52.4	54.0	54.4	55.6	58.0	58.3	58.3	60.0	60.2	55.9	52.7
4	50.3	52.3	52.7	54.6	55.6	58.9	58.9	58.6	59.9	58.9	57.1	53.6
5	52.3	51.0	54.0	53.5	55.5	60.2	58.4	58.8	59.0	59.0	57.0	54.0
6	51.0	50.6	53.4	53.1	56.0	60.0	58.0	58.9	58.3	59.9	57.7	53.2
7	51.7	50.6	52.9	53.9	57.1	58.7	58.4	58.3	58.6	61.1	58.3	52.6
8	51.3	51.4	52.7	54.9	56.2	58.9	59.0	58.4	58.7	60.5	57.8	51.4
9	50.5	51.5	52.9	54.6	55.3	58.9	58.9	58.6	58.9	59.2	57.7	50.8
10	50.3	51.1	53.1	53.9	55.4	59.1	58.8	58.7	59.8	59.9	56.1	50.9
11	49.3	50.7	53.7	54.0	55.4	60.0	58.9	57.9	60.3	60.0	56.1	50.5
12	48.5	51.0	53.6	53.8	54.7	60.0	59.4	57.8	60.4	58.9	55.4	50.3
13	49.2	51.6	52.5	53.1	54.7	58.7	58.9	58.1	60.7	57.3	55.4	51.0
14	50.7	51.1	52.7	54.3	54.8	57.4	58.7	58.5	61.0	57.9	56.3	51.7
15	50.2	51.8	52.9	54.7	55.1	57.7	58.8	58.2	60.0	58.9	55.9	51.6
16	51.0	52.0	52.6	53.8	55.7	57.8	58.7	57.6	59.9	59.5	56.0	51.0
17	50.4	51.7	52.8	53.9	55.6	57.9	58.2	58.2	59.6	61.4	55.5	50.2
18	50.3	50.9	54.5	53.6	56.5	58.6	57.6	58.5	58.9	61.3	54.8	51.2
19	51.2	51.6	54.2	54.0	56.7	59.2	57.6	57.8	59.7	59.9	54.1	52.3
20	49.9	53.0	54.1	53.9	56.1	59.6	57.8	57.3	60.8	58.9	55.1	52.3
21	50.0	53.6	53.0	55.2	56.4	57.7	57.6	57.9	61.7	59.4	55.7	51.9
22	51.3	53.8	54.6	55.8	56.3	58.2	57.7	58.1	60.3	59.2	56.1	51.9
23	51.1	53.8	54.0	56.5	57.3	58.1	57.7	58.2	59.8	58.8	55.7	52.4
24	50.8	52.4	54.6	56.1	58.0	56.9	57.9	59.2	59.6	58.2	55.0	53.3
25	50.9	52.7	54.5	54.4	58.7	57.2	57.9	58.8	61.2	58.5	53.5	52.7
26	50.3	53.3	55.5	54.4	58.0	58.6	58.8	59.2	58.8	59.7	53.4	51.5
27	50.5	52.9	55.6	54.9	57.9	57.0	58.7	59.6	59.0	58.8	54.2	51.5
28	50.6	52.6	54.5	55.8	57.1	57.6	58.6	59.1	60.0	58.0	54.4	51.5
29	51.5	51.5	54.7	55.2	57.4	58.2	58.8	59.6	59.9	57.7	55.6	50.1
30	51.4	-----	53.9	55.7	58.5	58.1	58.6	60.5	58.9	57.2	55.0	49.9
31	51.5	-----	54.6	-----	58.7	-----	59.5	59.3	-----	57.6	-----	49.7
Monthly ...	50.6	52.0	53.8	54.5	56.4	58.4	58.5	58.6	59.8	59.2	55.8	51.8

RAINFALL AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The rainfall from 1849 to date, from Thomas Tennent's and Signal Office records.

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	Total for Year.	Season of.	Total for Season.
1849	8.84	1.77	4.53	4.6	none	none	none	none	none	3.14	8.66	6.20	-----	1849-50	33.10
1850	7.72	1.54	1.94	1.23	.67	none	none	none	.33	none	.92	1.05	17.40	1850-51	7.40
1851	3.58	1.14	6.68	2.26	.32	none	none	none	1.03	.21	2.12	7.10	15.56	1851-52	18.44
1852	3.92	1.42	4.86	5.37	.35	none	none	none	.46	.80	5.31	13.20	27.29	1852-53	35.23
1853	3.88	8.04	3.51	3.12	.02	none	none	.04	.15	.12	.28	2.32	21.14	1853-54	23.87
1854	3.67	4.77	4.64	5.00	1.88	none	none	.01	.34	2.41	.34	.81	22.37	1854-55	23.68
1855	3.67	4.77	4.64	5.00	1.88	none	none	none	none	none	.67	5.76	26.39	1855-56	21.66
1856	9.40	.50	1.60	2.94	.76	.03	.02	none	.07	.45	2.79	3.75	22.31	1856-57	19.88
1857	2.45	8.59	1.62	none	.02	none	none	.05	none	.93	3.01	4.14	20.93	1857-58	21.81
1858	4.36	1.83	5.55	1.55	.34	.05	.05	.16	none	2.74	.69	6.14	23.46	1858-59	22.22
1859	1.28	6.82	3.02	.27	1.55	none	none	.02	.03	.05	7.28	1.57	21.39	1859-60	22.27
1860	1.64	1.60	3.39	3.14	2.85	.09	.21	none	none	.19	.58	6.16	20.46	1860-61	19.00
1861	2.47	3.72	4.08	.51	1.00	.08	none	none	.02	none	4.10	9.54	25.52	1861-62	49.27
1862	24.36	7.53	2.20	.73	.74	.05	none	none	none	.40	.15	2.35	38.51	1862-63	13.08
1863	3.63	3.19	2.03	1.04	.26	none	none	none	.03	none	2.55	1.80	14.56	1863-64	10.08
1864	1.83	none	1.52	1.57	.78	none	none	.21	.01	.13	6.68	8.91	21.64	1864-65	24.73
1865	5.14	1.34	.74	.94	.63	none	none	none	.24	.26	4.19	.58	14.06	1865-66	22.93
1866	10.88	2.12	3.04	.12	1.46	.04	none	none	.11	none	3.35	15.16	36.28	1866-67	34.92
1867	5.16	7.20	1.58	2.36	none	none	none	none	.04	.20	3.41	10.69	30.64	1867-68	38.84
1868	9.50	6.13	6.30	2.31	.03	.23	none	none	none	.15	1.18	4.34	30.17	1868-69	21.35
1869	6.35	3.90	3.14	2.19	.08	.02	none	none	.12	1.29	1.19	4.31	22.59	1869-70	19.31
1870	3.89	4.78	2.00	1.53	.20	none	none	none	.03	none	.43	3.38	16.24	1870-71	14.10
1871	3.07	3.76	1.29	1.93	.21	none	none	none	.03	.11	3.72	16.74	30.86	1871-72	34.71
1872	4.22	6.97	1.64	1.10	.16	.02	none	none	.14	.21	2.62	7.25	24.33	1872-73	18.02
1873	2.17	4.24	.78	.52	.01	.08	.03	.15	none	.68	1.31	10.12	20.09	1873-74	23.98
1874	4.85	1.83	3.55	1.04	.34	.08	none	none	.83	2.73	5.92	.28	21.46	1874-75	19.15
1875	6.97	1.08	1.08	.02	.11	1.01	none	none	none	.24	7.27	4.15	21.05	1875-76	31.19
1876	7.55	4.92	5.49	1.29	.24	.04	.01	.01	.38	3.36	.25	none	23.54	1876-77	11.04
1877	4.32	1.18	1.08	.20	.18	.91	.02	none	none	.65	1.57	2.66	11.93	1877-78	35.18
1878	11.97	12.52	4.56	1.06	.16	.01	.01	none	.55	1.27	.57	.58	33.26	1878-79	24.44
1879	3.52	4.90	8.75	1.89	2.35	.05	.01	.02	sprin.	.78	4.03	4.46	30.76	1879-80	26.66
1880	2.23	1.87	2.08	10.06	1.12	none	none	none	.05	.05	.33	12.33	30.07	1880-81	29.85
1881	8.69	4.64	.90	2.00	.22	.69	none	none	.25	.54	1.94	3.85	23.72	1881-82	16.14
1882	1.08	2.96	3.45	1.22	.21	.04	none	none	.26	2.66	4.18	2.01	18.67	1882-83	20.12
1883	1.92	1.04	3.01	1.51	3.52	.01	none	none	.42	1.48	1.60	.92	15.43	1883-84	32.38
1884	3.94	6.65	8.24	6.33	.23	2.57	sprin.	.04	.33	2.55	.26	7.68	38.82	1884-85	8.10

1885	2.53	.30	1.01	3.17	.04	.19	.06	spring.	.11	.72	11.78	4.99	24.90	1885-86	33.05
1886	7.42	.24	2.07	5.28	.37	.01	.23	spring.	.01	1.48	.84	2.07	20.02	1886-87	19.04
1887	1.90	9.24	.84	2.30	.06	.07	spring.	.01	.29	spring.	.99	3.34	19.04	1887-88	16.74
1888	6.81	.94	3.60	.11	.38	.27	.01	.01	.98	.13	3.99	5.80	23.03	1888-89	23.86
1889	1.28	.72	7.78	.96	2.17	.03	.01	spring.	spring.	7.28	2.90	13.81	36.95	1889-90	*38.77
1890	9.61	5.16													

* Up to March 1, 1890.

RAINFALL AT SALINAS, MONTEREY COUNTY.

The rainfall of Salinas, Monterey County, was furnished by Dr. E. K. Abbott, and extends from July, 1872, to date, showing the rainfall by months, years, and seasons; also the averages.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total for Year.	Season of.	Total for Season.
1872	3.40	2.40	.80	none	none	none	none	none	.01	.02	.02	6.80	11.25	1872-73	13.45
1873	3.42	none	2.15	.35	none	none	none	none	.10	.10	.20	4.25	9.77	1873-74	11.17
1874	4.50	.15	.69	none	none	none	none	none	none	1.83	1.42	none	9.77	1874-75	8.59
1875	6.16	3.55	4.52	none	.01	none	none	none	.05	none	5.17	2.18	13.69	1875-76	21.59
1876	2.54	.16	.30	.10	.40	none	none	none	none	1.04	.05	none	15.48	1876-77	4.74
1877	7.05	8.77	2.57	1.92	none	none	none	none	.05	.60	1.00	2.39	7.01	1877-78	23.85
1878	2.42	2.81	1.85	1.69	.82	.15	none	none	none	1.05	.20	.35	21.51	1878-79	10.94
1879	1.65	1.16	1.64	3.90	.46	none	none	none	none	none	1.08	2.28	14.15	1879-80	13.22
1880	3.32	2.32	1.26	.66	none	.38	none	none	.10	none	.57	5.56	14.94	1880-81	14.07
1881	1.78	2.31	4.86	1.01	.49	.19	none	none	.38	1.43	.67	1.24	10.23	1881-82	12.93
1882	.91	.95	2.25	1.28	1.98	none	none	none	.19	1.19	.25	.90	9.91	1882-83	11.79
1883	1.71	4.49	5.09	3.05	.72	2.65	none	none	.11	1.79	.28	4.46	24.54	1883-84	20.25
1884	1.09	.05	.19	1.21	.12	none	none	none	.02	.08	6.60	1.30	10.66	1884-85	9.48
1885	5.10	1.47	2.16	3.83	.20	none	none	none	none	.62	.82	.72	14.92	1885-86	20.76
1886	.75	4.73	.54	1.63	.07	none	none	none	.71	none	.98	2.16	11.57	1886-87	9.88
1887	4.15	.53	3.28	none	.89	none	none	none	.56	none	1.64	2.20	13.25	1887-88	13.10
1888	.64	1.65	3.31	.95	.68	none	none	none	none	4.20	2.41	8.72	22.56	1888-89	11.63
1889	6.19													1889-90	*21.52
Totals	56.78	37.50	37.47	22.18	6.84	3.38	.10	.18	2.28	14.35	24.01	47.46	239.49		231.41
Averages	3.15	2.21	2.20	1.30	.40	.20	.01	.01	.13	.80	1.33	2.64	14.09		13.61

* Up to February 1, 1890.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES AT SALINAS, MONTEREY COUNTY.

The following table of maximum and minimum temperatures for each month, at Salinas, was furnished by E. K. Abbott, M.D., and covers a period from May, 1872, to date:

YEAR.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1872								
1873	76	36	70	30	84	36		
1874	66	31	66	32	70	33	70	43
1875	66	28	71	32	78	32	80	33
1876	62	30	69	30	73	32	79	40
1877	77	21	73	25	70	37	64	44
1878	67	30	63	28	74	37	72	41
1879	64	26	72	29	80	32	70	44
1880	70	25	64	25	65	32	64	41
1881	68	32	75	36	78	32	76	45
1882	65	22	66	28	76	32	70	42
1883	66	20	81	24	84	44	68	40
1884	65	30	76	25	72	34	72	44
1885	70	33	75	32	82	36	82	41
1886	68	29	73	38	68	35	75	38
1887	70	28	72	29	82	33	70	40
1888	63	22	74	35	70	30	79	42
1889	64	28	*	*	77	43	76	48
1890	58	30						
Highest and lowest temperatures in sixteen and seventeen years.....	77	20	81	24	84	30	82	33

YEAR.	MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1872	84	47	90	54	71	56	79	52
1873	90				78	53	79	52
1874	82	45	79	50	77	52	76	52
1875	77	48	78	49	70	52	76	51
1876	68	44	79	40	76	51	75	52
1877	70	47	88	52	76	54	79	54
1878	70	48	71	51	70	51	71	52
1879	75	45	78	52	72	52	87	53
1880	87	44	76	49	72	52	70	52
1881	73	45	74	52	86	52	70	51
1882	72	44	71	53	72	53	73	52
1883	85	45	94	53	74	54	78	52
1884	80	50	72	54	75	53	76	54
1885	76	50	73	51	73	54	76	57
1886	77	49	71	51	76	52	78	54
1887	70	44	78	50	72	43	70	53
1888	74	51	75	51	84	54	76	52
1889	87	50	75	51	78	53	75	52
Highest and lowest temperatures in sixteen and seventeen years.....	90	44	94	40	86	43	87	51

* No record.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES AT SALINAS, MONTEREY COUNTY—Continued.

YEAR.	SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1872.....	80	47	87	36	82	32	80	22
1873.....	76	46	87	30	84	35	66	36
1874.....	88	48	85	46	75	33	73	23
1875.....	77	50	79	39	70	38	68	31
1876.....	82	51	76	42	81	35	76	31
1877.....	87	50	79	35	78	34	69	34
1878.....	76	50	85	42	78	30	80	26
1879.....	80	50	90	42	75	30	71	20
1880.....	71	45	86	41	83	28	70	38
1881.....	78	44	70	31	74	29	72	33
1882.....	74	50	81	40	75	30	76	28
1883.....	96	50	76	38	75	29	75	32
1884.....	75	45	84	37	80	40	66	26
1885.....	82	46	72	38	72	30	74	32
1886.....	88	46	69	39	80	31	78	32
1887.....	78	47	92	42	78	28	66	32
1888.....	74	47	82	40	77	31	67	38
1889.....	88	48	94	44	78	38	65	35
Highest and lowest temperatures in sixteen and seventeen years.....	96	44	92	30	84	28	80	20

RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE ON MOUNT HAMILTON.

By PROF. E. S. HOLDEN.

Meteorological observations have been kept at Mount Hamilton since 1880. The following table of rainfall on the summit is the best available summary. This rainfall is considerably more than that in the Santa Clara Valley, near San José (about 13.4 inches), and it is probably considerably less than the fall in some of the cañons and valleys immediately surrounding the mountain. The great variations in the annual amount of rainfall are interesting from a meteorological point of view, and decidedly inconvenient from a practical one, especially as our reservoir capacity is not quite adequate:

Rainfall at the Lick Observatory in the Years 1880 to 1890.

MONTH.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
July.....	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
August.....	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
September.....	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.65	0.65	0.15	0.00	0.33	0.49	0.00
October.....	0.00	0.33	6.16	2.15	3.71	0.05	0.60	0.09	0.03	4.38
November.....	0.50	0.91	3.45	1.48	0.01	†	2.82	0.90	3.27	4.69
December.....	9.68	9.72	1.93	2.05	33.84	†	2.34	11.25	4.23	13.19
January.....	3.51	3.55	3.10	5.60	1.99	†	2.83	10.04	1.04	7.93
February.....	5.99	2.90	3.75	12.76	0.57	1.80	7.80	1.38	1.42	.....
March.....	1.13	5.40	8.66	16.35	1.15	5.77	1.39	3.40	6.17	.....
April.....	0.98	4.70	2.66	11.96	2.08	6.79	5.75	0.68	1.92	.....
May.....	0.09	0.48	7.55	1.24	0.16	0.70	0.25	1.25	3.21	.....
June.....	0.33	1.06	0.00	3.85	0.36	0.00	0.30	0.67	0.00	.....
Sums.....	22.21	29.15	37.26	58.09	44.67	†	24.08	30.03	21.80	*20.19

Mean annual rainfall (eight years), July to July—33.41 inches.

* From July, 1889, to February 1, 1890. † Data incomplete.

Highest and Lowest Temperatures at the Lick Observatory, July, 1888, to December, 1889.

MONTH.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.
1888—July	85.4	42.0
August	93.0	46.0
September	91.0	48.0
October	78.5	40.5
November	69.0	34.5
December	62.0	31.0
1889—January	59.5	26.5
February	70.5	21.5
March	64.5	31.0
April	73.5	30.0
May	82.5	32.0
June	84.5	46.5
July	92.0	49.5
August	92.0	51.0
September	88.5	47.0
October	84.0	34.0
November	63.0	30.0
December	46.0	24.0

WEATHER AT LODI, SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

The following table, compiled from observations taken by Ezra Fisk, three miles south of Lodi, shows the mean temperature of San Joaquin County at sunrise, at 2 P. M., and at sunset, for every month for seven consecutive years, including 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, and 1888. Very few localities on the coast possess so equable and moderate a climate as these figures indicate:

MONTH.	At Sunrise.	At 2 P. M.	At Sunset.	Mean.
1882—January	34.54	53.19	47.73	45.15
February	34.67	54.85	49.39	46.30
March	41.19	63.28	55.74	53.40
April	42.62	67.53	56.80	55.65
May	48.71	79.80	65.58	64.69
June	51.13	83.06	68.10	67.43
July	55.45	90.19	70.41	72.05
August	52.29	89.38	77.10	72.92
September	51.33	83.36	74.00	69.56
October	46.45	68.25	66.06	60.25
November	37.50	58.13	52.96	49.53
December	36.48	57.00	52.09	48.52
Yearly mean.....				58.78
1883—January	34.10	49.32	45.32	42.91
February	32.78	57.03	50.50	46.77
March	42.12	69.93	60.48	57.51
April	41.60	67.56	57.03	55.39
May	49.48	74.16	62.35	61.99
June	53.93	89.03	72.93	71.85
July	55.45	89.61	75.42	73.49
August	52.25	81.87	75.83	69.98
September	53.60	87.30	77.70	72.86
October	44.54	69.61	63.64	59.26
November	36.90	60.46	56.60	51.32
December	36.80	52.67	48.77	46.08
Yearly mean.....				59.11

TRANSACTIONS OF THE
WEATHER AT LODI—Continued.

MONTH.	At Sunrise.	At 2 P. M.	At Sunset.	Mean.
1884—January	35.80	55.09	49.93	46.94
February	37.99	55.43	51.13	48.18
March	43.83	61.77	55.12	53.73
April	45.66	67.10	58.16	56.97
May	50.64	76.71	63.93	63.76
June	54.00	76.83	64.63	65.15
July	52.93	86.19	73.48	70.86
August	54.73	87.96	75.93	72.87
September	48.30	78.96	69.86	65.70
October	45.35	75.83	65.61	62.26
November	39.63	67.63	61.10	56.08
December	38.64	56.16	51.74	48.84
Yearly mean				59.27
1885—January	40.54	54.00	49.35	47.96
February	40.57	64.75	57.39	54.23
March	43.32	73.45	62.77	59.84
April	47.50	74.26	61.93	61.23
May	48.86	81.25	66.32	65.44
June	49.53	81.26	65.93	65.57
July	54.77	86.29	72.35	71.13
August	56.38	90.93	78.67	75.32
September	52.93	86.60	77.03	72.18
October	48.32	78.61	70.90	65.94
November	48.10	62.00	57.80	55.30
December	43.64	55.09	51.06	49.94
Yearly mean				62.00
1886—January	40.80	53.06	49.10	47.65
February	43.28	63.35	56.21	54.28
March	39.48	62.96	54.45	53.29
April	46.23	67.90	58.01	57.38
May	47.80	78.61	64.19	63.53
June	53.56	87.00	71.90	70.82
July	56.29	89.64	76.74	74.22
August	56.35	90.83	77.41	74.86
September	50.40	85.40	74.60	70.13
October	42.80	71.90	64.19	59.63
November	35.70	62.30	56.76	51.58
December	40.80	59.06	53.38	51.08
Yearly mean				60.70
1887—January	36.83	57.71	51.90	48.81
February	36.85	52.71	47.64	45.73
March	41.51	71.64	61.87	58.34
April	43.83	70.90	59.50	58.07
May	47.64	78.93	64.74	63.77
June	52.40	79.66	69.70	67.25
July	52.83	89.80	73.43	72.02
August	53.19	88.03	75.22	72.14
September	53.60	86.73	76.13	72.15
October	47.58	82.00	72.71	67.43
November	38.10	67.66	60.23	55.33
December	36.58	54.52	47.96	46.35
Yearly mean				60.61

WEATHER AT LODI—Continued.

MONTH.	At Sunrise.	At 2 P. M.	At Sunset.	Mean.
1888—January	37.19	50.45	45.06	44.23
February	39.41	62.17	55.62	52.40
March	41.29	65.67	56.09	54.35
April	45.80	77.96	64.50	62.75
May	49.45	80.71	62.67	64.67
June	56.56	82.43	69.43	69.47
July	56.51	92.58	75.09	74.72
August	57.16	90.22	80.09	75.82
September	59.40	89.06	77.83	75.43
October	50.32	78.96	69.71	66.33
November	44.23	63.76	58.76	55.58
December	45.96	54.83	50.51	50.43
Yearly mean	-----	-----	-----	62.13

Monthly Summary at Lodi.

January, 1889.—Mean temperature, 45.60°, being but a small fraction of a degree below the average for the past seven years. The highest on the first day was 68° at 2 P. M.; lowest on the 20th at sunrise, 27°; range of temperature, 41°. Rainfall very light; but two days on which it fell: on the 11th, .23 of an inch; on the 17th, .12 of an inch; total, .35 of an inch; the least amount of rainfall here for January on record. There were some foggy days, and in the absence of drying winds vegetation made a normal growth.

February, 1889.—Mean temperature, 50.64°, being .95° above the average of the last seven years. The highest, 73° on the 21st at 2 P. M.; the lowest, 26° on the 17th; range, 41°. Rainfall, light; only four days on which it rained: on the 15th, .09 of an inch; on the 16th, .02 of an inch; on the 23d, .18 of an inch; on the 24th, .36 of an inch; total, .65 of an inch.

March, 1889.—Mean temperature, 57.95°, being 2.17° above the average; highest, 81° on the 31st; lowest, 37° on the 19th; range, 44°. Rainfall, above the average; thirteen days on which rain fell, the total amount being 5.07 inches, the largest rainfall for March since 1884, when 6.66 inches were recorded.

April, 1889.—Mean temperature, 62.14°, being 3.94° above the average of the past seven years; highest, 85° on the 24th; lowest, 42° on the 14th; range, 43°. Rainfall, but two days on which rain fell: on the 8th, .17 of an inch; on the 15th, .03 of an inch; total, .20 of an inch, being the least rainfall for April for the last fifteen years. The high temperature and light rainfall hurried vegetation toward maturity. Haying began earlier than usual, and was well under way at the close of the month.

May, 1889.—Mean temperature, 64.99°, 1° above the average of the past seven years; highest, 95° on the 30th; lowest, 42° on the 16th; range, 53°. Rainfall unusual for the month; 5 days on which it fell: on the 4th, .06 of an inch; on the 5th, 1.51 inches; on the 6th, .83 of an inch; on the 7th, .12 of an inch; on the 13th, .05 of an inch; total, 2.57 inches. This is largely in excess of any previous record with the exception of 1883, when 4.84 inches were recorded. This untimely rain caused much damage to hay; grain on summer-fallow was badly lodged; some fields were affected with rust, damaging the crop to some extent. These heavy rains in May usually do much damage without any compensating benefit.

June, 1889.—Mean temperature, 71.39°, being 3.17° above the average of the past seven years; highest, 95° on the 23d and 24th; lowest, 49° on the

16th; range, 45°. Rainfall: on the 27th there was .11 of an inch, not enough to do any injury.

July, 1889.—Mean temperature, 73.69°, being 1.05° above the average; highest, 103° on the 30th; this was the hottest day of the summer of 1889. There were several days when the mercury reached 100°: on the 1st, 100°; on the 2d, 102°; on the 4th, 100°; on the 29th, 100°; on the 30th, 103°; on the 31st, 100°; the lowest, 47°, at sunrise on the 23d; range, 56°; rainfall, none.

August, 1889.—Mean temperature, 74.40°, about 1° higher than the average for the period covered by the record, seven years; highest, 101° on the 14th; lowest, 48° on the 26th; range, 53°; rainfall, none.

September, 1889.—Mean temperature, 72.48°, being 1.34° higher than the average for September for the past seven years; highest, 100° on the 3d; lowest, 46° on the 22d; range for the month, 54°; rainfall, none.

October, 1889.—Mean temperature, 62.38°, being .63° lower than the average of the month for seven years. This, no doubt, was caused by the unusual amount of rainfall and number of cloudy and rainy days. Highest, 91° on the 4th; lowest, 42° on the 16th; range, 49°. Rainfall for the month was largely in excess of any October on record; there were ten days on which it fell, with a total of 5.62 inches. Some hay was out in the stack and bale. Some grain in the bags was yet in the field. Some grapes were on the vines; but no great amount of damage accrued to any of these products. Plowing began much earlier than usual.

November, 1889.—Mean temperature, 54.28°, being .75° higher than the average. Highest, 74° on the 4th; lowest, 33° on the 15th. Light frost in low places; the first for the season. Range, 41°. Rainfall: There were five rainy days, with a total of 4.70 inches. This was above the usual amount for the month, classing it among the wet Novembers.

December, 1889.—Mean temperature, 48.97°, about one fifth of a degree above the average of seven years. Highest, 60° on the 7th; lowest, 28° on the 29th; range, 32°. Rainfall: This was most decidedly a wet month; twenty-two days on which it rained, though the amount was not large on any one day, the total being 7.70 inches. Very little field work was done this month; ground too wet to work.

January, 1890.—Mean temperature, 42.94°, being 2.38° below the average of the past eight years. Highest, 60° on the 29th; lowest, 26° on the 9th; range, 34°. Rainfall: Another wet month; fifteen rainy days, with a total of 6.67 inches; no field work done. At the close of this month there was not one half of the usual acreage seeded. Many fields will not be sown; they are too wet to be worked in time. Some farmers have expressed their intention (weather and land permitting), to sow up to the first of March, if not later. If they do so, it will be instructive to note the result.

Mean Temperature at Lodi.

MONTH.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Mean.
1889—January	34.80	53.87	48.13	45.60
February	36.64	61.71	53.57	50.64
March	45.58	68.71	59.58	57.95
April	49.03	74.93	62.46	62.14
May	50.90	79.16	64.93	64.99
June	55.46	86.90	71.83	71.39
July	54.48	90.83	75.77	73.79
August	54.38	90.45	78.77	74.40
September	53.86	86.93	76.66	72.48
October	51.90	70.64	64.61	62.38
November	41.73	63.46	57.66	54.28
December	43.25	54.03	49.64	48.97
1890—January	35.74	48.90	44.19	42.94

Yearly mean for 1889, 61.58°.

Range of Temperature at Lodi.

MONTH.	2 P. M.		SUNRISE.		Monthly Range.
	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	
1889—January	68	1	27	20	41
February	73	21	26	17	47
March	81	31	37	19	44
April	85	24	42	14	43
May	95	30	42	16	53
June	95	23	49	16	45
July	103	30	47	23	56
August	101	14	48	23	53
September	100	3	46	22	54
October	91	4	42	16	49
November	74	4	33	15	41
December	60	7	28	29	32
1890—January	60	29	26	9	34

Mean highest for 1889, 85.50°; mean lowest for 1889, 38.33°; yearly range for 1889, 77°.

Rainfall at Lodi, San Joaquin County—J. D. Huffman, Observer.

MONTH.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
January .....	.....	5.09	.35	6.67
February .....	.....	.44	.65	.....
March .....	.....	2.59	5.07	.....
April .....	.....	.11	.20	.....
May .....	.....	.61	2.57	.....
June .....	.....	.43	.11	.....
July .....	.....	none	none	.....
August .....	.....	none	none	.....
September .....	.....	.88	none	.....
October	none	none	5.62	.....
November .....	.77	3.61	4.71	.....
December	4.54	3.56	7.70	.....
Total for twelve months .....	.....	17.32	26.98	.....

Total for season of 1887-88, 14.58 inches; 1888-89, 17 inches; 1889-90 (up to February 1, 1890), 24.70 inches.

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR 1889, AT FRESNO.

Furnished by J. R. WILLIAMS, Observer.

Month.	Mean Barometer.	Mean Temperature	Highest Temperature	Lowest Temperature	Days Temperature Above 90°	Mean Relative Humidity	Mean Percentage of Cloudiness	Prevailing Wind—Direction	Clear Days	Fair Days	Cloudy Days	Days Rain Fell	Total Precipitation
1889—January	*29.74	44	63	28	0	86	2.2	W.	16	5	10	2	0.34
February	29.76	50	75	27	0	71	2.5	N.W.	18	4	6	3	0.32
March	29.62	58	84	38	0	72	3.4	E.	12	8	11	6	2.07
April	29.64	64	93	41	4	62	2.9	W.	19	4	7	4	0.54
May	29.58	70	101	44	11	52	2.4	N.W.	19	7	5	4	0.57
June	29.48	80	106	55	24	43	1.2	N.W.	24	6	0	0	.00
July	29.49	83	112	54	31	34	0.0	N.W.	31	0	0	0	.00
August	29.48	82	110	50	31	30	0.7	N.W.	30	4	0	0	.00
September	29.55	76	105	42	17	34	0.9	N.W.	26	4	0	0	.00
October	29.64	63	98	46	3	66	4.6	N.W.	13	9	9	10	3.17
November	29.76	54	72	31	0	76	4.5	E.	12	10	8	6	1.39
December	29.68	49	65	†	0	86	7.3	E.	2	15	14	19	3.87
Annual means	29.62	64	-----	-----	†121	59	2.7	N.W.	222	73	70	53	12.27

* Barometer corrected for temperature and instrumental error only. Highest barometer, 30.02 inches on the 20th of January; lowest barometer, 29.06 inches on the 16th of March.

† Data missing.

‡ Totals.

TABLE SHOWING THE AVERAGE AND HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL FOR THE SACRAMENTO VALLEY COUNTIES.

STATIONS AND COUNTIES.	Elevation—Feet—	Average Winter Temperature	Average Spring Temperature	Average Summer Temperature	Average Autumn Temperature	Average Annual Temperature	Highest Temperature	Lowest Temperature	Average Seasonal Rainfall—Inches
<i>Shasta County:</i>									
Redding	565	47.8	61.1	81.0	65.3	63.8	110	18	36.66
Anderson	432	50.0	59.3	80.7	60.2	62.6	114	20	39.97
<i>Tehama County:</i>									
Tehama	220	47.7	61.9	81.3	64.1	63.8	115	21	15.39
Red Bluff	307	46.8	59.8	79.7	63.2	62.4	110	16	27.46
<i>Butte County:</i>									
Chico	193	47.3	62.4	81.3	64.2	63.8	110	18	20.84
Oroville	171	52.0	64.5	78.8	64.3	64.9	102	20	22.11
<i>Colusa County:</i>									
Princeton	67	48.2	61.4	78.7	63.3	62.8	114	20	15.25
Williams	89	47.4	61.6	79.7	63.9	63.2	114	19	12.09
Willows	132	45.8	63.1	81.3	63.4	63.4	112	19	12.03
Orland	254	51.9	65.1	82.9	67.9	66.9	113	22	16.36
College City		48.4	63.3	76.6	60.9	62.3	114	20	16.35
<i>Sutter County:</i>									
Nicolaus	40	50.9	57.7	77.7	61.7	62.0	111	18	19.57
<i>Yuba County:</i>									
Marysville	69	50.1	62.7	78.3	65.6	64.2	108	18	16.60
<i>Placer County:</i>									
Rocklin	219	46.9	61.4	78.3	63.0	62.4	114	19	19.45
Auburn	1,363	46.2	56.4	74.3	61.7	59.7	106	13	33.15
Colfax	2,421	46.0	55.9	76.0	60.2	59.5	106	16	45.16
<i>Amador County:</i>									
Ione	287	49.1	60.5	78.0	64.6	64.0	110	19	20.06
<i>Sacramento County:</i>									
Sacramento	35	48.3	59.5	71.6	61.6	60.2	106	19	19.80
Galt	49	48.5	61.7	76.4	62.6	62.3	108	19	15.70
Brighton	53	47.4	59.9	74.8	61.9	61.2	109	19	16.44
<i>Yolo County:</i>									
Knight's Landing	35	48.0	60.6	75.9	63.0	61.9	110	20	16.77
Woodland	45	48.3	61.6	77.7	63.8	62.8	106	18	16.59
Davisville	51	49.7	62.4	77.0	65.7	63.7	118	19	15.95
Dunnigan	65	47.8	63.6	79.9	65.4	64.2	118	20	16.48
<i>Solano County:</i>									
Fairfield or Suisun	12	49.7	61.4	73.1	65.2	62.4	110	18	20.10
South Vallejo	23	50.0	59.5	66.8	61.4	59.4	105	24	14.32
Benicia	64	46.6	56.8	67.6	60.7	57.9	105	26	15.97
Averages for entire valley		48.4	60.9	77.2	63.3	62.5	*118	†13	20.51

* Highest in the valley at Davisville and Dunnigan.

† Lowest at Auburn, which is really in the foothills; 18° is about the lowest generally noticed in the valley proper.

TABLE SHOWING THE AVERAGE TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL FOR THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY COUNTIES.

STATIONS AND COUNTIES.	Elevation—Feet—	Average Winter Temperature—	Average Spring Temperature—	Average Summer Temperature—	Average Autumn Temperature—	Average Annual Temperature—	Highest Temperature—	Lowest Temperature—	Average Seasonal Rainfall—Inches.
<i>San Joaquin County:</i>									
Stockton	20	48.1	59.7	72.3	61.7	60.5	110	20	13.54
Lathrop	25	46.3	59.4	72.1	60.6	59.6	106	20	11.98
Tracy or Ellis	76	48.8	62.3	77.6	64.6	63.3	112	20	9.10
Farmington	111	46.2	60.2	75.6	62.6	61.2	114	20	15.57
<i>Merced County:</i>									
Merced	171	49.2	61.2	78.4	64.5	63.3	112	20	11.09
<i>Fresno County:</i>									
Borden	274	48.4	61.5	82.2	67.1	64.8	118	15	9.27
Fresno	295	50.2	64.9	84.1	67.6	66.7	115	18	9.57
Kingsburg	301	49.0	62.5	82.6	66.2	65.1	112	10	9.36
<i>Tulare County:</i>									
Goshen	286	49.1	63.6	82.1	67.5	65.6	116	14	7.76
Tulare	289	46.6	62.8	83.4	65.1	64.5	116	14	6.89
Visalia	335	45.4	59.4	80.8	60.3	61.5	109	18	9.39
Tuohy's Ranch, Lewis Valley	440	47.1	62.5	79.4	62.3	62.8	106	22	11.15
Lemoore	227	46.1	62.0	81.3	63.8	63.3	111	18	9.82
<i>Kern County:</i>									
Delano	319	50.4	64.7	83.8	68.0	66.7	118	16	6.34
Sumner	422	49.6	65.0	85.1	65.5	66.3	113	18	5.02
Oats	1,290	51.8	63.0	82.8	66.3	66.0	112	23	10.98
Caliente	2,705	44.6	55.0	73.6	59.4	58.2	108	9	13.28
Keene	3,964	39.1	51.8	72.6	54.8	54.6	102	zero.	11.04
Tehachapi	2,751	47.4	59.6	82.1	66.2	63.8	114	12	4.94
Mojave									
Averages for entire valley		47.5	61.1	79.0	63.9	63.0	*118	+10	†10.01

* Highest in the valley, 118° at Delano and Borden.

† Tehachapi and Keene not included; they are mountain points.

‡ The average rainfall for the valley does not include the rainfall at Tehachapi or Mojave.

PLANTING AND HARVESTING TIME IN THE SACRAMENTO AND SAN JOAQUIN VALLEYS.

KIND.	Planting.	Maturing.
Wheat	December and January	June.
Barley	December and January	June and July.
Oats	January and February	June and July.
Corn	February and March	June to August.
Beans	February and March	May to July.
Peas	February and March	April to June.
Tomatoes	February and March	May to July.

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE BY SEASONS OF THE COAST RANGE COUNTIES OF CALIFORNIA.

STATIONS AND COUNTIES.	Elevation—Feet	Average Winter Temperature	Average Spring Temperature	Average Summer Temperature	Average Autumn Temperature	Average Annual Temperature	Highest Temperature	Lowest Temperature	Average Seasonal Rainfall—Inches
<i>Humboldt County:</i>									
Cape Mendocino	637	46.7	49.1	54.5	53.9	51.0	90	28	19.50
Hydesville	-----	45.6	52.0	59.1	55.9	53.2	84	24	38.49
Christmas Prairie, Blue Lake P. O.	-----	49.5	49.6	63.1	54.1	54.1	98	23	76.11
<i>Sonoma County:</i>									
Petaluma	10	48.2	55.9	64.2	57.7	56.5	103	18	22.32
<i>Napa County:</i>									
Calistoga	-----	48.6	58.9	72.0	60.2	59.9	106	15	31.83
Napa	20	48.9	59.6	69.6	59.1	59.3	104	18	23.36
<i>Marin County:</i>									
Angel Island	50	52.1	56.3	62.0	58.6	57.3	93	28	21.85
<i>Contra Costa County:</i>									
Martinez	9	48.2	58.0	68.4	60.6	58.8	96	26	17.10
Antioch	25	46.0	60.6	74.1	62.0	60.7	109	20	11.70
Byron	33	49.5	64.4	80.7	64.4	64.6	112	24	12.84
Brentwood	80	47.7	59.1	74.5	63.7	61.4	109	21	11.26
<i>Alameda County:</i>									
Oakland	25	49.8	55.3	60.5	56.7	55.6	103	25	24.54
Niles	87	49.6	58.2	66.9	60.4	58.8	108	26	17.14
Midway	356	47.2	59.0	77.0	63.9	61.8	106	20	7.00
Pleasanton	360	48.1	59.8	73.0	62.8	60.7	102	18	17.92
Livermore	485	51.4	58.5	70.8	63.8	61.1	112	24	13.87
<i>Santa Clara County:</i>									
San José	94	49.2	56.6	66.2	58.9	58.0	108	24	12.95
Gilroy	261	47.3	58.4	68.0	59.6	58.3	110	14	19.86
Tennant	335	50.2	58.4	70.5	61.2	60.1	106	18	20.66
<i>San Francisco County:</i>									
Fort Mason, Black Point	80	50.8	58.3	62.6	57.3	57.3	86	29	16.42
Presidio of San Francisco	58	48.6	55.0	58.4	56.0	54.5	95	28	19.73
San Francisco	60	51.3	54.6	58.5	58.2	55.7	95	33	24.25
<i>San Mateo County:</i>									
San Mateo	30	48.3	55.9	63.5	57.5	56.3	104	25	19.03
Menlo Park	72	47.6	58.4	67.1	57.4	57.6	99	20	15.10
<i>Santa Cruz County:</i>									
Santa Cruz	25	51.8	57.7	62.2	59.6	57.8	98	30	25.88
<i>San Benito County:</i>									
Hollister	292	50.6	59.2	67.1	61.0	59.5	109	21	11.94
<i>Monterey County:</i>									
Pajaro	31	49.9	56.6	60.7	56.3	55.9	99	22	18.89
Monterey	42	50.9	56.7	61.6	57.1	56.6	90	25	14.96
Salinas	75	47.3	54.9	59.0	55.0	54.1	96	20	13.75
Chualar	111	49.9	54.5	59.4	56.2	55.0	114	19	14.19
Soledad	188	48.3	58.7	66.4	59.9	58.3	112	18	8.94
<i>Santa Barbara County:</i>									
Santa Barbara	30	54.3	59.4	67.7	63.1	61.1	102	31	16.92
<i>Los Angeles County:</i>									
Anaheim	250	56.0	64.3	73.1	66.7	65.0	108	26	11.01
Los Angeles	334	53.6	58.4	67.8	62.7	60.6	112	28	17.64
Spadra	705	54.4	62.9	74.5	65.5	64.3	115	28	12.39
San Fernando	1,066	53.0	60.8	72.9	65.7	63.1	113	23	15.02
Newhall	1,268	48.3	58.9	74.0	62.3	60.9	114	18	14.63
Ravenna	2,358	47.0	58.1	73.1	59.7	59.5	110	12	11.72
<i>San Diego County:</i>									
San Diego	40	54.6	58.1	66.8	62.6	60.5	101	32	11.01
Poway	-----	50.7	57.6	63.8	60.8	59.5	110	21	14.15
Fall Brook	700	51.6	57.4	68.2	60.3	59.4	113	27	17.75
Mammoth Tank	265	57.3	74.0	97.1	77.8	76.6	130	25	2.21
Indio	12	55.6	73.1	91.8	74.7	73.8	121	19	2.32

WEATHER AT SAN LUIS OBISPO.

Rainfall at San Luis Obispo during the past Twenty Years.

YEAR.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Total.
1869-70	-----	-----	.84	.66	.78	.71	4.85	.74	2.40	.85	-----	-----	11.83
1870-71.	-----	-----	.68	.38	2.90	1.51	4.43	-----	2.79	.28	-----	-----	12.97
1871-72.	-----	-----	-----	2.40	13.93	5.16	3.45	.71	1.37	-----	-----	-----	27.02
1872-73.	-----	-----	-----	-----	6.00	5.00	1.79	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	12.79
1873-74.	-----	-----	-----	-----	7.96	4.29	4.04	3.23	1.00	-----	-----	-----	20.52
1874-75.	-----	-----	4.28	2.05	.48	12.10	.28	.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	19.69
1875-76.	-----	-----	-----	6.20	2.20	9.87	5.29	5.30	1.26	-----	-----	-----	30.12
1876-77.	-----	-----	1.16	-----	-----	4.83	.42	1.74	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.15
1877-78.	-----	-----	-----	1.42	3.90	7.88	11.91	2.74	2.75	-----	-----	-----	30.60
1878-79.	-----	-----	-----	1.50	2.58	1.78	2.15	1.60	1.80	.25	-----	-----	11.66
1879-80.	-----	-----	.75	1.40	3.03	1.75	7.23	2.36	8.78	.52	-----	-----	25.82
1880-81.	-----	-----	-----	.48	13.35	4.71	1.90	1.40	1.85	-----	-----	-----	23.69
1881-82.	-----	.40	1.65	.25	2.00	.85	3.40	6.75	1.73	-----	-----	-----	17.03
1882-83.	-----	-----	.69	2.95	.44	1.50	1.60	4.88	1.10	3.85	-----	-----	17.01
1883-84.	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.56	10.57	10.21	12.41	3.39	-----	2.26	-----	42.40
1884-85.	-----	-----	2.17	.13	8.85	2.25	-----	.94	3.15	.10	-----	-----	17.59
1885-86.	-----	-----	.04	12.90	3.67	5.78	.79	2.37	3.75	-----	-----	-----	29.30
1886-87.	-----	-----	.25	1.25	1.06	1.10	9.60	1.29	1.56	.36	.07	.02	16.56
1887-88.	-----	2.05	.25	1.40	3.15	7.02	.28	3.84	.14	.16	.04	-----	18.33
1888-89.	-----	-----	-----	4.48	3.36	1.50	2.08	7.51	.61	-----	-----	-----	19.54
1889-90.	-----	-----	9.19	2.46	11.37	7.27	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	*30.29

* Up to February 1, 1890.

Total precipitation in twenty years, 412.62 inches.

Average yearly precipitation in those twenty years, 20.63 inches.

Weather for January, 1889, at San Luis Obispo.

From the records of MR. J. E. LEWIS, Signal Service Observer, and "Daily Republic."

Rainfall, 1.50 inches, making a total for the season of 8.34 inches. Rain fell on 4 days. There were 5 cloudy days, 5 partially cloudy, and 21 clear days. Frost is recorded on 4 mornings. Highest temperature, 70° on the 6th; lowest, 35° on the 20th; lowest maximum, 55° on the 13th; highest minimum, 50° on the 6th and 11th; average maximum temperature, 61.88°; average minimum temperature, 42.68°. Greatest velocity of wind, 20 miles an hour, on the 4th; 8 days calm; average velocity of wind in the morning, 3.84 miles per hour; average greatest velocity of wind in the evening, 7.32 miles per hour; heaviest wind from the southeast; wind from northwest, parts of 18 days; from east, parts of 13 days; from north, parts of 7 days; from south and southeast, parts of 14 days. Highest barometer, 29.995 on the 1st; lowest barometer, 29.220 on the 14th. Elevation of point of observation, 366 feet above the level of the sea, and 206 feet above the level of the depot of the Pacific Coast Railway in the City of San Luis Obispo. Latitude, 35° 22' north, and longitude, 120° 38' west. January is the coldest month of the year. The temperature at the hospital, where the Signal Service Station is located, shows less variation than the lower lands of the city, the difference being about 5° in extremes; the average being about the same. The rainfall is also slightly less.

Comparative Mean Temperature of Six Coldest Months at San Luis Obispo.

Temperature of six coldest months as compared with the most noted places in the world, regarding climate:

PLACE.	State.	Degrees Fahrenheit.
San Luis Obispo	California	56.15
Santa Barbara	California	56.55
City of Mexico	Mexico	56.03
City of Lisbon	Portugal	54.70
City of San Remo	Italy	53.80
City of Mentone	France	53.21
City of Nice	Italy	48.45

Summary of Weather at San Luis Obispo.

The U. S. Signal Service established a station at San Luis Obispo, in July, 1885, and a fire occasioned its removal after March, 1886. The following table gives the observations for the eight months of its existence. The remaining four months are always uniformly fair and pleasant:

1885 AND 1886:	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total.
Days upon which rain fell *.....	0	0	0	17	5	13	3	9	47
Days upon which snow fell.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Days upon which frost appeared †	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Days upon which fog appeared ‡	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Days which were cloudy.....		0	0	11	5	12	1	5	34
Days which were fair.....		0	0	6	7	8	10	11	42
Days which were clear.....	31	31	31	13	19	11	17	15	197
Highest velocity of wind.....	|| 5	28	32	44	36	34	28	42	-----
Mean temperature.....	62.0	63.2	63.0	56.7	55.7	52.7	58.4	50.4	57.8
Total number of days.....	31	30	31	30	31	31	28	31	243

* Rain usually falls during hours from sunset to sunrise.

† Fog and light frosts appear only late in the evening and early in the morning.

|| Miles per hour.

SANTA BARBARA, SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

By Professor HUGH D. VAIL.

Tables of temperature, rainfall, etc., at Santa Barbara, for the years 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1889:

MONTH.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Mean of Warmest day -----	Mean of Coldest Day -----	Highest Temperature -----	Lowest Temperature -----	Rainfall, Inches.			
1885—January	53.2	57.0	49.5	60.0	39.0	1.23			
February	56.7	65.5	51.5	81.0	41.0	0.07			
March	59.1	62.5	56.0	79.0	45.0	0.35			
April	60.7	70.5	54.0	80.0	44.5	3.00			
May	60.0	64.6	54.0	75.0	44.0	0			
June	62.4	64.5	58.5	83.0	45.0	0			
July	66.1	73.0	62.5	89.0	50.0	0			
August	68.0	76.0	61.5	92.0	52.0	0			
September	66.8	78.8	62.5	103.5	51.5	0			
October	62.9	72.0	58.5	89.5	47.0	0.19			
November	58.9	64.8	50.0	77.5	40.0	9.84			
December	57.2	65.7	52.0	81.5	40.0	2.47			
Annual averages	61.2	67.9	55.9	103.5	39.0	17.15			
1886—January	55.0	73.5	47.5	85.0	35.0	5.12			
February	59.6	70.0	45.0	85.0	39.0	1.19			
March	53.1	59.5	46.2	71.0	36.0	2.03			
April	55.7	61.5	50.5	74.0	41.0	3.40			
May	60.5	65.5	54.0	80.5	44.0	0			
June	62.0	67.5	58.3	80.0	48.0	0			
July	66.3	72.0	63.5	84.5	52.5	0			
August	68.2	72.0	63.2	85.0	54.0	0			
September	63.8	68.3	57.0	79.0	48.0	0			
October	58.3	62.5	51.7	79.0	42.0	0.39			
November	56.3	66.5	49.8	83.0	37.5	0.87			
December	55.8	65.8	49.5	81.5	40.0	0.86			
Annual averages	59.6	67.0	53.0	85.0	35.0	13.86			
MONTH.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Mean of Warmest Day -----	Mean of Coldest Day -----	Highest Temperature -----	Lowest Temperature -----	Rainfall, Inches.	Clear Days-----	Fair Days-----	Cloudy Days ----
1887—January	54.7	63.5	49.0	79.0	37.0	.31	-----	-----	-----
February	50.4	61.1	45.3	79.2	37.0	8.64	-----	-----	-----
March	57.0	64.8	52.0	82.6	43.0	.13	-----	-----	-----
April	58.4	66.8	51.0	80.5	41.0	1.43	-----	-----	-----
May	60.0	67.0	53.3	86.0	43.5	.33	-----	-----	-----
June	63.7	79.0	59.0	95.0	44.0	.03	-----	-----	-----
July	64.6	71.3	60.9	85.5	40.0	.00	29	0	2
August	64.8	69.7	62.0	81.0	53.0	.00	28	2	1
September	66.0	70.5	61.5	81.2	51.0	.38	24	4	1
October	65.0	74.0	59.3	91.8	48.5	.31	24	3	3
November	58.9	65.3	47.5	84.6	39.5	1.10	24	2	4
December	52.8	59.6	49.0	74.2	38.0	4.43	26	1	4
Annual averages	59.7	67.7	54.2	95.0	37.0	*17.09	†155	†12	†15

* Total for year. † Total for six months.

Summary of the Thermometrical and other Observations of the Weather at Santa Barbara during the Year 1888.

MONTH.	Mean Temperature of Month.	Mean of the Warmest Day.	Mean of the Coldest Day.	Rainfall, Inches.	Wind Movement, Miles.
January	49.0	58.7	41.0	10.15	-----
February	53.8	57.5	49.0	1.30	-----
March	53.0	60.5	46.0	3.86	2,703
April	59.9	75.0	53.0	0.16	2,977
May	57.6	64.5	51.7	0.02	2,971
June	64.4	69.0	59.5	-----	3,115
July	67.0	72.0	63.0	-----	3,292
August	66.3	72.0	63.5	-----	2,801
September	67.9	76.2	63.2	0.03	2,705
October	63.5	76.9	59.0	0.07	2,193
November	59.8	64.3	54.5	5.62	2,409
December	56.5	63.0	52.0	5.05	2,433

The mean temperature for the whole year was 59.9°, and that of three summer months 65.9°, a difference of only 6°. There were but 28 days during the year when the temperature rose above 80° in the warmest part of the day, and only 16 when it fell below 40° at night. On the warmest night in the year it fell to 62.5°, and there were only 8 nights when it did not fall as low as 60°. The number of clear days in the year were 251; fair ones, 34; cloudy, 81. Rain fell on 28 days (not counting those in which the rainfall was less than .1 of an inch), with a total rainfall of 26.26 inches. For the season of 1887-88 it was 21.73 inches. The rains were mostly at night. There were but 10 days during the year that could be called rainy. The mean relative humidity for the year was 77. The movement of the wind in the ten months of which the record was kept was 27,599 miles; the meaning of which will be best understood by comparing this with the movement in the corresponding ten months at some other well known places not supposed to be windy, as Philadelphia on the Atlantic Coast, and San Diego on the Pacific, which, according to the official "Weather Review," was 74,930 miles at the former, and 40,223 at the latter.

Summary of the Weather at Santa Barbara for the Year 1889.

The following synopsis of the weather for the year 1889 is compiled from records as shown by self-registering thermometers, and the movement of wind as measured by a Robinson anemometer:

MONTH.	Mean Temperature of Each Month.	Mean Temperature of Warmest Day.	Mean Temperature of Coldest Day.	Monthly Rainfall—Inches.	Cloudy Days in Each Month.	Movement of Wind—Miles.
January	53.0	58.0	48.8	0.29	4	2,295
February	55.4	65.0	45.5	1.29	2	2,401
March	58.0	67.0	52.5	7.31	10	2,846
April	59.9	72.7	52.7	0.49	3	2,906
May	60.0	68.5	54.5	0.76	9	3,587
June	62.5	65.7	58.5	0.13	10	2,932
July	64.2	84.0	61.0	-----	3	3,295
August	67.3	77.0	63.0	-----	1	2,752
September	68.8	78.0	62.0	-----	7	2,385
October	63.9	70.3	60.0	8.69	10	2,840
November	59.6	65.7	54.5	3.21	4	2,005
December	54.4	60.7	50.0	10.64	14	2,806

The mean temperature of the year was 60.6° , and that of the three summer months 64.7° , or only a little more than 4° greater.

On 29 days during the year the temperature rose above 80° in the hottest part of the day, and on 12 it fell below 40° at night, while there were but three nights when it did not fall below 65° . The lowest temperature was 33° , and the highest 107° during the sirocco-like weather in July.

The number of clear days in the year was 231, of fair days, 57, and cloudy, 77. Rain fell on 42 days, being 11 more than the average; and the year's rainfall was 32.84 inches, or about double the normal amount.

The mean relative humidity for the year was 77° , being for June, the dampest month, 84° , and for November, the driest, 63° .

Quite high winds occurred about a dozen times during the year, the most remarkable of which was the hot blast on the afternoon and evening of July 27th, which, in gusts of a few seconds duration, reached a velocity of about 60 miles an hour, and was so hot and dry as to wither the leaves on many of the trees and shrubs exposed to it. It was fortunately of short duration, the temperature at 107° in the afternoon falling to 65° during the night.

The whole movement of the wind during the year was 33,050 miles, or an average of 3.8 miles an hour; while the average for May, the most windy month, was 4.8 miles an hour. How much wind this indicates will be better understood by stating that the yearly average velocity of the wind is, according to the Signal Service report, at Philadelphia, 9.7 miles per hour; at Jacksonville, Florida, 6.6, and at San Diego, 6 miles per hour; neither of which places is considered windy.

Summary of Weather at Santa Barbara for January and February, 1890.

January.—The mean temperature of the month was 48.4° ; that of the warmest day, 55° , and of the coldest, 43.5° . The highest temperature was 64° , and the lowest, 33.5° . The mean daily range was 17.5° ; the greatest, 25.5° , and the least, 6.5° . Frost was noted on 14 mornings. There were during the month 20 clear days, 5 fair, and 6 cloudy. Rain fell on 6 days, with a total rainfall of 5.32 inches, making a total for the season to this date, 27.86 inches. The average rainfall for January, in the preceding 22 years, is 3.83 inches; and the extremes, 14.84 inches in 1875, and .25 of an inch in 1870. The mean relative humidity for the month was 69. The prevailing winds were west, and the total movement during the month was 2,610 miles, or a little less than 3.6 miles per hour. The month was unusually cold, the average temperature being 4.7° less than last year, and 6.5° below that of January, 1887.

February.—The mean temperature of the month was 52.6° ; that of the warmest day, 68.2° , and of the coldest, 45° . The highest temperature was 85.5° , and the lowest, 34° . Frost was observed on 6 mornings. The mean daily range was 19° ; the least, 5° , and the greatest, 34.5° . There were during the month 19 clear days, 2 fair, and 7 cloudy. Rain fell on 7 days, with a rainfall of 2.96 inches; and a total for the season of 30.82 inches. The average rainfall in February, during the past 22 years, is 3.65 inches; the extremes, 11.73 inches in 1878, and none in 1877. The mean relative humidity was 66. The prevailing winds were west and northwest, and the total movement during the month was 2,515 miles, or about 3.7 miles an hour.

RIVERSIDE WEATHER.

The data following, for Riverside, was furnished by the Keith Brothers, through R. J. Pierson, of the "Daily Press," and is an excellent showing for that beautiful city of the sunny southland. Mr. Keith explains away that low temperature of 17 degrees in 1883 very satisfactorily indeed. It occurred elsewhere in the county, and not at Riverside, and most truthfully Mr. Keith says all common or "wildcat" thermometers are ridiculously unreliable. It gives me pleasure to be able to give Riverside such a good showing in my report for 1889, and in fact San Bernardino County is better represented than any other southern county in the State; and I hope the Riverside "Press," and the Hon. John Wasson, of Chino, will do their level best in the Legislature of 1890-91 to have established a State weather service.

SERGEANT BARWICK.

Correspondence.

RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA, February 20, 1890.

Sergeant JAMES A. BARWICK, *Sacramento*:

DEAR SIR: Your esteemed favor received, and in answer I have the honor to transmit herewith a report and tabulated statement of weather at Riverside for the past eight years. The editor of "The Press" is away at present, and so is W. E. Keith, volunteer observer, U. S. A., at this point, but I have his compiled statistics, a copy of which is inclosed.

Trusting this is satisfactory, and that we have explained error in regard to low temperature at Riverside in 1883, I remain,

Your obedient servant,

R. J. PIERSON.

Temperature Report for Riverside, California.

Since an official record has been kept, beginning January 1, 1882, the lowest temperature recorded is 25° Fahrenheit, as will be observed by reference to the table herewith.

On referring to the files of the "Press and Horticulturist," we find that on the morning of January 21, 1883, in some parts of the valley the mercury went down to 22°. It is well known that cheap thermometers are apt to record greater extremes of heat and cold, and the lower figure mentioned is doubtless due to this fact.

In regard to the statement made by Mr. Spalding, in his book on "The Orange," page 20, that "in January, 1883, many places in Southern California the temperature reached 17° above zero," we would state that the writer does *not* say that the mercury fell to 17° "in Riverside," but "in *many places* in Southern California," which statement is unquestionably correct. But the mercury *never fell that low in Riverside*.

A thermometer laid upon its back on a frosty board will mark 32°; when hung in its usual place it will only mark 40°. We have no evidence that the temperature of the Riverside orange belt has ever fallen below 25°.

The river bottom, seventy feet below the orange-producing mesa, or tableland, is "in Riverside," as far as Post Office is concerned, and the temperature of that district doubtless goes several degrees lower than that of Riverside proper. But no orange groves are situated there. In exposed

localities, adjacent to the river bottom, it is probable that 22° has been experienced in exceptional winters like that of 1883; but in the belt of territory containing nine tenths of all Riverside's orange groves, there is no record of anything lower than 25°. This degree of cold did no damage to trees, but when continued for several hours did freeze some of the exposed fruit. No bearing tree in Riverside has ever been hurt by the frost.

Below we give a table showing the maximum, minimum, averages, and mean of every month for the past eight years, compiled from records kept by A. Keith and W. E. Keith, Riverside:

Meteorological Record, Riverside, California.

Compiled by W. E. KEITH, from records kept by A. Keith and W. E. Keith.

YEAR.	JANUARY.					FEBRUARY.				
	Max.	Min.	Av'age Max.	Av'age Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Av'age Max.	Av'age Min.	Mean.
1882 -----	76	28	58.8	36.9	48.0	78	31	63.6	38.7	51.0
1883 -----	81	26	65.6	38.9	52.3	81	26	64.1	39.6	51.5
1884 -----	77	31	64.8	40.2	52.5	82	35	64.0	45.1	54.6
1885 -----	74	34	64.3	39.5	51.9	81	34	70.6	41.8	56.2
1886 -----	76	30	62.7	44.7	53.7	82	40	72.2	44.8	58.0
1887 -----	79	30	68.1	39.0	53.6	84	32	60.5	39.0	48.6
1888 -----	73	25	61.2	40.1	48.4	80	32	64.5	41.8	51.2
1889 -----	70	30	60.4	37.8	48.2	80	27	67.6	39.1	51.9

YEAR.	MARCH.					APRIL.				
	Max.	Min.	Av'age Max.	Av'age Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Av'age Max.	Av'age Min.	Mean.
1882 -----	88	31	70.0	44.3	57.0	92	39	74.6	45.8	60.2
1883 -----	85	44	72.1	49.6	60.9	91	36	74.4	42.1	60.2
1884 -----	75	37	65.1	45.3	55.0	83	39	71.9	48.7	60.3
1885 -----	85	40	76.7	46.6	61.6	88	40	77.0	50.5	63.8
1886 -----	78	35	66.3	44.1	55.2	82	38	71.6	47.7	59.6
1887 -----	89	41	79.0	46.0	60.0	92	40	73.0	50.0	60.5
1888 -----	79	32	67.7	41.8	53.1	100	37	79.1	49.3	62.4
1889 -----	85	38	70.6	46.6	56.5	98	43	78.5	49.5	62.2

YEAR.	MAY.					JUNE.				
	Max.	Min.	Av'age Max.	Av'age Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Av'age Max.	Av'age Min.	Mean.
1882 -----	98	42	84.1	51.4	67.8	98	50	88.9	55.9	72.4
1883 -----	104	39	82.4	51.1	66.7	112	52	96.1	60.0	78.1
1884 -----	93	44	79.7	54.7	67.2	105	47	85.9	57.1	71.5
1885 -----	94	47	83.0	55.0	69.0	100	48	88.6	54.5	71.3
1886 -----	104	43	85.0	52.4	68.7	104	50	90.1	58.1	74.1
1887 -----	95	42	82.6	51.8	66.2	99	47	87.1	55.6	71.4
1888 -----	88	44	77.0	52.7	62.5	99	48	87.4	54.7	70.2
1889 -----	102	43	81.7	50.3	64.0	99	49	87.4	55.9	69.5

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD AT RIVERSIDE—Continued.

YEAR.	JULY.					AUGUST.				
	Max.	Min.	Av'age Max.	Av'age Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Av'age Max.	Av'age Min.	Mean.
1882	108	55	96.8	60.3	78.6	109	54	97.8	61.7	79.8
1883	103	56	97.0	61.8	79.4	108	55	98.3	60.9	79.6
1884	107	49	96.2	59.3	77.7	108	53	95.0	61.4	78.2
1885	107	56	94.7	59.9	77.3	113	55	98.3	64.7	81.5
1886	104	51	95.0	59.0	77.0	102	54	95.1	63.3	79.2
1887	105	50	91.9	60.2	76.2	100	51	90.3	56.9	73.6
1888	104	47	96.2	57.9	76.3	104	50	93.5	57.4	75.3
1889	107	54	93.4	58.5	75.9	100	53	92.8	59.5	76.1

YEAR.	SEPTEMBER.					OCTOBER.				
	Max.	Min.	Av'age Max.	Av'age Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Av'age Max.	Av'age Min.	Mean.
1882	107	44	93.0	57.2	75.1	92	43	79.7	50.0	64.9
1883	105	52	94.8	58.8	76.8	83	42	74.1	49.9	62.0
1884	98	46	84.7	53.8	69.2	90	38	78.3	48.9	63.6
1885	107	52	92.0	57.3	74.6	102	45	83.0	51.3	67.2
1886	101	50	88.6	56.9	72.8	86	40	74.7	46.7	60.7
1887	98	48	88.6	57.1	73.3	91	42	80.9	49.9	66.5
1888	105	52	94.4	60.2	74.4	99	43	80.4	52.5	64.1
1889	95	48	84.7	57.6	71.3	93	43	74.2	52.0	61.7

YEAR.	NOVEMBER.					DECEMBER.				
	Max.	Min.	Av'age Max.	Av'age Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Av'age Max.	Av'age Min.	Mean.
1882	84	35	69.9	44.2	57.0	83	31	71.2	41.7	56.5
1883	82	36	72.8	44.8	58.6	77	34	65.8	43.4	54.6
1884	86	37	75.3	44.0	59.7	80	32	61.3	41.1	51.3
1885	82	38	69.0	44.0	58.8	82	35	67.2	43.8	55.5
1886	83	29	69.8	40.4	55.1	83	34	68.9	41.9	55.4
1887	85	33	73.9	42.8	57.9	72	29.5	60.7	38.0	50.1
1888	79	37	67.7	46.4	56.0	73	33	63.4	42.3	51.8
1889	76	36	69.2	44.3	55.5	63	32	58.6	46.5	51.6

Yearly Temperature at Riverside.

By W. E. KEITH.

YEAR.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average Maximum.	Average Minimum.	Mean.
1882	109	28	79.0	49.0	64.0
1883	112	26	79.8	50.0	65.0
1884	108	31	76.8	49.9	63.4
1885	113	34	80.3	50.7	65.7
1886	104	29	78.3	50.0	64.1
1887	105	29	78.2	48.8	63.1
1888	105	25	77.7	49.7	62.1
1889	107	27	76.6	49.8	62.0

Yearly Rainfall at Riverside.

From records kept by A. S. WHITE, Esq.

YEAR.	Inches.	YEAR.	Inches.
1880	2.46	1885	5.15
1881	3.95	1886	8.02
1882	5.78	1887	8.16
1883	5.51	1888	14.70
1884	25.32	1889	18.03

SAN BERNARDINO WEATHER.

The records for the town of San Bernardino are incomplete. I wrote to Mr. A. K. Holt, of the "Times-Index," for a summary for each month of 1889 to complete his data for that year. I failed to hear from Mr. Holt, and am, therefore, not responsible for the poor showing of that portion of San Bernardino County.

SERGEANT JAMES A. BARWICK,
Compiler.

Weather Summary for San Bernardino.

The following summary of the weather for January, February, and March, 1889, was furnished by Mr. A. K. Holt, editor of the "Times-Index," and also Voluntary Observer Signal Service, U. S. Army:

Summary for January.

Highest barometer.....	30.10
Lowest barometer.....	29.35
Mean barometer.....	29.84
Highest temperature.....	76.50
Lowest temperature.....	33.00
Mean temperature.....	52.30
Mean humidity.....	69.00
Total rainfall.....	.93
Number of days on which rain fell.....	4
Number of days totally clear.....	21
Number of days totally cloudy.....	2

Summary for February.

Highest barometer.....	30.10
Lowest barometer.....	29.41
Mean barometer.....	29.86
Highest temperature.....	81.50
Lowest temperature.....	33.50
Mean temperature.....	57.60
Mean humidity.....	65.80
Total rainfall.....	1.50
Number of days on which rain fell.....	4
Number of days totally clear.....	21
Number of days totally cloudy.....	0

Summary for March.

Highest barometer.....	30.18
Lowest barometer.....	29.43
Mean barometer.....	29.85
Highest temperature.....	82.50
Lowest temperature.....	45.50
Mean temperature.....	59.64
Mean relative humidity.....	76.57
Total rainfall.....	6.55
Number of days on which rain fell.....	6
Number of days totally clear.....	15
Number of days totally cloudy.....	0

The rainfall for season of 1888-89 to April 1 is as follows:

October.....	.05
November.....	4.12
December.....	4.64
January.....	.93
February.....	1.50
March.....	6.55
Total.....	17.79

Table Showing Average Temperature and Rainfall in San Bernardino County.

STATIONS.	Elevation—Feet	Average Winter Temperature	Average Spring Temperature	Average Summer Temperature	Average Autumn Temperature	Average Annual Temperature	Highest Temperature	Lowest Temperature	Average Seasonal Rainfall—Inches
Riverside.....	—	50.4	64.1	73.7	65.7	63.5	105	25	8.16
Colton.....	965	52.0	62.7	78.3	65.3	64.6	116	20	9.84
Daggett.....	2,010	47.9	57.8	84.3	71.0	65.2	104	20	3.98
Fenner.....	2,095	51.2	70.7	88.0	70.6	70.1	112	22	7.47
Needles.....	485	51.7	69.1	87.7	72.0	70.1	114	26	6.27
King's Station.....	4,300	41.0	49.8	65.3	54.8	52.7	99	12	22.49

RAINFALL AT SAN BERNARDINO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

The rainfall at San Bernardino was furnished by Mr. Sidney P. Waite, of the San Bernardino Water Company, and extends from July, 1870, to date.

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total for Year.	Season of.	Total for Season.
1870	6.91	2.21	.19	.34	.11	.07	none	none	.02	.09	3.11	.89	15.39	1870-71	13.94
1871	none	2.20	.37	.79	.06	none	none	.04	.13	.60	.88	3.91	15.39	1871-72	8.98
1872	6.50	1.25	.51	.84	.21	none	none	.18	.04	none	1.17	4.40	9.21	1872-73	15.10
1873	5.51	8.76	1.08	.48	.42	none	none	1.06	.02	.01	.74	5.73	16.87	1873-74	23.81
1874	7.20	.15	3.41	.07	.05	none	none	none	.06	1.82	1.88	2.20	23.21	1874-75	13.65
1875	6.55	1.92	3.41	.44	.03	none	none	none	none	none	7.50	.02	15.21	1875-76	19.90
1876	3.50	4.03	.83	.26	.30	none	none	none	none	.20	.40	none	12.98	1876-77	9.52
1877	3.33	6.68	2.57	1.71	.66	.07	.07	none	none	.86	.50	3.95	14.23	1877-78	20.33
1878	3.59	1.00	.50	1.20	.24	.03	.11	.02	.01	.94	.05	4.70	20.00	1878-79	11.54
1879	1.56	1.33	1.45	5.00	.04	none	none	none	none	.14	.67	8.80	17.54	1879-80	20.36
1880	1.40	.36	1.66	.46	.01	none	none	none	none	.80	.27	.50	18.99	1880-81	13.50
1881	4.11	2.65	3.30	2.91	none	none	none	none	none	.10	.15	.45	5.46	1881-82	11.54
1882	1.00	1.10	2.82	2.35	none	none	.19	none	.53	.85	.09	2.63	9.67	1882-83	9.17
1883	1.63	12.20	9.95	5.68	3.17	.59	none	none	none	none	.11	3.75	12.76	1883-84	37.51
1884	2.79	.11	.28	1.89	1.69	.19	none	none	none	.39	4.36	1.20	37.08	1884-85	10.81
1885	6.44	2.52	4.18	2.36	.32	.16	none	none	none	none	.11	.61	12.90	1885-86	21.93
1886	.39	6.44	4.41	1.90	.42	.22	.11	none	.09	1.17	2.29	1.91	16.70	1886-87	14.50
1887	4.01	3.60	3.41	.58	.52	.63	none	none	none	.05	4.12	4.64	20.96	1887-88	17.76
1888	.93	1.50	6.55	2.05	1.13	none	.17	none	.11	2.30	2.23	10.85	5.44	1888-89	20.97
1889	5.44	2.15						.63						1889-90	* 23.83
1890															

* Up to February 23, 1890.

† Twelve inches of snow, January 12, 1892.

CHINO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

CHINO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CAL., February 22. 1890.

Sergeant JAMES A. BARWICK, Observer Signal Corps, Sacramento, California:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request I submit the following brief report for 1889. No barometrical record was kept. The temperature was noted every day at 7 A. M., noon, and 6 P. M. Following are the weekly averages for the year, published every Friday from the record made up at the close of the previous day:

January 3	48.4	July 11	73.9
10	52.0	18	74.7
17	50.0	25	76.3
24	48.7	August 1	81.3
31	49.2	8	75.4
February 7	57.1	15	80.1
14	59.2	22	78.0
21	48.3	29	75.5
28	57.3	September 5	79.0
March 7	68.8	12	69.4
14	56.9	19	75.0
21	57.1	26	71.1
28	62.2	October 3	72.1
April 4	64.1	10	64.5
11	60.8	17	62.5
18	61.9	24	61.1
26	69.2	31	61.4
May 2	63.8	November 7	58.2
9	61.4	14	60.0
16	63.3	21	54.1
23	70.2	28	55.4
30	65.7	December 5	55.8
June 6	66.0	12	54.0
13	68.0	19	52.7
20	69.0	26	50.2
27	72.0	For the five days ending December 31.	40.2
July 4	73.8		

The lowest temperature during the year was 23° and the highest 106°. The days it was below 32° were: January 20th, 31°; 29th, 30°; and on the 30th, 27°; February 17th, 23°; and on the 18th and 19th, 28°. Excepting these six days, the temperature was 32° and upwards.

The temperature marked 100° or over as follows: July 27th, 106°; August 22d, 100°, and the next day 102°; all other days being below 100°.

The rainfall for the season ending April 15, 1889, was 18.22 inches. There were occasional sprinkles after that date, but none worthy of note until the evening of August 31st, when about .10 of an inch fell. During the week ending September 20th there were many clouds, and in all about .10 of an inch of rain fell. October 12th .22 of an inch fell, and during the week ending October 23d, 2.07 inches, making in all for the fall season to that date, 2.64 inches; to January 10th of this year, a total of 21.01 inches; and to this date, 29.09 inches.

A light rain is falling as I write, and the sky is overcast very heavily in the mountains to the east and north. It will be noted that for the season ending in April, 1889, we had right here about two inches over the average rainfall, and this year nearly twice that amount.

This record will hold good for a very small section of San Bernardino County. The rainfall this season will range in this county from about two inches at some places on the Mojave-Colorado Desert to over one hundred in the highest mountains. This county has mountains over ten thousand

feet high, and valleys at about sea level. It has hundreds of cañons leading from the valleys into the mountains, many of which contain settlements with school districts. Any meteorological record of one or a half dozen places would give an imperfect idea of San Bernardino's climate as a whole, but the differences are not very great between here, Ontario, San Bernardino, Redlands, Colton, and Riverside. What will grow and perfectly mature at one will do so at all.

The area of new land brought into cultivation within a year is larger than in any former year. The great success of citrus fruit growing every year since the first tree began to bear, has induced the planting of an increased acreage each year. Olives and figs are receiving more and more attention. A very fine quality of olive oil is being manufactured at Riverside. The curing of lemons has been brought to very nearly or quite perfection, and their culture is increasing. The mountain regions produce the very best quality of apples and cherries. I had San Bernardino grown apples in sound condition in May last year. This county is specially distinguished for its oranges, lemons, and raisins, and generally its deciduous fruits are unexcelled.

The marked feature of the year 1889 in this county was the experiments in growing sugar beets on the Chino ranch. The first seed was planted in February, and continued from time to time till in July. Analyses were made every week from the time the beets were two thirds grown to and long after maturity; beets that matured last September have remained in the ground just where and as they grew to the present time without material deterioration. The quantity of cane sugar and its purity are still from 2 to 6 per cent above the standard demanded by manufacturers. The fear, great fear, I may say, was that in this climate, where vegetation grows about every day in the year, the beet would not stop growing when mature, and that if left in the ground the sugar would diminish and turn to glucose and make it worthless for sugar. The experience of 1889, and so far in this year, surely removes this fear. The long time the beets remained in the ground after maturity without injury for manufacturing or decline in quality or purity of sugar, is a matter of great surprise to experts in growing and making beet sugar. The experiments were made on different soils, extending over about six miles of country, and in every instance the results were up to and in many far above expectations. In fact, the work done here in this line last year resulted in an understanding between Mr. Richard Gird and Henry T. Oxnard, of Oxnard Bros., of Brooklyn, New York, for the building of a beet-sugar factory at this place of a daily capacity of three hundred and fifty tons, ready for the crop of 1891.

Respectfully,

JOHN WASSON.

COMPARATIVE LOS ANGELES WEATHER REPORT.

The following tabulated data and information in reference to the meteorological conditions of Los Angeles were compiled from the records of the United States Signal Service Office, by George E. Franklin, Observer in charge of the station, and comprises a period from the establishment of the station in July, 1877, to December, 1889, inclusive:

Highest, Lowest, and Mean Temperature for Each Month, from July, 1877, to date, at Los Angeles.

Year.	JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.
1878.	72.0	37.0	54.9	71.0	41.0	55.0	76.0	41.0	56.0	80.0	41.5	57.8	89.0	47.0	62.2	81.0	47.0	55.0
1879.	73.7	36.0	52.2	80.0	38.6	55.5	99.0	42.5	58.5	88.5	42.2	58.7	97.0	43.0	61.0	103.5	50.5	65.8
1880.	76.0	30.0	51.3	70.5	33.5	50.1	73.5	36.0	51.1	83.0	40.0	55.9	97.0	42.0	61.1	83.0	50.0	63.4
1881.	71.0	37.0	51.7	86.0	42.5	57.9	89.0	37.0	55.8	64.0	48.0	61.4	89.3	41.0	62.7	88.0	48.0	65.6
1882.	74.2	32.0	49.4	76.7	32.0	50.3	87.8	35.3	55.3	80.0	40.2	56.4	86.1	42.1	61.7	87.1	49.6	64.4
1883.	82.0	30.0	53.5	82.0	28.0	52.3	84.0	42.6	56.7	89.0	39.0	57.3	100.0	39.5	62.1	100.0	52.0	68.8
1884.	78.0	33.7	53.9	81.0	38.5	55.1	72.5	37.0	51.8	80.0	41.5	57.2	79.0	47.0	61.6	98.0	49.5	65.6
1885.	71.6	38.0	53.9	81.0	36.3	56.6	85.1	42.3	60.6	88.6	44.8	61.9	80.0	48.6	63.5	90.1	47.0	65.0
1886.	75.3	32.0	54.7	81.0	41.1	59.5	76.0	37.2	54.3	80.0	42.3	57.2	89.0	44.2	62.4	91.6	48.2	66.1
1887.	79.6	33.1	55.4	81.5	35.4	51.6	85.0	41.1	59.1	87.0	40.3	59.1	92.0	44.5	63.1	100.1	46.7	66.1
1888.	71.0	30.9	50.0	73.5	39.2	54.4	79.0	35.9	55.1	99.0	44.0	61.9	83.0	45.0	60.8	91.0	50.5	67.5
1889.	71.0	32.0	52.4	84.0	33.0	56.4	81.0	44.0	59.2	93.0	46.0	62.2	94.0	46.0	62.6	81.0	51.0	66.4
Year.																		
Year.	JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.
1877.	93.0	55.0	71.1	87.0	56.0	70.0	93.0	52.0	69.6	80.0	43.0	63.4	86.0	45.0	62.1	81.0	36.5	56.0
1878.	88.0	52.0	67.7	89.0	54.0	68.7	103.0	50.0	65.6	91.0	43.0	63.1	81.0	37.0	58.3	88.2	30.0	54.4
1879.	84.5	52.0	66.8	97.5	53.0	69.5	101.0	47.0	67.2	96.5	42.5	64.3	84.5	36.5	55.2	76.0	30.0	51.9
1880.	85.0	52.0	64.2	87.0	52.0	66.4	91.0	44.0	64.5	89.0	44.0	62.0	85.0	35.0	55.5	80.0	38.0	55.6
1881.	96.1	52.1	68.8	99.8	52.1	69.4	102.0	50.0	67.9	82.3	43.0	60.9	80.8	34.2	57.5	79.3	35.3	54.7
1882.	98.1	52.3	68.0	98.9	57.0	71.0	100.0	46.0	67.6	88.0	44.0	63.0	81.0	36.0	57.3	82.0	35.0	56.4
1883.	90.0	52.5	69.8	98.0	50.0	69.8	102.5	53.0	71.9	83.0	43.9	61.0	84.0	42.0	59.2	80.0	37.0	56.3
1884.	99.0	51.5	70.2	101.5	52.5	71.3	92.5	45.5	65.5	89.1	42.9	62.3	88.0	38.7	59.6	75.6	35.5	52.3
1885.	98.5	52.4	70.0	103.6	51.2	72.7	108.5	51.2	69.5	102.3	41.6	64.8	78.5	40.3	59.5	82.0	40.3	57.9
1886.	98.1	50.4	69.7	98.1	53.7	71.8	91.3	48.3	65.6	82.2	41.1	59.3	84.9	34.1	56.6	81.8	37.3	55.7
1887.	98.1	51.1	69.5	93.6	52.1	68.5	91.0	49.2	68.2	93.2	47.2	65.0	86.0	38.8	60.0	73.2	35.2	53.7
1888.	95.0	49.0	67.9	97.0	51.3	67.6	98.2	55.0	68.4	98.0	44.0	61.9	83.8	40.0	57.2	78.8	41.0	55.2
1889.	99.0	54.0	70.8	95.0	53.0	71.6	103.0	52.0	72.6	89.0	50.0	66.3	82.0	43.0	61.3	68.0	40.0	54.8

Table Showing the Prevailing Direction of Wind, Average Daily Movement, and Highest Velocity at Los Angeles.

YEAR.	JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.		
	Direction.	Average Velocity.	Max. Velocity.	Direction.	Average Velocity.	Max. Velocity.	Direction.	Average Velocity.	Max. Velocity.
1878	N.	126.5	26	N.	141.0	25	N.	119.0	20
1879	N.E.	133.4	29	N.E.	193.1	17	S.W.	103.7	22
1880	N.	103.7	21	N.E.	127.6	26	N.E.	116.8	17
1881	N.E.	105.1	17	N.E.	159.4	33	N.E.	136.2	46
1882	N.E.	152.0	48	N.E.	139.2	30	W.	142.9	30
1883	N.E.	178.2	34	N.E.	161.4	28	W.	124.3	22
1884	N.E.	166.6	24	N.E.	189.1	40	N.E.	183.3	30
1885	N.E.	136.3	20	N.E.	134.6	26	W.	114.9	20
1886	E.	168.6	37	N.E.	143.2	29	W.	146.9	25
1887	N.E.	141.5	24	S.E.	189.3	32	W.	123.3	18
1888	E.	142.1	33	W.	121.2	23	W.	149.1	30
1889	W.	76.5	17	W.	86.1	24	W.	96.4	24

YEAR.	APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.		
	Direction.	Average Velocity.	Max. Velocity.	Direction.	Average Velocity.	Max. Velocity.	Direction.	Average Velocity.	Max. Velocity.
1878	S.W.	114.3	25	S.W.	111.6	16	S.W.	105.3	15
1879	S.W.	127.4	23	S.W.	135.4	21	W.	119.1	17
1880	S.W.	135.8	23	S.W.	113.2	19	S.W.	106.2	14
1881	W.	126.5	24	W.	139.6	19	W.	140.6	20
1882	W.	92.9	30	W.	125.1	26	W.	137.5	18
1883	W.	171.2	42	W.	157.1	24	W.	129.9	21
1884	W.	150.4	24	W.	129.9	18	W.	128.4	20
1885	W.	143.7	28	W.	102.9	23	W.	124.8	21
1886	W.	150.9	28	W.	138.2	20	W.	126.2	17
1887	W.	136.2	37	W.	151.8	30	W.	148.1	20
1888	W.	138.5	28	W.	137.8	24	W.	136.1	19
1889	W.	87.7	24	W.	99.5	23	W.	88.3	14

YEAR.	JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.		
	Direction.	Average Velocity.	Max. Velocity.	Direction.	Average Velocity.	Max. Velocity.	Direction.	Average Velocity.	Max. Velocity.
1877	W.	104.1	13	W.	93.9	16	W.	107.9	12
1878	W.	106.2	15	W.	98.4	15	W.	101.2	16
1879	W.	106.3	14	W.	98.7	14	W.	92.3	15
1880	S.W.	108.9	22	S.W.	102.5	19	S.W.	89.8	14
1881	W.	136.8	19	W.	128.8	21	W.	131.3	24
1882	S.W.	134.2	18	W.	131.3	17	W.	130.1	28
1883	W.	131.0	16	W.	126.6	17	W.	126.0	20
1884	W.	102.1	18	W.	119.2	20	W.	119.4	18
1885	W.	101.6	20	W.	99.9	22	W.	85.4	18
1886	W.	130.2	22	W.	121.3	18	W.	112.5	16
1887	W.	128.2	20	W.	130.0	18	W.	121.9	23
1888	W.	133.4	21	W.	124.2	18	W.	117.3	23
1889	W.	82.6	14	W.	81.9	13	W.	86.7	15

PREVAILING DIRECTION OF WIND, ETC., AT LOS ANGELES—Continued.

YEAR.	OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.		
	Direction.	Average Velocity.	Max. Velocity.	Direction.	Average Velocity.	Max. Velocity.	Direction.	Average Velocity.	Max. Velocity.
1877	W.	111.1	24	N.	111.8	24	N.	119.5	24
1878	W.	92.5	14	N.	109.8	21	N.E.	126.0	23
1879	N.E.	114.5	23	N.E.	101.7	24	N.E.	109.3	27
1880	S.W.	78.2	16	N.E.	63.9	17	N.E.	77.5	22
1881	W.	124.1	24	S.W.	175.3	43	W.	131.9	26
1882	W.	137.6	28	N.N.E.	130.7	20	N.E.	141.4	28
1883	W.	146.6	26	N.E.	132.9	16	N.E.	141.6	28
1884	W.	119.6	24	W.	109.5	14	N.E.	139.8	34
1885	W.	81.1	17	E.S.E.	156.7	26	N.E.	158.6	36
1886	W.	131.5	24	N.E.	148.9	30	N.E.	118.4	20
1887	W.	136.1	34	W.	122.3	18	N.E.	153.9	37
1888	W.	109.9	18	N.E.	70.9	18	W.	87.1	26
1889	W.	93.3	20	N.	87.0	22	N.E.	95.7	20

YEAR.	ANNUAL.		
	Direction.	Average Velocity.	Max. Velocity.
1877	W.	108.0	24
1878	N.&W.	112.6	26
1879	N.E.	111.2	29
1880	S.W.	102.0	26
1881	W.	136.3	46
1882	W.	132.9	48
1883	W.	143.9	42
1884	W.	138.1	40
1885	W.	120.0	36
1886	W.	136.4	37
1887	W.	140.5	37
1888	W.	122.4	33
1889	W.	84.5	24

The average annual direction is west; average daily movement, 122.2 miles, and average hourly velocity, 5.1 miles.

Table Showing the Monthly and Annual Mean Relative Humidity, at Los Angeles.

YEAR.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1877							63.9	63.4	63.5	66.9	45.3	57.4	60.1
1878	61.7	69.9	73.9	71.3	71.7	72.8	70.9	70.3	62.2	60.4	58.5	48.1	66.0
1879	64.0	73.9	71.0	65.2	62.3	65.3	69.6	68.4	81.2	53.2	71.2	70.9	68.0
1880	64.3	66.9	76.1	73.1	73.0	66.9	74.2	74.0	71.3	65.0	56.3	70.9	69.3
1881	64.8	62.9	65.3	71.2	70.0	68.6	67.4	68.8	66.8	70.4	51.2	64.1	66.0
1882	69.6	63.5	65.1	71.9	65.8	68.5	67.2	66.4	66.9	63.1	59.0	54.8	65.2
1883	52.8	60.6	80.1	68.2	71.7	72.5	72.8	71.1	66.9	69.2	59.5	68.3	67.4
1884	61.9	71.1	76.0	79.4	76.1	75.5	72.4	72.6	72.5	71.8	71.2	77.2	73.1
1885	65.2	66.3	65.6	69.6	75.3	68.9	71.0	69.8	75.9	77.9	77.7	71.6	71.2
1886	77.8	75.5	80.9	80.1	74.5	75.9	72.8	77.2	81.6	80.0	67.1	79.1	76.9
1887	66.3	81.5	78.5	78.9	72.9	78.5	82.7	80.9	82.0	72.7	78.1	74.4	77.3
1888	80.1	83.2	77.7	75.2	79.2	74.1	75.6	79.4	77.7	82.4	74.1	71.0	77.5
1889	60.0	54.0	77.0	78.0	74.0	78.0	74.0	73.0	64.0	75.0	58.0	85.0	71.0

Beginning and Ending of Rainy Season at Los Angeles.

YEAR.	Began.	Ended.
1878-79.....	December 28, 1878	June 16, 1879.
1879-80.....	October 12, 1879	May 11, 1880.
1880-81.....	October 8, 1880	May 16, 1881.
1881-82.....	October 25, 1881	May 25, 1882.
1882-83.....	October 1, 1882	June 11, 1883.
1883-84.....	October 4, 1883	June 21, 1884.
1884-85.....	October 9, 1884	May 11, 1885.
1885-86.....	October 16, 1885	April 13, 1886.
1886-87.....	October 10, 1886	May 31, 1887.
1887-88.....	September 21, 1887	May 4, 1888.
1888-89.....	October 17, 1888	May 8, 1889.
1889-90.....	August 31, 1889 .....	.....

NOTE.—Showers of rain occurred in July and August, 1886, aggregating .45 of an inch, and light showers fell in June and July, 1888.

Table Showing the Number of Clear, Fair, and Cloudy Days in Each Month and Each Year, from 1877 to 1889, inclusive.

MONTH.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
January—Clear		13	16	20	17	18	21	17	*17	13	21	14	19
Fair		10	10	10	9	6	6	8	*10	6	10	8	6
Cloudy		8	5	1	5	7	4	6	3	12	0	9	6
February—Clear		13	6	16	14	16	13	11	16	20	13	14	18
Fair		6	13	8	12	9	9	8	11	4	9	8	8
Cloudy		9	9	5	2	3	6	10	1	4	6	7	2
March—Clear		7	16	16	15	15	6	9	14	14	18	10	9
Fair		18	5	10	13	5	14	11	12	11	12	12	18
Cloudy		6	10	5	3	11	11	11	5	6	1	9	4
April—Clear		8	13	8	6	16	10	11	11	13	11	14	12
Fair		13	12	10	13	9	18	13	12	10	10	8	13
Cloudy		9	5	12	11	5	2	7	7	7	9	8	5
May—Clear		11	22	15	9	12	12	7	4	14	14	5	9
Fair		10	9	11	15	11	15	16	21	14	*11	18	19
Cloudy		10	0	5	7	8	4	8	6	3	5	8	3
June—Clear		3	3	7	12	11	15	8	15	*10	17	17	1
Fair		15	24	22	16	14	12	9	14	*16	10	12	28
Cloudy		12	3	1	2	5	3	13	1	3	3	1	1
July—Clear		19	5	23	5	11	9	11	24	14	15	13	17
Fair		11	26	8	23	19	22	19	7	16	14	13	16
Cloudy		1	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	1	2	5	1
August—Clear		22	10	17	12	12	*16	20	23	16	21	11	23
Fair		8	19	14	16	18	*6	10	8	14	8	20	8
Cloudy		1	2	0	3	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	0
September—Clear		16	15	18	6	17	26	22	20	18	15	15	21
Fair		11	14	12	23	11	2	8	8	12	15	12	7
Cloudy		3	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	0	0	3	2
October—Clear		18	17	19	9	19	20	13	25	21	15	24	16
Fair		11	13	9	16	9	9	14	4	10	14	6	10
Cloudy		2	1	3	6	3	2	4	2	0	2	1	5
November—Clear		22	17	17	17	25	16	18	21	14	22	18	15
Fair		7	11	10	12	5	8	11	7	8	7	9	8
Cloudy		1	2	3	1	0	6	1	2	8	1	3	7
December—Clear		18	22	13	10	15	22	22	*13	21	18	21	18
Fair		7	4	10	10	14	8	7	*11	5	12	7	6
Cloudy		6	5	8	11	2	1	2	6	5	1	3	7
Annual—Clear		115	141	173	141	172	197	183	189	181	190	196	184
Fair		55	159	146	171	154	109	143	110	145	131	129	118
Cloudy		14	65	46	54	39	51	39	66	38	43	39	64

* Records incomplete.

RAINFALL AT LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

The following figures, from February, 1872, to June, 1877, are from the records of Mr. C. Duycommun, of Los Angeles; from July, 1877, to date, from Signal Office records:

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	Total for Year.	Season of.	Total for Season.
1872.....	2.25	.43	.97	.10	none	none	none	.22	none	none	none	4.42	8.39	1872-73	13.96
1873.....	2.08	.05	none	none	none	none	none	1.06	none	none	.74	5.74	16.86	1873-74	24.78
1874.....	5.51	1.09	.45	.42	none	none	none	none	.06	1.81	1.89	.20	21.20	1874-75	21.67
1875.....	17.22	.22	.07	.05	none	none	none	none	none	none	7.57	.82	26.10	1875-76	26.74
1876.....	6.54	7.92	.45	.03	none	none	none	none	none	.40	none	none	18.75	1876-77	5.28
1877.....	3.48	.83	.26	.30	none	none	none	none	none	.86	.45	3.93	10.12	1877-78	21.26
1878.....	3.33	7.68	1.71	.66	none	.07	none	none	none	.14	none	4.70	20.86	1878-79	11.35
1879.....	3.59	.49	1.19	.24	.03	none	none	none	none	.93	3.44	6.53	17.41	1879-80	20.34
1880.....	1.33	1.45	5.06	.04	none	none	sprin.	sprin.	none	.14	.67	8.40	18.65	1880-81	13.13
1881.....	1.43	1.66	.46	.01	none	none	none	sprin.	sprin.	.82	.27	.52	5.53	1881-82	10.40
1882.....	1.01	2.66	1.83	.63	sprin.	sprin.	none	none	sprin.	.05	1.82	.08	10.74	1882-83	12.11
1883.....	1.62	2.87	.15	2.02	.03	none	sprin.	none	none	1.42	none	2.56	14.14	1883-84	38.22
1884.....	3.15	12.36	3.58	.39	1.39	.02	sprin.	.02	sprin.	.39	1.07	4.65	40.39	1884-85	9.29
1885.....	1.05	.01	2.01	.06	sprin.	sprin.	sprin.	sprin.	.05	.30	5.55	1.65	10.69	1885-86	22.72
1886.....	7.78	2.52	3.32	.01	.11	.27	.11	.21	.11	.02	1.18	.26	17.22	1886-87	14.42
1887.....	.20	.29	2.36	.20	.07	.07	.07	sprin.	.18	.17	.80	2.68	16.07	1887-88	14.09
1888.....	6.04	3.17	1.2	.05	.01	.04	trace	.10	.03	.40	4.02	6.26	21.04	1888-89	19.42
1889.....	.25	6.48	.27	.65	.01	.01	trace	.28	.34	6.96	1.35	15.80	33.31	1889-90	*24.72

* To December 31, 1889.

Table Showing the Number of Days in Each Month and Each Year the Temperature was above Ninety Degrees and below Thirty-two Degrees, at Los Angeles.

MONTH.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
January—Above 90°	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Below 32°	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
February—Above 90°	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Below 32°	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March—Above 90°	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Below 32°	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April—Above 90°	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Below 32°	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May—Above 90°	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Below 32°	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June—Above 90°	0	3	0	0	0	6	2	1	4	2	3	0	0
Below 32°	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July—Above 90°	3	0	0	0	5	3	0	5	7	9	3	6	5
Below 32°	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
August—Above 90°	0	0	2	0	4	5	8	7	11	13	3	8	5
Below 32°	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September—Above 90°	1	4	4	1	7	2	10	1	5	1	2	9	8
Below 32°	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October—Above 90°	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	2	0
Below 32°	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
November—Above 90°	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Below 32°	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
December—Above 90°	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Below 32°	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annual—Above 90°	4	5	18	2	17	10	27	15	26	27	17	30	20
Below 32°	0	1	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	1

The following table shows the number of days on which .01 of an inch or more precipitation occurred, excluding fog and dew:

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	An'nual.
1877							0	0	0	2	1	0	3
1878	7	10	9	7	10	4	0	0	0	3	0	4	54
1879	9	7	6	6	2	2	0	0	0	3	3	10	48
1880	5	8	6	13	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	13	51
1881	3	4	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	24
1882	6	5	10	6	3	0	0	0	0	4	3	2	39
1883	3	4	7	3	6	2	0	0	0	2	0	6	33
1884	5	14	18	9	4	6	0	0	0	2	3	10	71
1885	2	0	1	8	1	0	0	0	0	1	9	4	26
1886	10	2	8	4	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	3	32
1887	2	13	2	5	3	1	2	0	1	1	3	4	37
1888	9	5	11	3	1	0	1	1	0	3	8	6	48
1889	4	5	7	4	3	0	0	1	1	7		20	56

WEATHER AT CAMPO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

Furnished by MR. S. E. GASKILL, Voluntary Signal Service Observer.

August, 1889.—Mean temperature at 7 A. M., 67.3°; at 2 P. M., 96.4°; at 9 P. M., 83.2°. Mean monthly temperature, 82.3°; highest temperature, 103°; lowest temperature, 60°. Three thunder and lightning showers occurred, giving a total rainfall of 2.50 inches.

September, 1889.—Mean temperature at 7 A. M., 60.5°; at 2 P. M., 90.3°; at 9 P. M., 61.5°. Mean monthly temperature, 70.8°; highest temperature, 95°;

lowest temperature, 58°. Thunder and lightning showers occurred on the 1st, giving .50 of an inch.

October, 1889.—Mean temperature at 7 A. M., 51°; at 2 P. M., 68.4°; at 9 P. M., 48.9°. Mean monthly temperature, 56.1°; highest temperature, 85°; lowest temperature, 40°. Frost on the 11th and 12th. Rainfall, 1.10 inches.

November, 1889.—Mean temperature at 7 A. M., 51.6°; at 2 P. M., 61.3°; at 9 P. M., 50.4°. Mean monthly temperature, 54.4°; highest temperature, 65°; lowest temperature, 47°. Rainfall, 1.67 inches.

December, 1889.—Mean temperature at 7 A. M., 51.6°; at 2 P. M., 60.8°; at 9 P. M., 47.4°. Mean monthly temperature, 56.6°; highest temperature, 65°; lowest temperature, 43°. Rainfall, 10.34 inches.

JULIAN, SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

The following summary of meteorological observations was made by L. W. Bailey, Voluntary Observer at Julian, San Diego County, for the six months ending December 31, 1889:

MONTH.	Mean Temperature.	Maximum Temperature.	Minimum Temperature.	Total Precipitation (Rain and Melted Snow), Inches.
1889—July	81.5	101	65	.....
August	75.8	100	51	1.60
September	71.3	91	52	.....
October	62.5	93	45	3.54
November	56.3	78	35	0.93
December	46.7	63	35	13.76
Sums	394.1	526	293	19.83
Averages	65.7	87.7	48.8	3.305

SWEETWATER DAM, SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

Following is a summary of meteorological observations made by J. E. Boal, Voluntary Observer at Sweetwater Dam, San Diego County, for the six months ending December 31, 1889:

MONTH.	Mean Temperature.	Maximum Temperature.	Minimum Temperature.	Total Precipitation (Rain and Melted Snow), Inches.	Wind—Prevailing Direction.
1889—July	70.15	92	59	.01	S.W.
August	69.92	96	61	.09	S.W.
September	72.86	95	54	.00	S.W.
October	64.64	83	47	2.60	S.W.
November	62.76	83	42	1.08	S.W.
December	56.29	68	34	8.13	S.E. & N.E.
Sums	396.62	517	297	11.91	.....
Averages, 6 months	66.10	86.16	49.5	1.98	S.W.
1890—January	50.30	69	30	2.22	N.E.

The following record shows the average rainfall for each month in the year, along with the yearly average, and the greatest amount that has ever been precipitated during any season, as also the least amount. This data is taken from a report published by General A. W. Greeley, the Chief Signal Officer, entitled "Rainfall in California, etc., for from Two to Forty Years." All stations in California will be found in the tabulated statement below, numbering over two hundred and forty different stations, and is valuable, because it is an average obtained from many years of observation:

NAME OF STATION.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Yearly Average.	Greatest Seasonal Precipitation	Least Seasonal Precipitation
Camp Lincoln	16.87	6.68	11.20	7.16	.92	3.15	.02	.05	.30	1.82	9.48	15.58	73.23	113.45	69.72
Crescent City	13.69	10.44	6.29	8.58	2.75	2.31	.46	.08	3.49	10.22	11.37	18.90	88.77	113.45	69.72
Fort Terward	9.97	8.78	4.51	6.07	3.63	.18	2.42	.71	4.57	4.52	12.71	11.52	69.59	113.45	69.72
Yreka	3.19	1.75	1.55	1.04	.83	.39	.26	.08	.37	1.46	1.77	2.52	15.21	22.48	10.53
Scott Valley	2.88	2.93	2.52	1.84	.98	.46	.49	.50	.50	1.24	3.15	4.96	24.11	40.95	13.05
Fort Jones	2.88	4.10	2.77	1.25	1.21	.69	.06	.07	.20	1.39	2.59	2.31	21.60	32.03	18.89
Berryvale	3.67	2.00	5.91	3.90	.30	.00	.00	.00	.19	3.48	3.27	5.09	28.84	32.03	18.89
Almaden	1.52	8.60	.92	1.60	.60	.00	.00	.00	.20	.95	.60	.80	14.29	32.03	18.89
Fort Bidwell	4.24	2.71	2.25	1.68	1.37	1.13	.31	.20	.38	.96	2.08	3.46	20.77	37.20	12.24
Little Hot Springs	5.53	2.81	3.00	1.73	1.51	.76	.79	1.00	.00	2.81	4.45	2.14	27.13	37.20	12.24
Fort Gaston	10.56	7.99	7.50	4.70	1.74	.75	.12	.11	.89	2.67	7.09	10.70	55.42	125.36	31.72
Blue Lake	12.66	7.34	3.98	8.14	2.08	1.04	.47	T	2.08	1.91	16.68	20.08	76.46	125.36	31.72
Arcata	5.85	6.07	3.08	7.38	1.32	.00	.00	.00	.00	3.19	1.77	9.03	37.69	125.36	31.72
Fort Humboldt	5.78	5.96	5.30	2.82	1.24	.47	.19	.07	.58	1.78	4.13	7.59	35.91	47.43	23.11
Humboldt Lighthouse	6.28	4.64	4.46	3.56	1.08	.36	.03	.04	.62	2.67	4.04	5.84	33.02	48.76	20.62
Hydesville	5.91	3.76	3.47	5.73	.93	.54	.14	.01	.87	1.63	5.68	8.42	37.15	55.70	26.81
Cape Mendocino	2.68	1.89	1.90	3.15	.74	.58	.31	.28	.91	1.88	2.52	2.76	19.60	27.74	11.94
Orleans	8.66	3.78	2.10	5.76	1.02	.46	.32	.05	.08	1.82	9.49	11.16	44.65	65.22	24.72
Weaverville	8.21	5.75	4.72	3.83	1.75	.93	.13	.05	.54	2.85	5.95	7.74	42.45	65.22	24.72
Fort Crook	3.16	3.33	3.52	1.59	1.25	.57	.25	.01	.39	1.06	2.81	5.38	23.32	40.36	13.19
Delta	6.65	3.56	7.03	8.66	4.55	2.03	.05	.00	.02	4.54	6.70	9.21	53.00	75.24	33.30
Reed's Camp	12.40	7.48	11.45	10.88	3.75	1.95	.06	.00	.57	5.63	3.72	12.06	69.95	95.46	55.27
Redding	7.07	4.98	3.91	3.66	1.45	.45	.05	.00	.37	1.89	3.62	6.74	34.25	59.92	8.78
Fort Redding	4.88	3.27	3.91	3.92	2.85	.31	T	.06	.16	.69	3.20	5.78	29.03	40.63	16.07
Red Bluff	5.97	3.87	2.54	2.18	.78	.37	T	.05	.41	1.22	2.84	3.76	23.99	61.65	13.52
Tehama	2.70	2.37	1.64	1.37	.54	.37	.05	.00	.18	.74	1.91	2.12	13.92	29.82	5.16
Corning	3.16	2.90	2.09	2.08	.44	.02	.05	.06	.23	.94	1.25	2.07	15.17	29.82	5.16
Meadow Valley	7.41	6.05	6.21	3.20	1.99	1.09	2.40	1.13	1.53	2.41	12.10	11.52	57.04	80.45	59.01
Munford Hill	13.08	12.33	10.71	7.56	2.96	.57	.14	.32	.60	2.23	4.10	11.12	65.81	80.45	59.01
Camp Wright	8.92	6.50	5.22	1.95	.77	.22	.01	.02	.40	1.20	6.53	11.41	43.15	69.87	19.86
Laytonville	6.73	2.45	3.29	4.98	.24	.34	.92	.00	.34	1.06	7.10	10.16	37.61	40.55	34.98

Westport	4.40	3.54	2.52	4.57	1.38	31	.05	T.	.88	2.38	10.37	7.44	37.84	80.97	29.19
Mendocino	9.90	8.90	7.35	4.77	1.31	.39	.08	.05	.45	2.60	5.51	7.96	49.28	54.88	19.88
Ukiah	6.88	4.78	4.57	3.62	1.91	1.2	.00	.01	.48	1.43	3.94	6.21	32.92	53.24	17.35
Point Arena	5.90	5.16	4.84	3.23	.82	.22	.01	.01	.32	1.73	3.55	4.74	30.53	15.07	
Orland	1.98	2.05	2.07	1.79	.63	.34	.00	T.	.19	.64	2.05	3.30	15.07	18.84	6.47
Willows	1.99	1.37	1.30	1.89	.39	1.12	.00	.01	.13	.59	1.46	2.60	13.52	26.30	10.20
Princeton	2.98	2.22	1.67	1.53	.55	.45	.09	.08	.08	.25	1.02	2.60	13.52	11.76	
Little Stony	2.50	1.04	.55	2.63	.00	.58	.00	.00	.00	.27	13.29	3.51	21.37		
Golusa	3.67	2.52	1.86	1.54	.45	.37	.04	.02	.19	1.04	1.82	3.17	16.99	32.84	9.20
Poutz Springs	5.64	4.04	2.93	4.68	.25	.00	.00	.00	.00	.45	9.81	3.84	31.64		
Williams	2.55	1.75	1.34	1.51	.39	.46	.00	.01	.13	.43	1.15	1.99	11.71	21.64	3.94
College City	2.30	0.91	3.01	1.62	.08	1.12	.00	T.	.37	.80	3.07	2.30	15.58		
Cantaloupe Valley	5.16	2.71	3.07	2.19	.82	.24	.00	.00	.25	.54	3.02	4.92	22.92		
Chico	3.92	3.57	2.28	1.73	.34	.34	.03	.03	.27	1.02	2.39	3.77	20.06	34.72	12.91
Cherokee	8.37	7.55	7.95	3.37	1.47	.00	.11	.06	.51	2.95	5.40	6.59	41.93	63.26	28.35
Oroville	3.49	3.11	1.25	2.42	.29	1.10	T.	T.	.57	.80	3.34	9.46	21.83	31.21	18.46
Cherokee Reservoir	13.35	9.95	11.69	3.78	2.06	.72	.30	.23	.54	4.08	7.80	5.77	60.27	78.78	42.34
Smartsville	7.11	5.70	4.48	3.16	.88	.44	.05	.00	.11	1.50	3.74	5.01	32.18	46.78	17.99
Mayesville	3.28	2.46	1.84	1.63	.59	.25	.01	.01	.19	.89	1.74	3.33	16.22	26.86	6.65
North Bloomfield	9.37	7.81	7.58	5.73	2.04	.64	1.2	.02	.60	2.90	5.84	9.83	52.48	74.52	27.87
Bowman's Dam	14.00	11.07	10.77	7.78	2.59	.83	.20	.02	.71	3.65	7.94	14.00	73.56	102.22	44.37
Boca	4.26	3.13	2.68	1.51	.40	.13	.21	.02	.02	.57	.91	2.72	16.87	23.40	8.05
Truckee	5.98	5.84	4.16	2.67	1.05	.39	.21	.02	.07	1.24	2.11	4.35	28.09	47.21	13.88
Nevada City	10.93	7.68	8.57	5.14	2.05	.60	.04	.03	.54	1.82	6.77	12.09	56.27	115.26	17.28
Grass Valley	10.03	7.10	7.57	5.61	1.90	.42	.05	.01	.69	2.81	6.06	8.17	50.62	65.32	30.23
Middletown	7.78	3.14	4.79	6.97	1.23	.51	.00	.00	.49	1.43	4.94	10.41	41.99	52.04	28.43
Kono Tayce	4.86	3.34	3.68	3.52	.29	.00	.02	.02	.19	1.02	4.21	2.81	31.96	131.96	12.08
West Butte	2.50	1.13	2.18	2.57	.85	.32	.00	.01	.32	.73	1.83	2.67	15.10	19.80	12.13
Nicolaus	3.52	2.88	2.60	3.12	.60	.13	.00	T.	.22	.90	1.98	3.28	19.23	26.76	8.93
Summit	8.39	8.96	6.78	5.77	1.68	.62	.08	.01	.19	2.34	2.82	7.32	44.96	87.99	23.34
Emigrant Gap	10.18	9.50	8.77	5.65	2.27	.74	.02	.01	.32	2.45	3.25	8.13	51.49	85.17	18.64
Cisco	10.83	10.74	8.79	5.22	2.36	.79	.11	.00	.28	2.17	4.56	9.25	55.10	80.46	31.00
Alta	8.56	7.26	6.92	3.67	1.38	.51	T.	.00	.34	2.17	4.81	6.52	42.14	63.70	17.24
Goffax	8.36	6.77	6.28	4.97	1.63	.52	.00	.00	.32	1.74	5.06	7.67	43.33	60.06	27.61
Auburn	6.13	5.23	4.49	3.76	1.18	.36	.02	.01	.34	1.42	3.49	5.94	32.37	44.87	17.50
Rocklin	3.95	2.97	2.56	2.10	.65	.22	.02	.01	.10	.80	1.74	3.59	18.71	26.06	10.26
Dunniyan	3.52	2.92	2.08	1.89	.63	.28	.00	.00	.15	.61	1.56	2.80	15.74	21.50	3.48
Knights Landing	2.11	2.57	1.88	2.47	.64	.21	.00	T.	.11	.39	1.48	2.50	14.36	21.08	9.67
Woodland	3.36	2.48	2.07	1.84	.54	.15	.01	.00	.08	.54	1.17	2.98	15.22	25.32	5.13
Davisville	3.23	2.23	1.83	1.60	.38	.15	.01	T.	.10	.62	1.52	3.75	15.42	24.50	8.66
Georgetown	11.69	8.52	8.78	7.29	2.80	.82	.06	T.	.46	3.47	6.18	9.94	58.82	81.24	40.48
Placerville	7.10	6.65	5.79	7.69	1.88	.84	T.	T.	.71	2.19	3.75	8.67	44.67	61.81	22.67
Shingle Springs	7.72	3.71	5.14	3.19	1.13	.19	.19	.00	.23	.78	4.46	7.52	34.26	81.80	17.18
Healdsburg	5.52	9.31	2.28	.95	.39	.08	.00	.02	.24	.11	1.81	15.22	35.93		
Sonoma	4.89	6.02	1.15	3.54	.29	.00	T.	.00	T.	.95	6.83	3.41	27.08		

RAINFALL FOR EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR, ETC.—Continued.

NAME OF STATION.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Yearly Average.	Greatest Seasonal Precipitation	Least Seasonal Precipitation
Petaluma	4.75	3.82	2.51	2.11	.53	.27	T.	T.	.12	.95	2.50	4.23	21.79	39.17	12.75
Calistoga	6.83	5.20	4.29	3.11	.79	.31	.00	.00	.23	1.78	3.06	4.89	30.49	50.20	7.33
Napa City	5.36	3.82	2.89	2.48	.76	.27	.01	.00	.43	.67	1.78	3.02	22.09	33.04	9.30
Knoxville	4.06	8.09	11.72	6.19	.16	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.92	.85	1.54	34.53		
Folsom	4.48	3.28	3.14	2.91	.84	.72	.02	.00	.20	1.09	2.63	4.59	23.90	35.04	9.90
Sacramento	3.71	2.77	2.95	1.90	.67	.12	.03	T.	.12	.66	2.12	4.53	19.41	36.36	4.71
Camp Far West	6.92	1.26	12.70	4.46	.86	.00	.00	.00	2.30	.10	3.93	8.04	41.20		
Brighton	2.83	3.16	2.52	2.89	.52	.20	.00	.00	.12	.61	1.46	2.22	16.53	24.42	9.22
Galt	2.76	2.44	2.37	2.31	.74	.18	.00	.00	.09	.77	1.27	2.44	15.37	19.35	9.01
Ione	2.88	3.28	3.06	3.39	.81	.30	.00	.00	.18	.91	1.67	2.86	19.34	29.73	13.04
Sutter Creek	6.56	4.91	4.90	4.78	1.33	.44	.03	.02	.26	1.80	3.88	4.28	33.19		
Jackson	5.18	4.69	4.88	5.17	1.24	.32	.00	.00	.42	1.66	3.04	4.86	31.46	37.90	21.20
Winters	5.95	.14	1.77	3.90	.16	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	8.74	4.74	25.40		
Elmira	4.51	3.55	.95	3.14	.07	.00	.00	.00	.00	.19	.38	2.72	15.51		
Vacaville	3.02	3.62	3.34	4.31	1.03	.00	.01	.00	.21	1.18	3.11	7.03	29.46	45.00	20.44
Denver	4.33	2.29	2.53	1.87	.56	.29	.01	T.	.14	.98	2.43	2.51	17.94		
Stinson and Fairfield	4.20	2.78	2.32	1.74	.53	.26	.00	.00	.26	.69	1.90	4.07	19.35	31.50	6.98
Rio Vista	3.08	1.54	2.78	2.34	.75	.21	.00	.01	.20	.80	2.07	3.16	16.94		
South Vallejo	3.04	2.23	2.42	2.19	.47	.18	.00	.00	.10	.65	1.55	2.69	15.52	26.16	7.48
Birds Landing	2.68	1.78	3.19	1.21	.00	.00	.00	.01	.05	.84	3.72	1.36	14.84		
Benicia Barracks	3.16	2.27	2.38	1.69	.49	.16	.01	.01	.07	1.49	1.78	3.27	16.78	28.17	5.24
Point Reyes	4.29	3.24	3.94	4.06	.76	.20	.00	.00	.30	1.37	3.81	6.12	28.09		
San Rafael	8.69	4.96	5.45	3.94	1.19	.40	T.	.00	.34	2.30	4.68	7.03	38.98	56.40	19.22
Ross Valley	7.81	2.91	6.44	6.30	.16	1.40	.00	.00	.17	1.84	5.51	10.35	43.09		
Sausalito	3.91	2.18	3.50	3.71	1.06	.60	.02	.00	.26	1.65	4.21	5.13	26.23	32.86	19.62
Angel Island	4.61	3.28	2.81	2.33	.47	.24	.01	T.	.14	1.04	2.51	3.97	21.41	32.54	10.93
Point Bonita	5.01	3.83	3.89	2.49	.97	.39	.03	.00	.25	1.70	3.15	3.73	25.47	38.74	16.28
Alcatraz Island	3.90	2.86	1.95	1.48	.38	.17	.01	.01	.08	.61	1.87	3.66	16.98	29.05	7.69
Fort Point	4.07	2.95	1.90	1.20	.56	.02	.01	.00	.05	.56	1.67	4.37	17.36		
San Francisco	5.06	3.76	3.07	2.04	.62	.15	.02	.02	.16	.85	2.85	5.20	23.80	49.27	7.40
Yerba Buena Island	2.59	2.09	2.23	2.18	.45	.27	.01	T.	.23	.88	1.82	3.40	16.15	27.30	6.13
Presidio	3.80	3.30	2.34	1.84	.53	.18	.02	.00	.11	.66	2.09	4.26	19.13	34.84	8.08
Farallone Islands	2.97	2.69	2.35	1.74	.74	.50	.00	.00	.18	1.06	2.52	3.54	18.18	26.15	10.54
Point San José	3.03	2.68	1.52	1.08	.38	.09	T.	.00	.03	.58	1.91	3.07	14.37		
Antioch	1.66	1.52	1.69	1.46	.39	.13	T.	T.	.07	.42	1.29	1.10	9.73	18.35	5.69

Martinez	2.70	2.80	2.68	2.43	45	22	.01	.00	.11	.53	1.44	2.65	16.02	23.35	10.23
East Brother Island	1.71	.99	.86	.74	.26	.11	.00	.00	.04	.30	1.45	1.01	7.47	11.36	4.56
Brentwood	2.08	1.55	1.61	1.68	.27	.23	.00	.00	.06	.32	1.21	1.75	10.76	16.76	6.77
Mount Diablo	5.16	3.44	.58	.22	.29	.22	.00	.00		.57	4.73	1.06	16.27	23.76	11.40
Byron	2.11	1.59	1.84	1.86	.32	.22	.00	.00	T.	.49	1.31	2.28	12.02	18.25	7.34
Farmington	1.82	1.93	2.12	2.77	.04	.21	.00	.00	.16	.68	1.21	2.15	13.69	23.34	2.44
Stockton	2.67	2.46	2.14	1.65	.55	.15	.01	.00	.05	.50	1.11	2.62	13.91	22.04	6.87
Lathrop	1.94	1.88	1.54	1.82	.57	.14	T.	.00	.08	.38	1.19	1.05	11.19	16.35	5.41
Ellis and Tracy	1.63	1.44	1.23	.97	.24	.15	T.	.01	.01	.28	1.01	1.87	8.84	14.68	2.91
Oakland	4.71	3.46	3.35	2.38	.67	.14	.03	.02	.22	1.35	2.73	3.71	23.07	32.72	12.29
Livermore	2.51	2.45	2.15	2.38	.67	.14	T.	.51	.12	.51	1.43	2.62	13.81	22.75	6.01
Pleasanton	3.06	3.02	2.98	2.40	.58	.20	T.	.01	.08	.73	1.58	2.85	17.49	23.98	9.81
Niles	3.69	2.99	2.17	1.69	.59	.23	.00	.00	.10	.73	2.06	3.23	16.88	26.25	7.45
Midway	2.52	2.11	.50	.39	.06	.00	.00	.00	.00	.20	.29	.53	4.62	10.95	2.24
Calaveras Valley	3.79	4.28	5.47	5.33	.85	.40	.00	.00	.26	1.42	1.68	2.35	26.83	37.30	21.40
Langworth	2.38	1.16	2.98	1.12	.24	.24	.00	.00	.16	.79	2.30	2.55	15.52	22.75	9.47
LaGrange	2.86	2.83	2.40	1.87	.65	.07	.00	.00	.16	.85	2.05	2.80	16.54	25.87	5.74
Modesto	1.72	1.21	1.19	1.14	.33	.11	.01	.00	.09	.40	1.06	1.54	8.80	13.54	2.25
Grayson	2.21	1.77	1.62	1.22	.44	.17	.00	.00	.01	.47	1.22	1.70	11.83	23.51	4.05
Turlock	1.05	1.40	1.35	1.61	.41	.25	.00	.00	.13	.46	1.17	1.04	8.87	13.09	4.28
Hills Ferry	1.70	1.41	2.03	1.55	.70	.27	T.	.00	.12	.92	1.92	2.95	18.40	27.49	7.34
San Mateo	4.00	2.95	2.64	2.19	.47	.24	.03	.00	.29	1.95	3.19	5.29	38.11	55.59	17.15
Crystal Springs	7.77	6.54	7.14	4.07	.36	.51	.02	.00	.05	.43	1.31	2.80	14.29	20.25	9.72
Menlo Park	2.55	1.92	2.21	2.23	1.45	.35	.00	.02	.16	1.27	5.90	9.47	36.13	37.40	21.59
Woodside	5.71	2.74	4.78	4.55	.41	1.12	.00	.00	.18	.80	1.79	3.17	16.97	37.28	9.15
Pigeon Point	2.39	1.93	2.12	3.31	.01	.26	.01	.00	.25	1.06	2.32	5.19	29.24	31.91	9.88
Año Nuevo Island	3.05	2.40	3.13	3.41	1.94	.40	.09	.00	.28	1.88	4.11	10.34	46.05	70.32	21.95
San Andreas	9.06	8.15	6.73	3.81	.31	.37	.01	.00	.39	2.01	6.09	12.35	51.83	81.79	23.07
Pilarcitos	1.02	8.77	7.86	4.03	1.79	.49	.03	.00	.29	1.10	3.29	4.79	21.40	33.57	8.62
Point Montara	3.87	2.41	3.80	3.37	1.02	.45	.01	.00	.25	3.03	1.87	4.57	33.74	55.09	23.31
Mount Hamilton	3.68	6.06	6.05	4.34	1.34	1.31	.00	.01	.00	1.32	8.45	4.74	40.82		
Wrights	7.91	4.48	2.60	11.32	2.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.53	1.16	1.78	13.81	21.17	4.99
San José	2.70	2.49	2.47	1.97	.41	.20	T.	.00	.10	.59	1.62	1.93	13.93	20.37	10.42
Santa Clara	2.05	1.70	2.97	1.50	.52	.39	.00	.01	.03	.49	6.99	4.00	28.96		
Los Gatos	6.41	5.60	1.68	3.69	.15		.02	.00	.03	.62	.74	3.96	20.24	29.95	15.08
Tennant	2.99	3.03	3.03	3.93	.21	.21	.00	.03	.09	.86	2.05	3.02	19.50	31.04	6.53
Gilroy	5.07	2.95	2.76	2.65	.40	.13	.01	.00	.20	.86	.53	.46	7.35		
Livingston	1.72	1.22	1.13	2.13	.00	.00	.00	.00	.08	.32	1.35	1.61	9.75	15.47	4.97
Central Point	1.52	1.05	1.85	1.29	.48	.20	T.	.00	.08	.43	1.24	1.96	11.75	30.83	3.03
Merced	2.65	1.44	1.78	1.28	.54	.19	.01	.00	.10	.16	.58	1.00	9.48		
Athlone	1.62	1.81	2.40	2.40	.00	.12	.00	.00	.29	.21	1.46	.74	7.54		
Los Baños	1.61	1.08	.77	.28	.13	.03	.02	.00	.18	.58	3.15	5.57	22.06		
Aptos	3.81	3.27	1.78	3.50	.20	.00	.01	.00	.32	1.36	3.53	3.79	25.24	36.41	16.48
Santa Cruz	6.18	3.98	3.18	3.03	.51	.34	.01	.01	.01	.32	3.73	7.43	21.53		
Watsonville	4.85	4.74	2.14	1.76	.59	.00	.00	.00	.10	1.17	1.75				

NAME OF STATION.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Yearly Average	Greatest Seasonal Precipitation	Least Seasonal Precipitation
Soquel	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	.00	.00	.00	.00	.81	3.33	T.	22.77	8.70
Buchanan	2.60	3.12	3.00	4.33	.09	.14	.00	.00	.89	.46	.03	5.40	18.77	22.77	8.88
Fort Miller	1.65	1.76	4.28	1.91	1.05	T.	.00	.00	.03	.28	2.63	4.24	19.00	45.68	
Hamptonville	1.71	3.18	2.29	3.42	.70	.10	.00	.00	.00	2.33	1.09	1.14	18.96		
Borden	1.47	1.40	1.26	1.41	.37	.16	.02	.00	.04	.32	1.14	3.23	16.59	18.27	2.57
Big Dry Creek	3.84	3.36	3.17	.45	.22	.11	.05	.00	.02	.67	1.47	3.23	16.59	21.58	4.78
Firebaugh Ferry	1.78	1.14	1.12	.94	.16	.17	T.	.00	.07	.31	1.31	1.28	8.48	18.84	2.94
Fresno	1.30	1.21	1.21	1.64	.30	.13	.00	.00	.12	.92	1.21	1.28	8.48	16.62	4.87
Kings River (Centerville)	2.42	3.00	2.97	2.77	.81	.31	.00	T.	.06	.39	.83	2.30	16.39	31.91	11.03
Kingsburg	.98	1.35	1.21	1.66	.39	.11	.00	.00	.08	.95	.86	1.56	8.45	15.85	2.90
New Idria	2.18	2.43	5.56	3.54	.76	.85	.01	.00	.08	.55	2.09	3.21	21.26	33.61	11.44
Hollister	2.42	1.83	1.67	1.25	.33	.19	.02	T.	.32	.55	1.49	1.49	11.16	18.12	4.69
Pajaro	4.13	2.91	2.65	1.85	.43	.20	.01	.01	.13	.90	1.80	2.88	17.90	28.01	5.53
Salinas	3.03	2.34	2.00	1.33	.33	.20	.01	.00	.10	.60	1.21	2.09	13.24	23.75	3.90
Monterey	2.13	3.03	3.03	1.81	.41	.22	.04	.01	.86	.57	1.44	2.52	14.42	21.45	9.16
Chualar	2.70	2.42	2.13	1.42	.36	.18	.01	.00	.03	.64	1.47	1.54	12.90		
Soledad	2.03	1.68	1.58	.78	.24	.12	T.	.01	.02	.26	.88	1.06	8.66	16.36	2.65
Jolon	3.68	3.56	3.36	2.27	.67	.15	.00	.06	.10	.78	3.26	2.17	20.06		
Gonzales	1.73	1.78	1.70	1.16	.30	.16	.00	.00	.03	.47	1.04	1.66	10.03		
Kings City	.38	5.08	.18	.58	.02	.09	.00	.00	.06	.10	.34	.03	6.86		
Kingsburg	1.79	3.10	3.85	2.54	.89	.40	.00	.00	.13	.94	.04	.30	14.58	24.53	10.82
Visalia	1.25	1.55	1.15	1.62	.30	.02	T.	.00	.04	.44	1.02	1.86	9.25	13.10	3.95
Goshen	.97	1.40	1.10	1.39	.36	.01	.00	.00	.12	.31	.77	1.44	7.87	10.62	4.91
Hanford	1.71	1.62	1.81	1.72	.27	.24	.00	.01	.04	.45	1.62	2.10	11.39		
Lemoore	1.49	1.13	1.09	1.50	.26	.20	.00	.00	.14	.25	1.12	1.41	8.49	15.25	1.07
Tulare	1.29	1.23	.93	1.18	.31	.10	.01	.00	.02	.16	.44	.97	6.64	11.65	3.07
Lewis Valley	1.46	1.90	1.23	2.16	1.00	.11	T.	.00	.03	.39	1.15	2.19	11.62	24.82	6.35
Bishop Creek	.09	.53	.48	.23	.14	.09	.00	.00	.10	.04	.02	.30	2.02		
Camp Independence	1.22	.56	.52	.21	.27	.04	.10	.18	.07	.32	.21	2.27	5.97	7.06	1.63
Keeler	.25	.54	.24	.64	.41	.22	.17	.10	.27	.27	.18	.38	3.67		
San Miguel	.52	5.96	.12	1.40	.24	.26	.00	.00	.58	.37	.49	.22	10.15		
Paso Robles	.51	6.14	.34	1.10	.44	.00	.00	.00	.00	.21	.48	.69	9.91		
San Luis Obispo	4.68	3.75	2.81	2.05	.35	.14	T.	.00	.03	.72	1.95	4.53	21.01	42.40	8.15
Port Harford	2.86	.48	1.21	1.84	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	13.62	4.12	6.22		
Delano	.74	1.22	.85	1.17	.63	.02	.00	.00	.01	.17	.49	.92		11.52	1.41

Sumner.....	83	94	67	1.09	3.33	1.10	T.	00	04	08	52	78	538	9.10	1.41
Celiente.....	136	1.99	1.52	2.30	.81	1.17	.01	00	.02	.46	.80	1.49	10.93	18.15	3.16
Tehachapi.....	128	3.54	1.68	1.83	.38	1.13	.01	00	.03	.42	.73	1.52	18.77	18.77	4.75
Keene.....	1.62	2.96	1.99	2.26	.49	T.	.01	T.	.06	.68	.92	1.90	13.11	24.25	5.23
Mojave.....	.59	1.33	1.40	.25	.01	T.	.06	00	.03	.10	.37	.91	4.05	9.96	.00
Fort Tejon.....	1.29	1.69	1.84	2.37	.95	.21	.05	.16	2.02	1.00	1.02	4.32	16.89	32.97	11.97
McClung Ranch.....	1.02	94	.66	1.05	.20	.02	00	00	.01	.14	.11	1.49	5.64	6.25	5.21
Camp Cady.....	.27	.50	.56	.25	.05	T.	.31	.65	.00	.05	.40	.15	3.22	---	---
Daggett.....	.48	1.44	1.17	1.10	.49	00	00	00	.00	.00	.00	.29	3.97	---	---
Fenner.....	1.15	1.30	1.25	.15	1.09	.05	00	00	.03	.00	.00	2.40	6.45	---	---
Needles.....	1.86	2.08	2.08	1.0	.75	00	00	00	.06	.00	.00	1.32	6.17	---	---
San Bernardino.....	3.06	3.03	1.97	1.75	.44	.06	.02	.08	.05	.43	1.58	3.10	16.17	37.51	8.98
Lucania.....	1.56	3.48	3.59	2.82	1.04	.48	00	00	.00	.21	.73	1.51	15.42	---	---
Ontario.....	2.15	6.07	2.71	2.50	.40	.00	.00	.00	.00	.12	.94	3.05	18.36	---	---
Colton.....	1.36	2.36	1.42	1.55	.57	.08	.00	.02	.00	.25	.50	1.20	9.31	23.35	5.43
Rancho de Jurupa.....	.95	1.51	3.12	3.33	1.14	00	00	00	.00	.00	.167	4.77	13.58	---	---
Riverside.....	1.12	1.97	1.93	1.16	.43	.12	.00	.60	.02	.27	.37	1.38	9.37	22.54	2.94
San Geronio.....	4.15	4.24	2.99	2.92	.93	.04	.08	.00	.05	.45	.72	1.48	18.05	---	---
Kings Station.....	4.65	4.69	3.44	2.82	.79	.19	.16	.04	.08	.53	1.70	3.33	22.42	35.74	12.00
Arroyo Grande.....	2.40	.77	1.05	1.78	.00	00	00	.00	.00	.00	12.38	4.13	22.51	---	---
Santa Maria.....	.98	3.46	.98	1.87	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.03	4.68	2.31	14.31	---	---
Guadalupe.....	1.65	2.25	1.42	2.61	.00	.00	.05	.00	.00	.07	4.73	2.05	14.83	---	---
Los Alamos.....	1.48	.28	2.61	2.05	.23	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	10.82	2.04	20.04	---	---
Point Concepcion.....	1.24	3.81	2.73	1.48	.11	.16	.00	.02	T.	.37	.44	1.87	12.23	32.54	2.30
Santa Barbara.....	3.87	3.88	1.90	1.61	.33	.12	.00	.00	.04	.46	1.49	3.59	17.29	31.47	4.19
Northford.....	4.18	6.40	4.50	3.48	1.25	.48	.00	.00	.00	.42	4.89	2.24	27.84	---	---
San Buenaventura.....	3.86	3.57	2.37	1.48	.38	.27	.00	.00	.01	.41	1.95	2.53	16.87	---	---
Los Angeles.....	3.93	3.76	1.90	1.34	.35	.09	.01	.08	.01	.35	1.49	2.73	16.03	32.16	3.97
Ravenna.....	1.61	2.68	2.11	1.38	.09	.27	.02	.03	.10	.41	1.09	1.92	11.71	27.27	3.83
Newhall.....	3.85	2.27	1.82	1.82	.48	.16	.00	.00	T.	.26	1.45	2.64	14.72	42.11	3.04
San Fernando.....	2.31	3.79	2.97	2.00	.43	.00	.02	.00	.00	.35	1.47	2.64	15.29	18.91	7.87
Cahuenga Valley.....	2.69	5.08	2.95	2.18	.97	.20	.00	.04	.02	.45	2.36	2.51	19.45	30.43	9.00
Spadra.....	2.80	2.81	1.77	1.31	.32	.05	.00	.01	.01	.33	1.06	1.68	12.10	24.50	5.80
Santa Monica.....	2.18	3.32	.61	2.07	.36	.00	.00	.00	.08	.01	2.47	1.39	12.49	17.30	10.22
Downey.....	1.28	2.98	1.69	2.88	.04	.00	.00	.38	.00	.00	.72	.87	10.84	---	---
Drum Barracks.....	2.58	1.26	2.24	.37	.02	.00	.05	.24	.00	.00	.96	2.89	10.61	---	---
Orange.....	6.80	1.83	1.18	1.55	.33	.00	.00	.07	.00	.02	2.84	1.22	15.84	---	---
Anaheim Barracks.....	1.81	2.75	1.74	1.48	.54	.13	.00	.00	T.	.34	.93	1.90	12.12	26.17	4.35
Alosta.....	4.06	6.19	5.17	3.10	.78	.42	.00	.00	.00	1.01	1.75	2.97	25.45	60.62	12.09
Whitewater.....	.64	1.21	1.04	.48	.00	.00	.00	.03	.00	.13	.38	1.06	4.97	12.81	.84
Cabazon.....	.15	.12	.00	1.20	1.10	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	4.62	---	---
Indio.....	.34	.61	.12	.10	.05	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01	.24	.45	1.92	5.60	.10
Fall Brook.....	3.51	3.74	2.97	2.24	.53	.11	.02	.05	.05	.70	1.36	2.42	17.70	---	---
San Luis Rey.....	3.18	3.53	2.00	2.30	.09	.20	.00	.00	.01	.11	6.69	2.08	21.28	---	---
Escondido.....	3.27	3.23	2.54	1.84	.53	.22	.00	.02	.25	.48	1.39	1.92	15.69	32.05	7.70

RAINFALL FOR EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR, ETC.—Continued.

NAME OF STATION.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Yearly Average	Greatest Seasonal Precipitation	Least Yearly Precipitation
Julian	5.07	7.91	9.85	5.99	.73	.00	.00	.00	.00	.55	3.37	4.68	38.78	61.62	25.89
Mammoth Tank	.19	.43	.09	.11	.02	.00	.06	.13	.03	.14	.16	.49	1.85	3.11	.73
Poway	2.65	2.33	2.66	2.16	.51	.09	.01	.03	.08	.55	.91	2.51	13.45	29.45	8.48
Fort Yuma	.34	.40	.18	.10	.02	T.	.28	.67	.53	.15	.41	.32	3.40	7.04	.85
San Diego	1.55	2.22	1.38	.90	.14	.07	.01	.19	.03	.29	1.02	2.16	10.26	25.97	3.71
Campo	2.35	2.80	2.38	2.58	.27	.05	.60	.37	.01	.41	1.13	2.21	15.17	---	---
Otay Mesa	2.32	2.46	1.73	1.86	.69	.08	.10	2.15	.00	.36	1.45	1.30	14.50	---	---
Oakwood	4.78	2.18	2.52	.55	1.11	.00	.15	.00	.20	.23	.07	.08	11.87	---	---

COMPARISON OF THE TWO CITRUS BELTS OF CALIFORNIA.

The following, taken from the San Francisco "Bulletin," is a comparison of the minimum temperature for January and February, 1888, 1889, and 1890, of the northern citrus belt of California with the citrus belt of the southern portion of the same State:

The past winter has been one of the most severe that California has ever seen. The rains have been continuous and heavy in the valleys, and in the Sierra there has been more snow than has ever before been known. But the influences unfavorable to the great interests of the coast have not been those depending upon a low temperature, but those growing out of long-continued rains, which have prevented farmers from preparing ground for seeding and orchardists for tree planting. This is all that a hard winter in California means. Cold weather does not become a factor in the case, though many eastern journals imagine that the great snow banks in the mountains, at elevations from four thousand to seven thousand feet, mean snow, frosts, and all kinds of arctic discomforts in the fertile valleys of the State. The fact that orange groves flourish and bear fruit within fifty or sixty miles of snow drifts is something that the average Easterner can hardly be made to believe, yet those who have crossed the mountains in the hardest winter that the railroad has ever experienced have been forced to believe what their eyes have shown them.

SNOW AND ORANGES.

Southern California has been so thoroughly written up for years that its climate and characteristics are pretty well understood east of the mountains. But it is not understood there that that part of the State is simply a reproduction on a small scale of the immense valley and foothill region north of the Tehachapi Pass. It has been the custom of Southern Californians to make the successful growing of oranges a proof of the excellence of their climate for horticultural purposes, and to claim that this fruit cannot be grown in the upper part of the State on account of the cold of winter. But the fact that oranges have been grown in Oroville, Marysville, Chico, and other places in the Sacramento Valley for the past twenty years or more, and that hundreds of thousands of orange trees have been set out in the vicinity of these places within the past three years, is sufficient evidence that there is practically no difference between Southern and Upper California in the matter of climate. How false are the claims made by some of the newspapers in the southern portion of the State regarding climatic conditions of the upper half, is made evident by the answer of John Bidwell, of Chico, to the assertion that he had, in 1868, planted twenty thousand orange trees that were killed by frost. This was brought to General Bidwell's attention, and in reply he wrote, under date of February 10, 1890:

"The report that I, in 1868, planted over twenty thousand orange trees, which subsequently were killed by frost, is untrue—not a word of truth

in it. * * * Truth compels me to say that oranges are raised here in Chico, and even further north. In fact, this very day a load of oranges, raised by a Mr. Harris on Chico Creek, came to town for sale."

SNOW IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

The annual snow banks in the Sierra have no more effect on the growth of citrus fruits in the north than the snow on the mountains in Southern California has on the orange groves at Riverside and elsewhere in that region. Following is what is said by the southern papers concerning snow in the southern citrus belt this winter:

The Pomona "Progress" says:

"It is the heavy snow banks on the summits of the mountains that cause a large part of the present chilly weather in this section."

The "Citrograph" of January eleventh says:

"Snow on the mountains, snow on the foothills, snow inside the city limits even, and yet the thermometer has not marked less than 32° at the observer's house."

January eighteenth it said:

"Semi-tropical conditions have given place to antarctical for awhile."

"Did your oranges freeze? No."

"Ice six inches thick—one way; five eighths the other way."

"Twenty-eight degrees above zero Saturday morning."

"The woodpile goes these days like mist before the morning sun; there is a snap and spring in the movements of people, a tingling of the blood and a keenness of appetite only begotten of frosty mornings. A little bit of winter is a benefit."

"Rain, snow, sleet, and sand, mixed with a little sunshine, occurs very often just now."

"Wilson's Peak, near Pasadena, shows up very distinctly to Beaumonters since the snow."

The "Valley View" calls upon some one to kill the Ojai correspondent of the Ventura "Vidette," who reported the oranges injured, no business doing, the people all frozen, snow on the foothills, and the ground frozen hard enough to bear up a two-horse team."

A dispatch from Pasadena, February eighth, said:

"After a rainfall of two days it shows signs of clearing. The mountains in this vicinity are covered with snow. Cold winds are blowing from the south."

FEARS FOR SOUTHERN ORANGE ORCHARDS.

The Pomona "Progress," commenting on the chilly and frosty nights, says that they "caused some little apprehension, especially among orange growers, lest the new crop of oranges then ripening had been injured by the cold. C. E. White, the oldest and most experienced orange grower in this section, has made a number of careful examinations of citrus fruit hanging in the most exposed places in this locality. He waited a week or ten days after the coolest weather to see better what effect the frost may have had upon the oranges. He says that he has yet to see the least effect of cold. He has cut open quantities of the fruit from the trees, and made different tests. As for the orange trees themselves, particularly young orange trees, he does not believe they have even been touched. The unusual chilliness we have experienced recently has shown hundreds of orange growers how far the mercury may fall and the citrus crop remain unharmed. In that it has been a valuable lesson, and the facts connected with the cold snap

should be jotted down in detail for future reference by every person who makes orange culture his business and a means of support."

The figures giving the highest and lowest temperatures in the northern and southern citrus belts show that the former has been warmer than the latter, which is four hundred miles further south. The figures for Riverside are taken from the Riverside "Press," and for Marysville from the Marysville "Appeal."

LOWEST TEMPERATURE FOR JANUARY.

The following shows the lowest temperature in January for the past three years:

JANUARY.	1888.		1889.		1890.	
	Marysville.	Riverside.	Marysville.	Riverside.	Marysville.	Riverside.
1.....	39	30.5	40	37	43	32.0
2.....	38	33.0	36	32	42	41.0
3.....	40	37.0	38	32	38	46.0
4.....	29	45.5	43	37	34	42.0
5.....	34	36.5	42	42	34	39.0
6.....	30	36.0	41	46	30	32.0
7.....	24	32.0	33	42	28	31.0
8.....	22	25.5	37	36	29	36.5
9.....	23	34.0	41	45	29	36.0
10.....	25	32.0	44	46	36	32.0
11.....	27	38.0	40	42	32	26.5
12.....	30	32.0	40	48	35	27.0
13.....	32	37.0	38	50	34	30.5
14.....	18	36.0	36	41	29	27.0
15.....	19	27.5	33	34	37	26.5
16.....	22	25.5	32	42	40	26.5
17.....	24	30.0	34	37	41	30.5
18.....	26	36.0	34	38	38	46.0
19.....	35	36.0	31	39	40	31.5
20.....	38	44.0	32	32	35	29.5
21.....	42	47.5	35	30	37	29.5
22.....	45	48.5	34	30	38	33.0
23.....	50	54.0	33	45	44	30.5
24.....	44	53.0	35	40	44	31.5
25.....	50	42.2	34	39	45	37.5
26.....	44	40.5	41	39	34	46.5
27.....	48	42.5	38	31	33	40.5
28.....	48	43.0	35	32	35	40.0
29.....	52	41.5	36	32	44	38.5
30.....	50	42.0	34	31	42	38.5
31.....	45	48.0	34	35	39	38.0
Averages	35	38.3	36.0	37.8	37	34.6

LOWEST TEMPERATURE FOR FEBRUARY.

The following shows the lowest temperature in February for the past three years:

FEBRUARY.	1888.		1889.		1890.	
	Marysville.	Riverside.	Marysville.	San Bernardino.	Marysville.	Riverside.
1.....	59	48	35	37.5	46	38.0
2.....	36	38	36	55.0	47	44.5
3.....	39	33	38	51.0	51	45.0
4.....	37	43	40	47.5	52	44.5
5.....	36	36	41	42.5	53	41.5
6.....	39	38.5	42	42.5	45	46.0
7.....	34	37	39	47.5	42	52.0
8.....	37	36	40	47.5	43	39.5
9.....	39	40	44	46.5	38	39.5
10.....	48	48	39	44.5	39	35.5
11.....	47	37	44	55.5	37	49.5
12.....	44	40	45	61.5	40	34.5
13.....	42	48	42	43.5	37	29.0
14.....	47	48	38	42.0	36	32.5
15.....	42	44	34	49.5	35	28.0
16.....	42	49	36	42.0	42	45.0
17.....	43	46	34	33.5	37	43.5
18.....	45	49	31	34.0	38	45.5
19.....	40	46	33	35.0	38	32.5
20.....	42	36	35	40.0	38	32.5
21.....	46	51	40	41.5	40	39.0
22.....	44	53	40	48.0	38	33.0
23.....	45	39	41	47.5	32	35.0
24.....	44	38	49	46.5	38	28.5
25.....	46	39	48	47.5	42	34.0
26.....	45	41	42	45.5	34	41.5
27.....	47	44	44	49.5	29	33.0
28.....	39	49	50	53.0		
29.....	33	42				
Averages	42.3	42.6	40.4	45.6	*10.3	*38.8

* Average for 27 days.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

It will be seen by these tables that the past winter has been colder in Southern California than in the Sacramento Valley. At Riverside, the thermometer went to the freezing point or below sixteen times in January against six times in Marysville, and reached 26.5° against a minimum of 28° in the northern citrus belt. In February the mercury went to 32° or below three times in Riverside and twice in Marysville, the lowest temperature at the former place being 28° and at the latter 29°. The average lowest temperature of Marysville in January was 37° against 34.6° for Riverside, and for February 40.3° against 38.8° for the southern citrus belt. In January, 1889, the thermometer went to freezing point or below ten times at Riverside against three times at Marysville; but in February the lowest point reached was 33.5° against 31°, the only time the freezing point was reached at Marysville. In January, 1888, there occurred in Upper California the coldest weather which has been experienced in that part of the State since it has been settled by whites. At that time the thermometer reached or went below 32° fourteen times at Marysville and eight times at Riverside; the lowest point reached at the former point being 18° and at the latter 25.5°. The average of the lowest temperatures for the month showed only 2.7° in favor of the southern citrus belt; but the figures for Oroville,

which bear the same relation to the northern citrus belt that Riverside does to the southern, showed an average of lowest temperatures of 39° against her southern sister's 38.3°. In the preceding December, the average of the lowest readings was 44° against 38° for Riverside, and for the following February 45° against Riverside's 43°.

NO CHANCE FOR CHOICE.

A study of the figures for past years will show that there is no choice between Southern and Upper California in the matter of temperature. They are so nearly identical in that respect that the differences are not worth consideration. It is simply the efforts that have been made in various quarters to create a wrong impression concerning parts of this State that have made it necessary to show that the climatic conditions of the Sacramento and other valleys in this part of California are practically identical with those of that part of the coast with which people East are best acquainted. It will be found by a careful examination of the temperature figures that Riverside is as often colder than Oroville in winter as it is warmer, and that the conditions which obtain in the northern citrus belt could be imposed upon the southern without making a change which the inhabitants of the southern city would be able to notice. In fact, as has been pointed out in this journal time and time again, degrees of heat and cold are not dependent upon latitude in California, but upon elevation. There is practically the same climate in the Sacramento Valley as in the valleys of Southern California five hundred miles south, as the figures given will show. This the people of the East find it hard to realize without a visit to this coast, and particularly when false statements concerning Upper California are circulated broadcast. But the fact that Riverside was during the past winter colder than Marysville should be sufficient to show those who do not understand the peculiarities of the Pacific Coast climate that the stories which represent the northern part of the State as having a colder winter climate than the southern have no foundation in fact.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL IN THE UNITED STATES.

Table showing the mean annual temperature and precipitation at principal points in each of the States and Territories, with the highest and lowest temperatures reported from any part of the State or Territory in which said stations are located. Prepared for the "World Almanac" for 1890 by the United States Signal Office:

PLACE.	Mean Annual Temperature	Mean Annual Rain-fall and Melted Snow—Inches	Highest Temperature Reported from any part of the State	Lowest Temperature Reported from any part of the State
Mobile, Alabama.....	66.7	64.91	106.9	5.4
Montgomery, Alabama.....	65.2	53.77		
Fort Grant, Arizona.....	60.1	16.77		
Whipple Barracks, Arizona.....	52.4	16.09	119.0	*—18.0
Yuma, Arizona.....	72.1	2.92		
Fort Smith, Arkansas.....	59.2	42.31		
Little Rock, Arkansas.....	61.6	53.47	104.5	—6.9
Red Bluff, California.....	62.9	25.73		
Sacramento, California.....	59.4	21.43		
San Diego, California.....	60.6	10.85	111.5	—25.5
Denver, Colorado.....	49.3	14.58		
Las Animas, Colorado.....	50.3	13.46		
Montrose, Colorado.....	48.2	9.34	105.2	—39.1
New Haven, Connecticut.....	49.5	49.70		
New London, Connecticut.....	49.4	49.09		
Bismarck, Dakota.....	39.3	19.57	100.0	—14.0
Fort Buford, Dakota.....	38.6	14.37		
Yankton, Dakota.....	45.5	27.84		
Delaware Breakwater, Delaware.....	54.0	32.62	98.1	1.0
Washington City, District of Columbia.....	54.7	43.91		
Cedar Keys, Florida.....	70.1	54.16		
Jacksonville, Florida.....	69.0	56.92	104.0	14.9
Pensacola, Florida.....	67.7	64.86		
Atlanta, Georgia.....	61.0	56.07		
Augusta, Georgia.....	64.0	48.64	105.0	—2.4
Savannah, Georgia.....	66.6	52.56		
Boise City, Idaho.....	50.6	13.47		
Lewiston, Idaho.....	50.8	18.28	115.0	—38.0
Cairo, Illinois.....	57.8	43.90		
Chicago, Illinois.....	48.5	36.27		
Springfield, Illinois.....	52.7	41.54	103.0	—23.0
Indianapolis, Indiana.....	52.7	45.00		
Fort Sill, Indian Territory.....	60.3	32.28		
Des Moines, Iowa.....	48.5	37.50	109.0	—20.0
Dubuque, Iowa.....	47.7	38.18		
Keokuk, Iowa.....	51.5	36.63		
Dodge City, Kansas.....	52.8	20.92	104.4	—31.5
Concordia, Kansas.....	51.2	25.58		
Leavenworth, Kansas.....	53.1	38.63		
Louisville, Kentucky.....	56.7	47.67	108.0	—29.0
New Orleans, Louisiana.....	68.9	64.89		
Shreveport, Louisiana.....	65.4	52.54		
Eastport, Maine.....	41.3	50.64	97.0	—21.0
Portland, Maine.....	46.3	42.15		
Baltimore, Maryland.....	55.3	43.16		
Boston, Massachusetts.....	48.2	46.82	101.8	—6.0
Springfield, Massachusetts.....	49.6	47.04		

* The minus (—) sign indicates temperature below zero.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

PLACE.	Mean Annual Tem- perature	Mean Annual Rain- fall and Melted Snow—Inches.	Highest Temperature Reported from any part of the State.	Lowest Temperature Reported from any part of the State.
Grand Haven, Michigan	46.5	37.88	101.0	—33.4
Marquette, Michigan	40.8	32.74		
Port Huron, Michigan	44.8	32.81		
Duluth, Minnesota	39.2	32.52	103.2	—53.5
St. Paul, Minnesota	43.6	28.47		
St. Vincent, Minnesota	33.5	16.87		
Vicksburg, Mississippi	65.4	58.75	101.0	3.1
Lamar, Missouri	55.4	37.37	106.4	—21.5
St. Louis, Missouri	55.6	38.70		
Springfield, Missouri	56.9	48.78		
Fort Assiniboine, Montana	40.8	16.32	110.8	—63.1
Poplar River, Montana	37.6	10.79		
Fort Custer, Montana	44.2	13.64		
Charlotte, North Carolina	59.9	55.24	107.1	—5.0
Hatteras, North Carolina	61.3	70.00		
Wilmington, North Carolina	63.0	57.36		
Mount Washington, New Hampshire	26.1	83.53	96.3	—50.0
Atlantic City, New Jersey	51.8	42.47	101.0	—10.0
Barneget, New Jersey	51.4	48.29		
Cape May, New Jersey	53.6	47.24		
Santa Fe, New Mexico	48.0	13.94	115.0	—18.2
Silver City, New Mexico	54.0	20.19		
Fort Stanton, New Mexico	49.8	17.72		
Albany, New York	48.1	38.14	100.2	—22.9
New York City, New York	51.2	44.37		
Oswego, New York	46.8	34.76		
North Platte, Nebraska	47.7	19.11	107.0	—34.6
Omaha, Nebraska	49.4	34.10		
Valentine, Nebraska	45.0	18.01		
Winnemucca, Nevada	49.4	8.92	104.0	—28.0
Cincinnati, Ohio	55.3	41.54	103.5	—20.3
Columbus, Ohio	52.0	40.41		
Toledo, Ohio	40.8	32.34		
Portland, Oregon	52.5	50.89	110.0	—34.0
Roseburg, Oregon	52.4	34.89		
Umatilla, Oregon	52.5	9.70		
Erie, Pennsylvania	48.9	42.40	102.5	—16.0
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	53.1	40.63		
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania	54.1	37.32		
Block Island, Rhode Island	49.4	48.19	92.0	—9.0
Newport, Rhode Island	50.0	49.97	104.0	—10.5
Charleston, South Carolina	65.7	57.60		
Chattanooga, Tennessee	59.7	58.01		
Memphis, Tennessee	61.0	53.75	104.0	—16.0
Nashville, Tennessee	59.3	52.01	113.0	—14.2
Fort Elliott, Texas	54.8	24.53		
Brownsville, Texas	72.2	37.03		
El Paso, Texas	63.2	11.08	103.5	—37.6
Palestine, Texas	64.7	45.21		
Frisco, Utah Territory	49.6	7.59		
Salt Lake City, Utah Territory	51.4	16.68	97.0	—24.8
Burlington, Vermont	45.1	28.76	103.0	—5.0
Lynchburg, Virginia	57.0	43.57		
Norfolk, Virginia	59.1	51.37		
Dayton, Washington	48.2	27.77	108.7	—30.5
Olympia, Washington	49.6	53.75		
Tatoosh Island, Washington	48.6	92.39		
Morgantown, West Virginia	53.8	46.91	97.0	—10.0
La Crosse, Wisconsin	46.4	32.35	101.0	—43.0
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	44.8	32.81		
Fort Bridger, Wyoming Territory	41.0	8.67		
Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory	44.2	11.60	103.5	—53.5
Fort Washakie, Wyoming Territory	38.7	13.31		

Foreign Temperature, by Sir James Clark, with Palermo, Algiers, and Mentone added to the table by Dr. Henry Bennett, from whose work, "Winter and Spring on the Shores of the Mediterranean," the following table was taken:

NAMES OF PLACES.	MEAN TEMPERATURE OF MONTHS.												MEAN TEMPERATURE OF SEASONS.				Mean Annual Temperature.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	
Cairo	58.1	56.1	64.6	77.9	78.3	83.7	85.8	85.8	79.2	72.3	63.0	61.3	58.5	73.6	85.1	71.5	72.2
Santa Cruz (Canaries)	63.8	64.3	67.2	67.3	72.1	73.9	77.3	78.9	77.4	74.7	70.4	65.8	64.6	68.9	76.7	74.2	70.9
Ceylon (Hill District)	69.2	66.5	70.8	72.7	71.4	69.4	69.8	68.9	70.8	70.9	70.6	69.7	69.3	70.8	69.5	71.3	70.2
Malta	56.5	56.3	58.1	61.8	67.4	73.8	79.6	81.2	77.8	71.1	64.2	59.6	57.5	62.8	78.2	71.0	67.3
Corfu	52.6	51.8	54.6	58.3	60.7	72.3	77.7	81.3	78.3	70.8	63.8	58.4	54.3	59.8	77.1	71.0	65.6
Madeira	59.7	60.3	61.9	62.0	63.4	66.9	70.0	71.9	71.3	63.8	64.0	61.4	60.6	62.4	69.6	67.3	65.0
Palermo													53.1	59.3	74.7	66.8	64.4
Algiers	61.7	71.6	69.6	64.0	59.7	54.9	53.9	55.3	59.3	63.5	67.7	69.2	54.6	66.0	77.0	60.0	64.0
Port Jackson (N. S. W.)													51.6	63.4	70.9	64.0	62.9
Gadiz	51.4	53.7	55.2	59.6	63.8	68.2	70.3	72.9	70.2	67.1	58.8	53.6	52.9	59.5	70.4	65.4	62.9
St. Michael's (Azores)	59.0	59.0	59.5	61.0	63.0	67.0	68.0	70.0	68.0	63.0	56.0	55.6	57.8	61.2	68.3	62.3	62.4
Naples	46.5	48.5	52.0	57.0	64.5	71.0	75.0	76.5	72.5	63.0	54.5	50.5	48.5	58.5	70.8	64.5	61.4
Mentone	48.2	48.5	52.0	57.2	63.0	70.0	75.0	75.0	69.0	64.0	54.0	49.0	49.5	60.0	73.0	55.6	60.8
*San Remo	47.2	50.2	52.0	57.0	62.9	69.2	74.3	73.8	70.6	61.8	53.3	49.3	48.9	57.3	72.4	61.9	60.2
Rome	47.6	49.4	52.0	56.4	64.5	69.2	73.3	74.0	69.5	63.6	58.8	49.6	48.9	57.6	72.2	64.0	60.7
Pisa	44.0	48.1	51.5	56.3	63.8	70.6	77.5	77.5	73.5	62.6	52.3	47.0	46.0	57.2	75.2	62.8	60.6
Genoa	41.6	47.5	51.1	60.3	64.4	73.5	75.1	76.5	73.2	64.7	51.0	45.6	44.6	58.6	75.0	62.9	60.4
Toulon	40.0	44.0	48.0	55.0	68.0	70.0	74.0	79.0	64.0	62.0	51.0	46.0	43.3	53.7	74.3	59.0	59.9
Marseilles	54.8	45.1	49.1							58.2	50.4	46.6	45.5	57.6	72.5	60.1	59.5
Nice	45.8	49.0	51.4	57.0	63.0	69.0	73.6	74.3	69.4	61.8	53.7	48.6	47.8	56.2	72.3	61.6	59.5
Florence	41.0	45.0	48.0	56.0	64.0	69.0	77.0	76.0	70.0	59.0	53.0	47.0	44.3	56.0	74.0	60.7	59.0
Port Philip (N. S. W.)	67.6	68.9	65.7	58.6	55.6	50.9	49.2	50.1	54.5	58.2	62.5	65.9	50.1	58.4	67.5	60.0	59.0
Auckland (N. Z.)	67.9	67.3	64.2	60.5	54.7	51.4	49.0	51.7	54.0	56.4	60.1	63.9	50.7	56.8	66.4	59.8	58.4
Avignon	42.0	43.5	50.5	55.0	61.0	72.0	76.0	76.0	67.0	60.0	50.0	43.3	42.6	57.1	74.7	59.0	58.2
Montpellier	42.0	45.0	47.0	53.0	60.0	67.0	72.0	73.0	71.0	61.0	52.0	46.0	44.2	53.3	71.3	61.3	57.6
Paris	41.2	43.6	48.8	51.8	61.6	68.2	70.6	73.4	67.4	58.2	46.6	42.8	41.8	54.1	70.7	57.4	56.2
*Pau	39.7	40.2	46.2	53.7	62.4	67.5	72.8	72.3	66.0	58.3	47.1	41.7	40.5	54.1	68.2	57.1	55.6
Sienna				53.0	60.5	63.0	70.0	71.5	66.0								55.0
Baths of Lucca				53.7	60.5	63.0	70.0	71.5	66.0								55.0
Paris	35.6	40.5	43.5	49.6	58.1	62.5	65.7	65.2	60.4	52.4	44.2	39.2	38.4	50.4	64.5	52.3	51.5
*Cannes														49.6	51.4	73.0	59.9
*Valencia														50.7	63.0	66.0	63.8
*Gibraltar														58.0	66.0	77.0	64.0
*Lisbon														54.0	59.0	68.0	61.0
*Mexico														53.6	63.4	65.2	60.6
*Jerusalem	49.4	54.4	55.7	61.4	73.8	75.2	79.1	79.3	77.0	74.2	63.8	54.5	52.8	63.6	77.9	71.7	66.5

* Added to the table by Sergeant Barwick.

CLIMATE AND RAINFALL OF FOREIGN CITIES.

CITIES.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Annual Average Rainfall—Inches.	CITIES.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Annual Average Rainfall—Inches.
Algiers.....	64.3	27	Madrid.....	58.2	9
Amsterdam.....	49.9	.....	Manchester.....	48.8	36
Astrakhan.....	50.1	6	Manilla.....	78.4	.....
Barcelona.....	63.0	.....	Maranham.....	.....	277
Berlin.....	48.2	24	Marseilles.....	58.3	23
Birmingham.....	48.2	.....	Melbourne.....	57.0	29
Bombay.....	81.3	75	Mexico.....	60.9	.....
Bordeaux.....	57.0	30	Milan.....	55.1	38
Brussels.....	50.7	29	Montreal.....	44.6	.....
Buenos Ayres.....	62.8	.....	Moscow.....	40.0	.....
Cairo.....	72.2	.....	Munich.....	48.4	.....
Calcutta.....	82.4	76	Naples.....	60.3	30
Cayenne.....	.....	116	Paris.....	51.3	22
Cherrapongee*.....	.....	610	Prague.....	50.2	14
Christiania.....	41.5	.....	Quebec.....	40.3	.....
Constantinople.....	56.5	.....	Quito.....	60.9	.....
Copenhagen.....	46.6	19	Rio Janeiro.....	77.2	29
Dublin.....	50.1	29	Rome.....	60.5	31
Edinburgh.....	47.1	38	Rotterdam.....	51.0	23
Florence.....	59.2	41	St. Domingo.....	81.3	108
Geneva.....	52.7	32	St. Petersburg.....	39.6	17
Genoa.....	61.1	47	Stockholm.....	42.3	20
Glasgow.....	49.8	44	Sydney.....	65.8	49
Havana.....	79.1	91	Valparaiso.....	64.0	.....
Jerusalem.....	62.6	16	Venice.....	55.4	.....
Lima.....	73.3	.....	Vera Cruz.....	77.0	180
Lisbon.....	61.4	27	Vienna.....	51.0	19
London.....	50.8	25	Warsaw.....	56.2	.....

* In Southwestern Asam. It is the wettest place in the world. In 1861 the rainfall there reached 905 inches.

NOTE—The mean annual temperature of the globe is 50° Fahrenheit. The average rainfall is 36 inches.

HOT WAVE OF 1859 IN CALIFORNIA.

BIRDS DROP DOWN DEAD FROM THE TREES, AND THE WIND BURNS UP THE EARTH LIKE A SIROCCO.

[Sacramento "Daily Bee."]

The New York "Herald's" London Sunday edition of September 22, 1889, published an article from the New Orleans "Times-Democrat." The "Herald" headed the article thus: "Extremes of Heat and Cold—A Record of 133° in the Shade in San Francisco, and 90° below in Russia."

The "Bee," not liking to see the climate of any portion of this glorious Golden State lied about, concluded to see what could be done about it, and at the request of the editor, the following data was prepared by Sergeant J. A. Barwick, in charge of the Signal Office in this city:

The idea of the temperature in the shade ever rising to 133° at San Francisco, or any other place along the coast of California, is simply one of the most ridiculous and absurd canards that could possibly be published. There is no doubt in my mind but what it rose to 133° in the sun; but never, no never! to 133° in the shade. The highest temperature ever recorded, according to Professor Loomis, was 133° in the shade on the Great

Desert of Africa. Now, is it probable—or is it even possible—that the thermometer could ever reach as high a point in San Francisco as it did on the Great Sahara Desert? Impossible! The authority for such a high temperature at San Francisco and Santa Barbara is not given. General Greeley, in his book entitled “American Weather,” put the question in the following manner: “It was *said* to have reached 133°,” but he did not say it *had* ever reached that temperature. No authority is given as to who said so.

I have taken great pains and occupied no little time in searching the records, and from the San Francisco “Bulletin” I copied the following clippings, which speak for themselves, from the records of high temperature recorded in 1859. We know from experience during the thirty years that have intervened since then, that we have just as high or higher temperatures now than then; in fact, the highest temperature ever recorded in Sacramento was last year, in August, when it reached 108° as against 102° in June, 1859. The following clippings, culled from the “Bulletin,” I believe were greatly exaggerated. The first article from the “Bulletin” is a table of temperature at 9 A. M., noon, 3 P. M., and 6 P. M., as taken by Thomas Tennent, who is still living, and following his old trade of dealing in and manufacturing instruments used on shipboard. The table of heat begins with the fifteenth of June, 1859, and ends with the thirtieth of the same month, and is as follows:

	1859.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
June 15	-----	63	78	78	75
June 16	-----	69	76	78	70
June 17	-----	63	69	67	64
June 18	-----	59	61	63	60
June 19	-----	61	69	67	64
June 20	-----	64	76	77	65
June 21	-----	63	69	66	61
June 22	-----	67	74	79	66
June 23	-----	67	75	73	68
June 24	-----	63	67	64	62
June 25	-----	61	63	65	61
June 26	-----	63	65	64	58
June 27	-----	58	62	61	57
June 28	-----	55	61	61	58
June 29	-----	59	65	66	62
June 30	-----	61	66	65	60

The San Francisco “Bulletin” of June 20, 1859, says, in an editorial comment: “Some of our interior exchanges mention the extreme temperature that was experienced in their respective localities last week. In Placer County, at Ophir, on the sixteenth, at 9 A. M., it was 113°; at Gold Hill, 109°; Auburn, 100°, and sometimes a trifle higher; Folsom, 98° to 106° in the shade, and 130° to 135° in the sun; Martinez, 94° to 100°; Lafayette, 106° in a cool place.”

The “Bulletin” of June twenty-second, in an editorial comment, said: “The heat of the interior districts continues intense. At Marysville on the twentieth, at 3 P. M., it was 109°; Stockton and Sacramento, 99°. The temperature in San Francisco has been unusually high for a week past, yet so long as it keeps below 80° in the shade, which has hitherto been the case this season, we need not complain. It is some consolation to know that if ocean winds and fogs do trouble us occasionally, the position which exposes the city to them is also free from the excessive heats of other portions of the State. The extreme heats above mentioned naturally induce

sunstroke, and already one fatal case is mentioned. A man by the name of Thatcher was killed by sunstroke on the nineteenth of June near Oak Grove House, about twenty miles from Marysville. He was driving at the time a team with a load of goods from Marysville to Rabbit Creek."

The "Bulletin" of June twenty-fourth clipped from the Marysville "Express" the following item: "On June twenty-second, about 11 A. M., as the Sacramento stage came into Marysville, one of the horses dropped down in front of the Western House, completely exhausted with heat. Everything was done to relieve him, but without effect, and in the course of an hour he died. He was only driven about twelve miles. We have never known the heat to be so oppressive as it has been for several days past, nor do we ever remember of its continuing so long."

The "Bulletin" of the same date clipped the following from the Marysville "Democrat": "On June twenty-second the sun was so intensely hot at the Buttes that farm hands generally were forced to give up work. One of the few who resolved to brave it out fell to the ground with a sunstroke, and was taken into the house for dead. He, however, revived. He was engaged with a thrashing machine."

The "Bulletin" of June twenty-ninth clipped the following from the Santa Barbara "Gazette" of June twenty-third: "Friday, June seventeenth, will be long remembered by the inhabitants of Santa Barbara, from the burning, blasting heat experienced that day and the effect thereof. Indeed, it is said that for the space of thirty years nothing in comparison has been felt in this county, and we doubt in any other. The sun rose like a ball of fire on that day, but though quite warm, no inconvenience was caused thereby until 2 P. M., when suddenly a blast of heated air swept through our streets, followed quickly by others, and shortly afterward the atmosphere became so intensely heated that no human being could withstand its force. All sought their dwellings, and had to shut doors and windows, and remain for hours confined to their houses. The effect of such intense and unparalleled heat was demonstrated by the death of calves, rabbits, birds, etc. The trees were all blasted, and the fruit, such as pears and apples, literally roasted on the trees ere they fell to the ground, the same as if they had been cast on live coals. But, strange to say, they were only burned on one side—the direction whence came the wind. All kinds of metal became so heated that for hours nothing of the kind could be touched with the naked hands. The thermometer rose nearly to fever heat in the shade near an open door. During the presence of this properly called sirocco, the streets were filled with impenetrable clouds of fine dust or pulverized clay. We see the terrible effect all around us in blighted trees, ruined gardens, blasted fruits, and almost a general destruction of the vegetable kingdom here. We regret to announce that the sirocco was not, as we hoped, local, but that Los Angeles was visited the same day by similar blasts, more intense, if possible, than were experienced here, and that not only fruit trees are injured but the vineyards are reported as nearly destroyed. The highest temperature at Los Angeles was reported at 110°."

The "Bulletin" of June twenty-ninth, in its editorial comments, said: "Our interior exchanges continue to record the extremely high temperature of last week. During that period at Placerville the thermometer usually indicated from 98° to 106° at midday, and at Upper Placerville on Wednesday last it actually rose to 115° in the shade. At Columbia it ranged from 105° to 111°; Sonora, 102° to 113°; San Andreas, from 106° to 112°; Oroville, in the brick Court-house it reached 110°, and in Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express office as high as 114°. In Shasta County in some

places in brick buildings the mercury rose to 118°. In the town of Shasta, in any of the brick buildings, it ranged from 100° to 108°. At Petaluma on June twenty-second it was 105° over a sprinkled floor and a cool breeze. At Mokelumne Hill in the past week it ranged from 100° to 112°. Auburn, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday the thermometer stood at 102° in a fire-proof brick building, very little wind blowing at any time; Wednesday, 104°. At Ophir the same afternoon, 114° in the shade for three consecutive hours; Gold Hill, 113°; Maine Bar, on the American River, 120°; Mountain Springs, 110°. The thermometer ranged about 13° higher than the above figures when taken from the brick buildings and placed in frame ones. In Mariposa on the twenty-second and twenty-third the thermometer ranged in the middle of the day from 110° to 118°. On the twenty-third, between the Stanislaus and Tuolumne Rivers the heat was excessive, 113° in the shade. The wind was avoided, as it was heated so that it felt as if actually burning the flesh—as if it were rushing from a hot oven. In one team of ten horses three fell in the road from heat; two died, but the other was revived by pouring sweet oil down its throat. The animal's throat was closed so that it could not drink; when the oil was used, so as to soften the throat and open it so that it could swallow water, it revived. The two that died expired before such aid could be used with them. At Burton's public house at Lovings Ferry, birds flew into the barroom to the pitcher to get water, so tame were they made by the thirst caused by the extreme heat. Birds were seen to fall dead off the limbs of trees in the middle of the day from heat as if they were shot. The wind was of that burning heat never before experienced by the settlers there since their arrival in the State. At Sonoma on the twenty-second it was from 110° to 112°. In other localities a much higher temperature was reached, as, for instance, at Knights Ferry it was 116° in the shade. At Weaverville on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, in Seaman's drug store, the mercury reached from 103° to 106° and 105°, respectively."

The "Bulletin" of the twenty-ninth clipped the following from the Marysville "Democrat:" "We are told that the very air on the sides of the mountains and along in the foothills is so hot that it burns the mouth and throat to draw it in. Persons should be very careful at this time about traveling too far and too long in the heat of the day."

The "Bulletin" of July 1, 1859, said that at Knights Ferry during the hot wave the thermometer reached 118°, and previous to that for a week or more it ranged from 108° to 114°, and a number of mornings at sunrise the temperature was 90°.

It was much hotter in June, 1877, in San Francisco, than the time of the so called hot wave of June, 1859. On June 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, 1877, Mr. Tennent's records gave the highest temperature each day as follows: 93°, 95°, 91°, 99°, and 94°, respectively.

The above shows that a temperature of 133° was not recorded at any point in the State where there were any thermometers hung out. It no doubt was a hot month. The records at San Francisco only show 78°, and Santa Barbara felt heat indoors, which might mean 118° or 120° outdoors in the shade. I think it is time the report of "133° in the shade at San Francisco" was quietly laid away in lavender and in a state of innocuous desuetude.

CALIFORNIA SNOWSLIDES.

STORMS AND AVALANCHES IN A MONO COUNTY TOWN.

[Homer (Mono County) "Index," February 1, 1890.]

Four months ago to-day the storm began, and, with a few intermissions of an hour or two each, has raged with unprecedented violence ever since. Nothing like it was ever before experienced in these mountains, or any other that we know of. At least fifty feet of snow has fallen. In many places it is hundreds of feet in depth. The sides of the mountains are overloaded, and there is extreme danger from avalanches in every direction.

Last Saturday the camp was in a high fever of fear. All day long snowslides were tumbling and thundering, bringing down immense masses of rock and timber, and piling them up into grotesque and fantastic mounds, some of which were of huge dimensions. Everybody was nervously anxious, for disastrous results seemed imminent. The gloomiest anticipations prevailed. Both walls of the narrow cañon were covered with immense banks of snow ready to fall and entomb us, and no one place appeared to be more secure than another.

In the morning a terrific slide came down from a deep gorge on the northern flank of Mount Gilcrest. Starting at a point about three thousand feet above the town, it was augmented by slides from confluent cañons until its proportions were enormous, and with accelerated velocity it charged down the precipitous hill like a flood of molten silver. When it struck the lake there was a thundering crash of six-foot ice, followed instantly by cannon-like reports on the other side of the lake, as compressed air escaped from blow-holes in the ice. Some of these vents, however, emitted sounds like the hoarse roar of a steam fog-horn with a bad cold; others shrieked like seduced angels on the ragged edge of repentance and despair, while more seemed to howl with demoniacal glee over the wreck and ruin that threatened us.

For several minutes the air was filled with angular sounds punctuated by the cracking reports of artillery, as the ice was rent into great cakes and thrown in heaps along the margin of the lake. This diabolical fracas of clatter and smash was followed by silence that oppressed us like a nightmare. After a brief interval another slide started from the southern escarpment of Mount Hector, on the opposite side of the lake. As it gathered material it accumulated speed, rolling over and over like breakers on a sloping shore and throwing feathery spray hundreds of yards ahead, until it shot out upon the lake like a flash and lay an inert mass of glittering white, akin to a glacier in solidity. The sight was weirdly and appallingly grand, so startling in its magnificence that the few beholders were prompted to kneel in adoration. It is at once awful and sublime to see a large slice of the earth in swift motion, but the sensation becomes one of abject fear when a person realizes the infinite danger that hovers in the track of one of these fascinating spectacles.

At noon of the same day there were two other slides, following each other in quick succession, converging at the lower ends so that they blended

and became a single destroying monster. These started back of the Lundy brewery and slid so noiselessly that our local beer factory looked like an italic almshouse before it was known that another avalanche had occurred. The large building was wiped out and spread out like soft butter upon hot bread.

Toward night a gloom of distrust and foreboding settled upon us. The women and children were gathered at places that were presumed to be comparatively safe, while the men armed themselves with shovels and prepared for exigencies, with snowshoes and mufflers at hand. And so we anxiously awaited whatever might be in store for us. At Montrose's the fear and trembling of the people were allayed by the strains of Dandy Travi's fiddle, and they killed the gloomy night with song and dance, while the valiant "shovel brigade" was on the alert to give warning of disaster, but fortunately none occurred, though avalanches thundered all the time.

Next morning the falling snow turned to rain, and for three hours it came down in torrents. Then it became cold and the snow was crusted with ice, which will make a fine bed for new snow to slide on. If we should have even a light fall now, with no wind, we may count on slides that will sweep the cañon from wall to wall, and they will come like eager lightning.

To be in readiness for an emergency, a number of large toboggans have been constructed, so that the women and children may be quickly removed to a place of safety when slides again threaten us. There seems to be no danger just now, but there is no telling what a day may bring forth. A snowslide is twin-devil to an earthquake, and gives no more warning. When it comes, it comes "for keeps."

THE LATEST LAW OF STORMS.

AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION—WE LEARN ABOUT STORMS
CONSTANTLY.

[London "Times."]

The Hon. R. Abercromby submitted some modern views about hurricanes as compared with the older theories. He said that the old conception of a hurricane was that of a circular-shaped eddy, round which the wind blew in circles; the whole system was not supposed to be connected with any surrounding trade wind or monsoon, and the idea that a hurricane changes its shape, as well as its depth and intensity, was never thought of.

Modern research shows that a hurricane is really an oval eddy, and that the vortex, or center of the wind rotation, is not in the geometrical center of the oval, but usually nearer one edge or other of the depression. The wind blows as a spiral of variable incurvature round the vortex, not round the center of the oval; the general sense of the rotation is counter-clockwise in the northern and clockwise in the southern hemisphere; but the amount of incurvature varies in different parts of the oval, for a number of reasons. As a rule, in all hurricanes the incurvature is less in front than in rear of the vortex. A hurricane is also always changing its shape, so

that the oval lies sometimes in one way and sometimes quite in a different direction; while sometimes the vortex is displayed toward one side of the oval one day and toward quite another side on the next. The path of the hurricane is not in a regular line, for the vortex sways about, and sometimes even describes a loop. For all these reasons no rule is possible for determining absolutely the bearing of the vortex by observations on board a single ship; whereas, it used to be stated positively that, facing the wind, the vortex bore eight points, at right angles, to the right in the northern and to the left in the southern hemisphere. We can only say now that when fairly within the storm field, and facing the wind, the vortex will be to the right and a little to the rear—that is, from eight to twelve points to the right of the wind—in the northern hemisphere, and to the left and a little to the rear—that is, from eight to twelve points to the left of the wind—in the southern hemisphere. If the wind blew exactly in a circle round a circular hurricane the vortex would always bear eight points to the right or left, according to the hemisphere; and the rule to take eight to twelve points is simply allowing for the effects of variable incurvature. The above rule does very well for a first approximation to the bearing of the vortex, but greater precision can be attained in certain circumstances. If the situation indicates that a ship is nearly in front of the vortex, the bearing of the vortex will probably not be much more than eight points to the right or left, according to the hemisphere, because, as before mentioned, the incurvature is very small in front of a hurricane.

Great care must be taken not to apply this rule to an increasing trade wind with a falling barometer, as will be explained hereafter. In the rear of a hurricane, on the contrary, the vortex may bear twelve or even more points to the right or left of the wind, because the wind is very much incurved in that part of a hurricane. A ship should, therefore, always then lie to till the barometer begins to rise and the weather to improve, otherwise she will probably run right into the vortex. She might easily scud ten knots, while the hurricane might not be advancing more than five miles an hour, so that it is very easy to catch up with the vortex. The discovery of this great incurvature is one of the most important modern developments of the subject. It used to be thought that if the wind increased in force, without changing in direction, with a falling barometer, a ship must necessarily be in the line of progression of the vortex, and that she should run at once. This was owing to the idea that a hurricane was an isolated disturbance. Now, we know that if it is only the usual trade wind which increases without changing in direction, and with a falling barometer a ship should lie to till the mercury has fallen at least six tenths of an inch before she runs as a last resource. The author has proved that a hurricane is usually imbedded in some prevailing trade or monsoon, and that there is, therefore, a belt of intensified trade wind outside the true storm field. This belt is always on the side of the hurricane farthest from the equator. A ship in this belt experiences an increasing trade without change of direction, and with a falling barometer, though she may be far away from the line of progression of the vortex. She would equally experience an increasing and unchanging wind, with a falling barometer, if she were in the line of progression; but as there is no means of knowing whether she is in the line of progression, or only in the belt of intensified trade, the empirical rule says lie to till the mercury has fallen six tenths of an inch before beginning to run.

The old rules for finding which semicircle of a hurricane a ship may be in, and the old rules for heaving to in either hemisphere, are all proved to be both true and valuable by modern research. These rules remain as

follows: Facing the wind in both hemispheres, if the wind changes by the right the ship is in the right hand semicircle, and she should heave to on the right or starboard tack. If the wind changes by the left she is in the left semicircle and should heave to on the left or port tack. If circumstances compel her to run, she should keep the wind well on the starboard quarter in the northern hemisphere, and well on the port quarter in the southern hemisphere. It is much to be regretted that the examination papers of the Board of Trade for masters and mates are painfully behind the modern standards of knowledge, and that in these matters the Germans and other nations are now ahead of England. The whole knowledge which is required in our merchant service is contained in six questions, and a candidate is expected to say that the center bears eight points, or perhaps a little more, from the direction of the wind, while no notice is taken either of the small incurvature in front or of the great incurvature in rear, or of the belt of intensified trade, where the usual indications of being exactly in front of the vortex fail.

In the discussion Professor Archibald said he considered that much good could be effected if the theorists would consider the question of hurricanes with a view to helping those who have actually had to deal with them, and he also considered that many ships have been lost by following rules. As far as he could see, the rule given by Mr. Abercromby in his paper seemed to be a safe one.

Mr. W. N. Shaw thought it possible to explain the formation of cyclones by assuming that there is a well-marked line of the highest temperature, and the air rushes in from directions at right angles to this line. These two air streams have the motion of the line of highest temperature superposed upon their own, and the result is a spiral motion or cyclone. He pointed out that this theory would fully account for the abnormal changes of weather observed in a hurricane.

Mr. Abercromby, in reply, thought the idea of the air being drawn down in toward the high temperature line could not be maintained, because in cases where the circumstances of the formation of a cyclone are known there are no traces of such aspiration of the air, and consequently in cases where aspiration occurs no cyclone follows. He did not think any theory of the formation of the cyclone existed which would account for all the facts.

DOES THE SUN INFLUENCE THE WEATHER?

The following article was taken from the "Jewelers' Journal" for September, 1889; the author's name is not given:

A physical connection between the disturbances or spots on the sun and weather changes has long been suspected. This connection, as affecting the character of the seasons, was strongly urged by Balfour Stewart in England as early as 1872, and was as strongly opposed by the conservative meteorologists and astronomers who persisted in the belief that the sun is a kind of a Chinese lantern. The conservatives admitted that the appearance of the sun changed, and that the changes are periodic. Some of them go as far as to admit that these changes affect terrestrial magnetism. The proof of a magnetic connection with the earth is based on coincidences between solar disturbances and magnetic storms on the earth. Professor

Stewart and his colleagues, who were perfectly convinced of the connection between sun and weather, fell into the habit of the older meteorologists of averaging weather. Professor Stewart counted sun spots and took averages of rainfall and temperature for a season or a year. By this method something was accomplished, but the results were far from satisfactory. The special features of violent storms and excessive rainfall disappeared, to a considerable extent, in the aggregates.

During my observations, which have continued since 1878, with occasional photographs of the sun since September, 1882, I have neglected averages altogether, paying attention to changes in our atmosphere in connection with individual solar disturbances. The coincidence between great solar disturbances and phenomenal storms or group of storms was so striking that the conclusion of a physical connection was inevitable. My observations between 1881 and 1883 were conducted with especial reference to determining the accuracy of my first impressions, and during 1883 I began to announce my observations and conclusions through the editorial columns of the Rochester "Democrat and Chronicle." I was determined to observe facts and allow conclusions or theories to grow out of them. If the facts are established the theory will take care of itself. I have little to offer about the method of connection between solar disturbances and terrestrial storms, although I believe the connection is through the sun streamers and is mainly electrical. Those who know that the sun is nothing but a Chinese lantern, and know, from preconceived opinion, exactly how it affects the earth, are not expected to agree with my conclusions.

The conditions under which storms occurred from time to time were noted by me in connection with the solar conditions. When certain solar conditions were observed, characteristic effects in our atmosphere were confidently expected. As a result of this careful observation and comparison, a series of conclusions can now be stated which cover the chief points of what may be termed solar meteorology. It was seen from the beginning that all the storms worthy of a report by telegraph occurred when solar disturbances were in a certain position on the sun's disk, and in time it was observed that no great storms occurred without a precedent cause in the sun. Great storms on the earth, worthy of telegraph record, are here considered because they can be gauged with the disturbances on the sun that can be readily seen with a three-inch telescope. Storms of less importance occur on both sun and earth, but a demonstration of physical connection came through a comparison of phenomena which were so pronounced as to be unmistakable.

It was first noted that the greater number of storms occurred just as solar disturbances were rounding the sun's eastern limb and coming into view by the sun's rotation on its axis. The influence of the coming solar disturbances can be seen with the telescope. Next it was noted that the storm period, which began with the advent of a solar disturbance by rotation, was not terminated until it had crossed the sun's meridian. The storms at meridian passage were frequently as violent as those at first appearance. After meridian passage the influence of solar disturbances on our atmosphere appeared to cease. This fact may be partly owing to the tangential direction of the solar eruptions caused by the swift motion of the sun on its axis. The time from first apparition by rotation to meridian passage is about six and one half days; but the interval is prolonged if the disturbance is much spread out longitudinally. The time of the sun's rotation is about twenty-five and one half or twenty-six days. The time has not been accurately determined, because the sun spots drift or move apart by mutual repulsion, although the seats of disturbance are

undoubtedly quite permanent. The spot seems to be a rupture of the photosphere, caused by eruptions. Sun spots may be regarded as the best evidences of the extent and violence of solar disturbances, but disturbances of great energy occur without the formation of black spots of any permanence. The mistakes and confusion of some observers are explained by too much devotion to counting sun spots, without reference to their position or the activity in and about them.

The cessation of the influence of a solar disturbance after meridian passage was an important discovery. It was made by observing isolated disturbances and their storm effects; and there was no danger thereafter of illusory expectations on seeing a group of sun spots to the west of the meridian. An isolated solar disturbance, in the sense I have used it, is one which is not followed by another within the space of eight or ten days. For, if a disturbance crosses the meridian just before another comes in view by rotation, a new storm impulse will be given to our atmosphere, and the storm period will be prolonged by at least six and one half days. If solar disturbances five or seven days apart surround the sun, the storm impulses come continuously. Such conditions were observed during the sun-spot maximum in June and July, 1885. There was a near approach to such conditions in May, June, and July of this year (1889).

A chart of the sun-spot zone spread out longitudinally and divided into twenty-six spaces, with the disturbances marked in the proper places, would be a chart of the weather. If a disturbance be marked in the first space it will occupy the last space in twenty-six days, returning by rotation to repeat its storm effects in our atmosphere. If there were four or five disturbances on the sun, at intervals, all could be traced by the twenty-six-day period, and the time of their return by rotation foretold. The time between the appearance by rotation and meridian passage will be the storm period for each disturbance. It may be further noted that each disturbance has its own characteristics, and frequently the storms following are characteristic, although this cannot be laid down as a general rule. Severe electrical storms are most common, but intense heat, earthquakes, and auroral action, and all kindred phenomena, sometimes proceed from the same solar disturbance. In the list of electrical storms are included the tornado, cloudburst, so called, and thunder storms. In considering a solar disturbance and its probable future effect on our atmosphere, one must learn by experience to judge of its energy and probable persistence. Some of the disturbances persist for a year or more, while others show but slight effects after a few revolutions of the sun. One solar disturbance which appeared by rotation just before the Charleston earthquake, August 31, 1886, was followed by an earthquake in some part of the world at every reappearance for several months. Storms and great heat also followed it, before the Charleston earthquake, and after it. It is frequently the case that very violent storms occur when no evidences of disturbance on the sun are visible. Careful observation through a number of years showed that the storms occurred while eruptions, preceding the formation of spots, were taking place. Such storms occurred during Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, July 13, 14, and 15, 1889. On Monday a new group of spots was observed near the sun's meridian. The spots had formed since an observation on the fourteenth. On one or two occasions the turmoil on the sun preceding the formation of spots has been observed and announced before the accompanying electrical storms were reported by telegraph. Cloudbursts are to be expected in summer when eruptions occur on the hemisphere turned toward us, and also accompany fresh eruptions in disturbances already marked by spots. The tornado which passed over a portion

of Philadelphia, August 3, 1885, and other very severe eastern storms on that date, occurred when no solar disturbance, in proper position to affect our atmosphere, was visible.

When the storm clouds cleared away, a large group of sun spots was seen near the sun's meridian. The sudden appearance of these spots showed exactly what had occurred. The evidence was conclusive. A repetition of the same phenomena occurred August 12, 1885, when a cloud-burst destroyed a portion of the New York Central Railroad near Hoffman's Ferry. Severe electrical storms were numerous and widespread on that date. When the clouds rolled by a new group of spots was visible near the sun's meridian. From these observations, and others of a like nature, it was possible to judge with certainty that great storms on the earth were evidences of corresponding disturbances on the sun. These observations and conclusions were put to a severe test last winter. Then it was learned that the spots do not always form immediately.

A very severe storm occurred January 9 and 10, 1889, when the sun, as observed by me, showed no spots. I marked the dates, and waited during two revolutions of the sun before spots formed to mark the place of the solar disturbance. This experience removed almost the last difficulty in the way of tracing the relationship of earth storms and solar disturbances, and showed the futility of counting sun spots or placing reliance upon them as the only indications of disturbance. It would appear that in the approach to a sun-spot maximum from a minimum, the eruptions continue for months, with the most pronounced effects in our atmosphere, before black spots form; but in such cases the twenty-six-day period is, as a rule, distinctly marked by storms, and a recurrence of storms may be predicted after the first violent storm has occurred. Before the spots form the regions of disturbance are marked by fields of a very bright faculæ, and motion in these regions can sometimes be detected.

There appears to be a periodicity in the activity of some solar disturbances, and severe storms do not always follow reappearance. This conclusion may be modified by more complete knowledge of storm action in the southern hemisphere. Sometimes the interval between severe storms in connection with a solar disturbance is fifty-two days, or two revolutions of the sun, instead of a single revolution. When the storm-producing force in a solar disturbance dies away the storms cease altogether. The action of this force is one of resolution. Under it clouds form suddenly with powerful electrical action, and the earth currents are greatly disturbed. It has been noted by me for a number of years that death from apoplexy and paralysis occur in groups about the dates of great solar disturbances and storms. A physician who has examined the subject thinks that the nerves are affected by the disturbed air and earth currents quickening the action of the heart. The matter is worthy of attention. It is unnecessary to befog the main question by inquiring whether the sun is hotter during a minimum of sun spots than during a maximum. Let those who deal in averages decide this question, if they can. Whether the sun is hotter or not at one time than another, the fact remains that storms follow solar disturbances under the conditions I have pointed out. The season of the year does not make any difference. There are tornadoes and thunder storms and floods in winter as in summer. So far as my observation goes, the conditions of temperature and barometric pressure, charted daily by the Signal Service, are very unreliable weather indicators when a great solar disturbance rounds the sun's limb or breaks out in the disk. The solar disturbance rules the weather, and the observations and indications announced just before its advent go for naught.

One of the most persistent and powerful solar disturbances in the history of my observation began to produce storms in our atmosphere about the ninth of January. Another disturbance, less persistent, but very violent at intervals, began to produce storms on the fifteenth of March. A third, of minor importance, appeared about April nineteenth, and made itself felt by severe storms on the thirteenth and fourteenth of May. These disturbances, with their groups of storms, have been traced up to the present time, with frequent and successful forecasts of probable storm action. The history of the principal disturbances is interesting.

On the ninth and tenth of January one of the severest storms on record passed over the central and northern portions of the United States. Buildings were blown down, with loss of life, in Pittsburg, and a silk mill at Reading was wrecked and forty operatives perished. The new suspension bridge at Niagara Falls was blown down. A tornado passed over a portion of Brooklyn, tearing down a gasometer and wrecking the marine barracks. I judged from past experience that a solar disturbance caused the commotion, but no spots were seen with my telescope, and I waited. At the end of twenty-six days no spots appeared, and there was no great storm in the Northern States, but in the South tornadoes occurred. On the fourth of March black spots were seen near the sun's eastern limb, having appeared by rotation about the third. Counting back fifty-two days, or two revolutions of the sun, the count ended on the ninth or tenth of January. Two days are named, because of the drift of spots and the uncertainty of the time of the sun's rotation. The spots were not visible on the return of the disturbed region on the twenty-fourth of April, and did not appear again until the fifteenth of June. But at each appearance, with or without spots, violent storms followed, thus showing that the disturbance was constant, while the spots were not. Thus the twenty-six-day period of storms is about as good an indication of a solar disturbance as black spots. The storms following the appearance of the solar disturbance about the third of March were almost as violent as those of January ninth and tenth. Storms prevailed in Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, and New England, and on the Atlantic, during the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth of March, with very heavy rainfall or snow. At Boston, on the eighth, the barometer was down to 28.98.

Counting the twenty-six days, the next appearance was to be about March thirtieth or thirty-first. On the night of the thirtieth, and on the thirty-first, a heavy snow fell in New York. Dakota was swept with wind and fire on the thirtieth. A destructive tornado visited Regina, British America, on the thirty-first. A week of storms followed, closing about April sixth with heavy snow storms in Virginia and Pennsylvania, and a hurricane causing great damage at Norfolk. Telegraphic communication between Washington and Virginia cities was cut off. In Austria-Hungary there were terrific storms, demolishing houses and burning villages by lightning. An electrical meteor fell on the deck of the steamer *Tropic* off Hatteras, April seventh, causing the ship's barometers to fluctuate a tenth of an inch, and showing that electrical action has something to do with barometric depressions.

The time for the next appearance of the disturbance of January ninth and tenth was about the twenty-fourth of April. The usual severe general storms followed within the six and one half or seven-day period to meridian passage. A tornado visited Atlanta, Georgia. The downpour in the East was very heavy up to the day of the centennial of Washington's inauguration. In New York four and a half inches of rain fell in forty-five hours, up to 3 p. m., April twenty-seventh. The solar disturbance again

appeared May eighteenth and nineteenth, about twenty-six days from April twenty-fourth. On the nineteenth the telegraph reported severe electrical storms, with great damage, from Shreveport, Louisiana, Kansas City, Missouri, Oil City, Pennsylvania, and Tiffin, Ohio. Houses were blown away near Tiffin. On May twentieth a tornado lifted and carried away entire houses at Clark's Green and Clark's Summit, near Scranton, Pennsylvania. On the nineteenth and twentieth there was heavy rain in the lower lake region, eastern New York, and New England, and along the middle Atlantic Coast. On the nineteenth the rainfall at Northfield, Vermont, was 1.30 inches; Albany, 1.30; Baltimore, 2.06; Philadelphia, 1.28; Washington, 1.20. On the twenty-first of May the United States steamer Yantic lost her foremast in a hurricane off the Atlantic Coast in latitude $38^{\circ} 35'$. The ship's barometers fell five eighths of an inch in twenty minutes. An electrical storm or meteor had struck the vessel, and the experience of the Tropic was repeated.

The solar disturbance appeared again upon June fourteenth and fifteenth. Again severe thunder storms and heavy rainfall followed, with tornadoes in several places. The history of every period of the storms caused by this solar disturbance can be seen in the telegraph headings of the daily papers. The reports are about twenty-six days apart. After another revolution of the sun the advanced portion of the solar disturbance appeared July ninth. On the afternoon of the ninth a cloudburst occurred near Johnstown, New York, causing great damage to property from flood and the loss of several lives. There was a cloudburst near Brandon, Vermont, and a railway wreck on the tenth; cloudburst at Albuquerque, New Mexico, on the ninth, and heavy loss from flood at Greensburg, Pennsylvania. These storms were only the beginning. A spot marking the eastern portion of the solar disturbance came on the eleventh by rotation, and eruptions were occurring four or five days in advance of this spot, as new spots formed and were seen on Monday, the fifteenth. From these disturbances storm impulses of the most violent character were felt. On the thirteenth and fourteenth of July five inches of rain fell at Davenport, Iowa, in six hours. At Sherman, Pennsylvania, on the same dates, six inches of rain fell in two and one half hours. Princeton, Ohio, was blown away on the fourteenth, and there were severe thunder storms from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Bangor, Maine. Violent storms, with whirlwinds, prevailed in Austria-Hungary on the fifteenth, with great loss of life and property. At noon on the fifteenth a cloudburst destroyed the town of Chilapa, Mexico. Severe storms were also felt in the West, at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, and Kansas City, Missouri. On the eighteenth of July it was observed that new eruptions occurred and new black spots had formed near the spot which came by rotation on the eleventh. A new and energetic storm impulse was felt immediately in our atmosphere. On the nineteenth the village of Newville, Herkimer County, was destroyed by flood; Richfield Springs, Fort Plain, Schuyler's Lake, and Bridgewater, New York, were flooded. In the Little Kanawha Valley, West Virginia, a cloudburst occurred on the night of the eighteenth, causing widespread disaster from flood throughout the valley. The village of Morristown, where the greatest weight of water fell, was utterly destroyed, and many of the inhabitants perished. Chester-ville was also nearly destroyed. The storms extended from the Atlantic to Grand Forks and Pembina, Dakota. On the eighteenth twenty-seven washouts occurred on the Columbus and Hocking Valley Railway, Ohio. Near Logan, Ohio, the rainfall was five inches in less than three hours. After the last solar disturbance crossed the sun's meridian the storms died away, to begin again after the advent of another disturbance. This brief

history of the greatest disturbance is given to show how easily groups of great storms can be traced with the revolutions of the sun.

Another solar disturbance, which also has a remarkable history, can be traced with its accompanying storms from March 15, 1889. This disturbance was about twelve days, or nearly half the sun's circumference, from the one I have just described, but owing to drift this disturbance is now much less. Counting a storm period of about seven days after the advent of each disturbance by rotation, but twelve days remain. Storms from a disturbance which first appeared by rotation about April nineteenth occupied about six days, leaving but six days of calm in the twenty-six. These conditions have marked the weather quite accurately from the beginning of April to the present time.

The solar disturbance of March fifteenth has shown intense action at intervals. The place it occupied on the sun was not exactly determined until the fourth and fifth of May, when spots appeared. The first notable storm impulse was on the fifteenth and sixteenth of March, when the great Samoan hurricane occurred, wrecking the warships of the United States and Germany in the harbor of Apia. I was not certain that a distinct solar disturbance had occurred until the twenty-six-day period and the appearance of spots in fifty-two days, or two revolutions of the sun, had demonstrated it. The first storms following the second appearance of this disturbance occurred on April eleventh. Severe electrical disturbances occurred in Ohio on the fourteenth, and in Kansas on the sixteenth. On the next appearance, May fourth and fifth, spots were visible. Intense heat followed. A tornado occurred near St. Cloud, Minnesota, and a hurricane on the eighth at Hutchinson, Kansas, after three days of severe storms. Several persons were killed, and many buildings were blown down. Storms continued in various places until May tenth. On that date New York suffered severely from heat, wind, lightning, and rain; telegraph communication with Washington was cut off. A tornado swept over Long Island. Tornadoes were reported from many States. The accounts occupied three or four columns in New York papers.

The solar disturbance returned on the twenty-ninth and thirtieth of May, and another group of storms occurred and were reported by telegraph from every quarter of the globe. On the thirtieth severe storms prevailed in several departments of France with great damage, the country being almost devastated, as a cable dispatch stated. At Martinsburg, West Virginia, a tornado occurred on the thirtieth, sweeping down the Potomac Valley and out to sea, causing great destruction. Heavy rainfalls were reported from West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the region of the great lakes. Severe gales raged on the lakes on the thirtieth and thirty-first. There was a flood at Charlestown, West Virginia. On the thirty-first a cloudburst in the mountains above Johnstown, Pennsylvania, carried away the South Fork dam, sweeping Johnstown and other towns in the valley out of existence, and destroying from eight thousand to ten thousand lives. The rainfall over a large area in the vicinity of the disaster amounted to eight inches in a short space of time. On the thirtieth a storm of the greatest severity occurred at Hong Kong, China. Twenty-four inches of rain in twenty-four hours were officially reported. Part of Canton was inundated. The loss of life and property was very great. On the second of June a waterspout or cloudburst occurred over the districts of Chan Ping and Ping Yuen, and the level country was flooded to the depth of thirty-six feet. No less than eight villages were destroyed, and six thousand people were drowned. Since these terrific storms the disturbance has been marked by little that was notable until its return,

July seventeenth and eighteenth. New eruptions occurred with very severe storms in Kansas, Missouri, Dakota, and Minnesota, from the twenty-first; spots had again formed on the twenty-sixth. A disturbance which produced severe storms July first, but which was not then located on the sun, returned by rotation July twentieth, showing a group of spots. Electrical storms followed.

The record I have given covers but a few months. It might be extended in a similar manner backward to 1882. The grouping of storms about solar disturbances is patent. The notable storm disasters since 1882 were in every case preceded by solar disturbances under the conditions named in this article.

The greatest of these storms may be briefly recounted: Destruction of Rochester, Minnesota, August 21, 1883; southern tornadoes, February 19, 1884. On that date there were twenty-seven distinct tornadoes, and many lives were lost. The sky was lurid at midnight. The greatest solar disturbance of the year was visible. A train was blown from the track in Minnesota June 12, 1885. A great hydrogen cloud on the sun's disk was photographed by me on that date. Tornado in Philadelphia, August 3, 1885; cloudburst on New York Central Railroad near Hoffman's Ferry, August 12, 1885; tornadoes in Charleston, South Carolina, August 25, 1885; destruction of Washington Court-House, Ohio, September 8, 1885. The summer of 1885 was marked by the highest solar activity of the maximum period. The sun was entirely surrounded by the most active disturbances. The storms in 1886 were controlled by two great solar disturbances, five days apart, on the sun's disk. The first came by rotation on the second of January. No storm periods of six and one half days were combined, and the storms lasted from January third to the twelfth. The intense cold following the first disturbance was felt to the southward, and oranges were frozen on the trees in Florida. At the return of the first of the solar disturbances, January twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth, storms began, and another blizzard of far southern sweep followed. Before the period ended Boston was flooded by nearly eight inches of rain. Floods were general along the New England coast and in eastern New York.

The two solar disturbances produced characteristic storms at every return. They were so well isolated that the evidence of the influence was complete.

The great eastern blizzard of March 11, 12, and 13, 1888, was the most notable occurrence in connection with a solar disturbance that year.

LIFE OF A STAR; OR, A NEW THEORY OF THE UNIVERSE.

One of the strangest discoveries made by Sir William Herschel was that of "fire mist" in the heavens. With his giant telescopes he could discern, besides unknown planets, stars, and nebulae, certain faintly luminous spots in the sky, caused apparently by the existence of scattered nebulous matter. This mysterious appearance seems now, under Mr. Lockyer's new meteoritic theory of the constitution of the celestial bodies, to range itself quite naturally in the regular sequence of phenomena by which we are able to trace the life history of the universe. But it is only fair to recall the fact that Herschel himself assigned to the nebulous mists

of celestial space a place in the development of the material creation precisely like that which they occupy in the new hypothesis. Only Herschel dealt with a supposed self-luminous substance of a highly attenuated nature instead of with swarms of clashing meteors or meteoritic dust. According to either theory, however, we find in these glimmering clouds of space one of the earliest forms in which the great celestial bodies make their appearance—forms no more resembling the blazing suns or the incrustated planets ultimately to be developed out of them than an acorn resembles an oak, but representing a stage of creation as far transcending in remoteness of time the first geological period of a body like the earth as that surpasses in the ratio of antiquity the records of Adam's career in Eden.

In the "Nineteenth Century" for November, Mr. Lockyer has published, under the caption adopted for this article, what is perhaps the best popular statement he has yet made of his meteoric theory. It is a theory that has not been accepted by all astronomers and that in some of its aspects has been sharply contested, but it supplies an orderly account of phenomena that have not been so well linked together in any other way, and in many respects it is a decided advance upon the old nebular theory of our origin.

The earth is journeying through space in two ways. First, it is circling around the sun, going more than a million and a half miles in a day. But the sun itself is in motion, flying at the least half a million miles in a day in a direction not quite at right angles to that in which the earth travels, and the earth has to accompany the sun. In consequence our planet is really gyrating through space in great spiral sweeps around the sun, and so advancing from the southern toward the northern part of the firmament. If the atmosphere were renewed every day we should be constantly breathing the air of new regions. And, in fact, there is one way in which we do come in contact with the contents of the unknown parts of space into which we are hourly advancing, although we may be unconscious of it. That is by the fall of meteoritic matter upon the earth. Taking no account of the ether, space is no more absolutely empty than the air of a room is perfectly clear of impurities. As the air is filled with floating dust, so interstellar space abounds with dust of a different kind, the scraps of the unfinished universe. As the earth speeds along, this dust of space continually falls upon it, the larger particles catching fire from friction as they rush into the atmosphere, and thus appearing as falling stars or meteors; the finer grades simply sifting down through the air, and making their presence visible on the snows of mountain peaks and in the ooze of the ocean's bottom. Occasionally a meteorite more massive than its fellows survives the fiery passage through the atmosphere, and falls a blazing mass upon the earth.

It was a striking idea of Mr. Lockyer's to take one of these messengers from outer space and submit it to the analyzing powers of the spectroscope. Why might not this tiny inhabitant of the heavens fallen upon the earth have some secrets to reveal concerning the constitution of the other bodies from the midst of which it came? Upon the result of this experiment Mr. Lockyer founded his theory. The result of the experiment, in brief, was that when a meteorite was reduced to dust, and that dust was submitted in the laboratory to a low temperature, and the light emitted by it was examined with the spectroscope, its spectrum was found to be identical with that given by the faintly glowing *nebulæ* seen in the heavens. With higher temperatures the meteoritic matter gave spectra agreeing with those of many of the stars. The resulting theory is that the *nebulæ* are clouds of meteorites or meteoritic dust heated, and so caused to glow, by their mutual collisions, and that many stars are not globes of gaseous matter like our

sun, but meteoritic swarms so compacted that a fierce light is caused to blaze from them by the constant and violent clashing of the meteorites. With this idea in mind we can then range the nebulae and the stars into a continuous series, according to the degree of density that the meteoritic swarms have attained, and the consequent intensity with which heat and light are developed in them. Their varying spectra give a clue to their condition in these respects.

Beginning as far back as we can go, we find that the wonderful power of photography takes us a step beyond the utmost reach of the most powerful telescopes. There are nebulous objects in the heavens fainter even than those mysterious clouds of fire mist that the enormous reflectors of Herschel revealed to his astonished eyes. The forms of nebulae that the most gigantic telescopes cannot reveal to the eye, have already impressed themselves upon photographic plates exposed to their strange radiations. The reason they can thus be discovered, even when too faint to make any impression upon the eye, is because the photographic plate possesses the property of accumulating the effect of radiations falling upon it, which the human retina cannot do. The longer the plate is exposed the more it detects. According to the theory we are considering, these photographic nebulae must be regarded as swarms whose component meteorites are so scattered that collisions are comparatively rare, and the consequent radiation is so slight as to be unable to impress the eye with a sense of light. Next come the nebulous mists of Herschel, in which the condensation has progressed a step further, and the meteorites are firing up with the heat of more frequent and more violent collision; then the various classes of brighter nebulae, wherein the condensing process has become more pronounced; next star-like swarms so compacted that, as seen across the enormous spaces separating them from us, they cannot by the eye alone be distinguished from stars resembling the sun. The stars divide themselves into several classes, each successive class being characterized by a spectrum which indicates that it is denser and hotter than the preceding class, until we reach the hottest stars of all, in which the meteorites, rushing and swirling and grinding ever closer and closer in the resistless embrace of gravitation, have, in consequence of the resulting heat, been reduced to vapor.

It is believed that our sun has not only reached but even passed this stage, for, as we shall see, there is a downward as well as an upward course in this strange history. Following the hot and gaseous stars, we find another series in which the evidence is of decreasing energy and of gradual extinction. The heat is radiated away into space, the outside of the star cools first, a cloud-like shell surrounds it and slowly extinguishes its radiation; the whole character of its spectrum changes; it glares with a red light, showing the absorptive influence of the gases that are, so to speak, smothering it, and finally, it shines no longer. According to Mr. Lockyer, the fate that awaits our sun (and it has already progressed half way down the shady side of solar existence) is that it is to be put out by an excess of carbon vapors in its atmosphere. But after a star has thus been extinguished, the process of cooling and condensing goes on within its core until it is changed to a solid globe of metals and minerals like the earth and moon. Such is the life of a star.



TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

FIRST DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

For the Year 1889,

Composed of the Counties of San Francisco and Alameda.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

R. T. CARROLL	President.
JOSEPH I. DIMOND	Secretary.
UNION NATIONAL BANK (of Oakland).....	Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

R. T. CARROLL	San Francisco.
P. A. FINIGAN	San Francisco.
C. S. CRITTENDEN	San Francisco.
GEO. BEMENT	Maple Grove, Alameda County.
ROBERT McKILLICAN	Oakland.
H. LATHAM	Oakland.
PETER PUMYEA	Oakland.
W. M. KENT	Oakland.

REPORT.

OAKLAND, December 31, 1889.

To the honorable the State Board of Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN: The Directors of the First District Agricultural Association submit this, their report of the transactions of said association, for the year ending this date.

JOS. I. DIMOND, Secretary.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts.

From miscellaneous account	\$6,372 30	
From season tickets	665 00	
From gates	5,719 00	
From trotters and pacers	5,575 00	
		<hr/>
		\$18,331 30

Expenditures.

For Park expenses	\$99 25	
For premiums	2,280 50	
For advertising	1,089 55	
For runners	2,950 00	
For trotters	8,609 00	
For miscellaneous account	2,863 00	
For commission on sale of season tickets	41 00	
For labor	1,046 00	
		<hr/>
		\$18,978 30

EXHIBITS AT THE FAIR—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
CLASS I—THOROUGHBREDED STALLIONS.		
Rathbone, three years old or over	J. Cairn Simpson	Oakland.
Three Cheers, three years old or over	E. S. Culver	Oakland.
Duke of Milpitas, one year old	William Boots	Milpitas.
MARES.		
Santa Cruz, three years old or over	J. Cairn Simpson	Oakland.
Mollie H, three years old or over	William Boots	Milpitas.
Nerva, three years old or over	William Boots	Milpitas.
Mollie H, and two of her colts	William Boots	Milpitas.
CLASS II—STANDARD TROTTERS—STALLIONS.		
"T O," four years old or over	Theo. Lameroux	Oakland.
Stanwood, four years old or over	Martin Walsh	Oakland.
Almont, Jr., four years old or over	Martin Walsh	Oakland.
Blue Ball, four years old or over	Sackrider & Chisholm	Oakland.
Noonday, four years old or over	Samuel Gamble	San Francisco.
Electo, four years old or over	G. W. Stimpson	Oakland.
Detect, three years old	Theo. Lameroux	Oakland.
Anthedon, three years old	J. Cairn Simpson	Oakland.
Antecello, two years old	J. Cairn Simpson	Oakland.
Kaffir, two years old	B. C. Holly	Vallejo.
David D, one year old	David Stoddard	Oakland.
Faustino, one year old	Valensin Stock Farm	Pleasanton.
Musadin, one year old	Valensin Stock Farm	Pleasanton.
Billy Foote, one year old	P. A. Finigan	San Francisco.
MARES AND GELDINGS.		
Clite, four years old or over	James Taylor	East Oakland.
Harry Mack, four years old or over	Ben. E. Harris	San Francisco.
Ned Gifford, four years old or over	John Palmer	Oakland.
Scalchie, three years old	Frank Drake	Vallejo.
Fleet, two years old	Valensin Stock Farm	Pleasanton.
Belle Grande, two years old	Valensin Stock Farm	Pleasanton.
Lorena, two years old	Ben. E. Harris	San Francisco.
Eva, one year old	Theo. Lameroux	Oakland.
Voletha, one year old	J. Cairn Simpson	Oakland.
Hakbibi, one year old	Valensin Stock Farm	Pleasanton.
Starlight, one year old	Ben. E. Harris	San Francisco.
—, suckling colt	L. Hewlett	Oakland.
CLASS III—HORSES OF ALL WORK—STALLIONS.		
Tom Paine, three years old or over	L. McDonald	East Oakland.
General, three years old or over	Cook Stock Farm	Danville.
Washington, three years old or over	Isaac Bottomly	Temescal.
Romeo, three years old or over	F. Galindo	Temescal.
—, two years old	F. Galindo	Temescal.
Con Brio, two years old	Oscar Mansfeldt	Oakland.
Antevolo, Jr., two years old	L. Hewlett	Oakland.
Irmac, Jr., one year old	P. W. Lee	Oakland.
MARES.		
Brownie H, three years old or over	L. Hewlett	Oakland.
CLASS IV—CLEVELAND BAYS—STALLIONS.		
Royal Studley, three years old or over	Cook Stock Farm	Danville.
Baron Hilton, three years old or over	Cook Stock Farm	Danville.
Duke of Wellington, three years old or over	Cook Stock Farm	Danville.
Napoleon, three years old or over	Cook Stock Farm	Danville.
Elegance, three years old or over	G. W. Stimpson	Oakland.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
CLASS V—NORMANS AND PERCHERONS—STALLIONS.		
Ledard, three years old or over	Sackrider & Chisholm	Oakland.
Distangué, three years old or over	Sackrider & Chisholm	Oakland.
Belmont Spy, three years old or over	M. F. Boyce	Oakland.
CLASS VI—CLYDESDALES—STALLIONS.		
Modoc, three years old or over	J. A. Brewer	Irvington.
MARES.		
Polly, three years old or over	J. A. Brewer	Irvington.
Blanche, under one year	J. A. Brewer	Irvington.
CLASS VII—CARRIAGE HORSES—SPAN.		
Kid and mate	Osgood & Son	Oakland.
Prince and Sam	H. W. Crabb	Oakville.
Brownie Maid and Gypsy Girl	Thomas Driscoll	Oakland.
CLASS VIII—GENTLEMAN'S ROADSTERS—SPAN.		
Lizzie H and Sam Monroe	L. Hewlett	Oakland.
SINGLE MARES OR GELDINGS.		
Antic	John Palmer	Oakland.
Belle S.	John Palmer	Oakland.
Gerster	David Stoddard	Oakland.
Lady Hunter	Sackrider & Chisholm	Oakland.
Setting Sun	Ira Pierce	San Francisco.
Bonnie Maid	Thomas Driscoll	Oakland.
Tom W.	Thomas Ward	Oakland.
CLASS IX—SADDLE HORSES—MARES OR GELDINGS.		
Lady Alice	S. L. Booth	Selma.
Stephen	Ben. E. Harris	San Francisco.
Dryden	Ben. E. Harris	San Francisco.
Clark Chief	Ben. E. Harris	San Francisco.
CLASS X—SWEEPSTAKES—STALLIONS.		
Cupid	Baab & Thornquest	Oakland.
Stamwood	Martin Walsh	Oakland.
Baron Hilton	Cook Stock Farm	Danville.
Antevolo, Jr.	L. Hewlett	Oakland.
Elegance	G. W. Stimpson	Oakland.
MARES.		
Brownie H	L. Hewlett	Oakland.
CLASS I—DURHAMS—BULLS.		
3d Kirklevington of Forest Home, three years old or over	C. Younger & Son	San José.
5th Kirklevington of Forest Home, three years old or over	C. Younger & Son	San José.
Mugwump, three years old or over	Wilfred Page	Penn's Grove.
26th Kirklevington of Forest Home, two years old	C. Younger & Son	San José.
Sonoma Bank, two years old	Wilfred Page	Penn's Grove.
Baron Pansy, one year old	J. A. Brewer	Irvington.
44th Kirklevington of Forest Home, one year old	C. Younger & Son	San José.
To-morrow, one year old	Wilfred Page	Penn's Grove.
Laurel Duke, under one year	J. A. Brewer	Irvington.
Royal Crown, under one year	C. Younger & Son	San José.
Rollo, under one year	Wilfred Page	Penn's Grove.
Awakum, under one year	Wilfred Page	Penn's Grove.
COWS.		
Pansy 16th, three years old or over	J. A. Brewer	Irvington.
Alameda Rose 5th, three years old or over	J. A. Brewer	Irvington.
Gentle Annie, three years old or over	John Martin	San Francisco.
21st Rose of Forest Home, three years old or over	C. Younger & Son	San José.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
4th Belle of Forest Home, three years old or over	C. Younger & Son	San José.
3d Jessie Maynard, three years old or over	C. Younger & Son	San José.
4th Jessie Maynard, three years old or over	C. Younger & Son	San José.
Peerless Rose, three years old or over	Wilfred Page	Penn's Grove.
Maita, three years old or over	Wilfred Page	Penn's Grove.
Belle Strawberry, three years old or over	Wilfred Page	Penn's Grove.
Belle of the Meade, three years old or over	Wilfred Page	Penn's Grove.
Christmas Eve, three years old or over	Wilfred Page	Penn's Grove.
Nata, three years old or over	Wilfred Page	Penn's Grove.
Alameda Rose 6th, two years old	J. A. Brewer	Irvington.
Lucretia 3d, two years old	J. A. Brewer	Irvington.
Nevada Belle 8th, two years old	C. Younger & Son	San José.
Zuleika, two years old	Wilfred Page	Penn's Grove.
Rosario, two years old	Wilfred Page	Penn's Grove.
Red Dolly 27th, one year old	C. Younger & Son	San José.
Bonnie Belle 6th, one year old	C. Younger & Son	San José.
Oxford Rose 12th, one year old	C. Younger & Son	San José.
Manella, one year old	Wilfred Page	Penn's Grove.
Belcatch, one year old	Wilfred Page	Penn's Grove.
Belle Choir, one year old	Wilfred Page	Penn's Grove.
Ellen, under one year	J. A. Brewer	Irvington.
Jessie Maynard 5th, under one year	C. Younger & Son	San José.
Brida, under one year	Wilfred Page	Penn's Grove.
HERDS.		
One bull, four cows or heifers, over two years old: 3d Kirklevington of Forest Home, 21st Rose of Forest Home, 4th Belle of Forest Home, 3d Jessie Maynard, 4th Jessie Maynard	C. Younger & Son	San José.
One bull, four cows or heifers, over two years old: Mugwump, Belle Strawberry, Belle of the Meade, Maita, Peerless Rose	Wilfred Page	Penn's Grove.
One bull, four cows or heifers, under two years old: Laurel Duke, Ellen, Laurel Frantect, Alameda Rose 7th, Lady May 8th	J. A. Brewer	Irvington.
One bull, four cows or heifers, under two years old: 44th Kirklevington of Forest Home, Red Dolly 26th, Red Dolly 27th, Bonnie Belle 6th, Oxford Rose 12th	C. Younger & Son	San José.
One bull, four cows or heifers, under two years old: Awakum, Manella, Belle Choir, Belcatch, Brida	Wilfred Page	Penn's Grove.
SWEEPSTAKES.		
3d Kirklevington of Forest Home, bull, any age	C. Younger & Son	San José.
Mugwump, bull, any age	Wilfred Page	Penn's Grove.
21st Rose of Forest Home, cow, any age	C. Younger & Son	San José.
Oxford Rose 12th, cow, any age	C. Younger & Son	San José.
Peerless Rose, cow, any age	Wilfred Page	Penn's Grove.
Maita, cow, any age	Wilfred Page	Penn's Grove.
CLASS II—HEREFORDS—BULLS.		
Pertley, three years old or over	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
Hickory Grove, two years old	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
What's Wanted, one year old	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
Frank, one year old	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
Bellrope, under one year	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
COWS.		
Melody 16th, three years old or over	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
Flora, three years old or over	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
Muriel 2d, two years old	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
Moawequa Lass, two years old	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
Mabel 2d, one year old	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
Satanella, one year old	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
Pretty Face 2d, under one year	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
Pigeon, under one year	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
HERDS.		
One bull, four cows or heifers, over two years old: Pertley, Melody 16th, Muriel 2d, Flora, Moawequa Lass	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
One bull, four cows or heifers, under two years old: What's Wanted, Mable 2d, Pretty Face 2d, Satanella, Pigeon	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
SWEEPSTAKES.		
Pertley, bull, any age	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
Moawequa Lass, cow, any age	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
CLASS III—GALLOWAYS AND POLLED ANGUS—BULLS.		
Ben Magnolia, three years old or over	Interstate Galloway Co.	Kansas City.
Vigilant, two years old	Interstate Galloway Co.	Kansas City.
Egbert, under one year	Interstate Galloway Co.	Kansas City.
COWS.		
Alice Hawthorne, three years old or over	Interstate Galloway Co.	Kansas City.
Balsam Magnolia, three years old or over	Interstate Galloway Co.	Kansas City.
Bijou Lass, three years old or over	Interstate Galloway Co.	Kansas City.
Black Maggie, two years old	Interstate Galloway Co.	Kansas City.
Darling of Flora 2d, two years old	Interstate Galloway Co.	Kansas City.
Gretchen 2d, two years old	Interstate Galloway Co.	Kansas City.
Dillie, two years old	Thomas Ward	Oakland.
Debonair, one year old	Interstate Galloway Co.	Kansas City.
Ethelwyn, under one year	Interstate Galloway Co.	Kansas City.
HERD.		
One bull and four cows or heifers, over two years old: Ben Magnolia, Alice Hawthorne, Balsam Magnolia, Bijou Lass, Black Maggie	Interstate Galloway Co.	Kansas City.
SWEEPSTAKES.		
Ben Magnolia, bull of any age	Interstate Galloway Co.	Kansas City.
Alice Hawthorne, cow of any age	Interstate Galloway Co.	Kansas City.
CLASS V—AYRSHIRES—BULLS.		
Lord Faxon, three years old or over	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove.
Hotspur, two years old	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove.
Express, one year old	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove.
Faust, under one year	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove.
COWS.		
Lady Faxon, three years old or over	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove.
Sybilla, three years old or over	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove.
Highland Mary, three years old or over	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove.
Faxonia, two years old	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove.
Sabrina, one year old	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove.
Highland Beauty, one year old	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove.
Frou Frou, one year old	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove.
Satilla, under one year	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove.
HERDS.		
One bull and four cows or heifers, over two years old: Lord Faxon, Lady Faxon, Sybilla, Highland Mary, Faxonia	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove.
One bull and four cows or heifers, under two years old: Express, Frou Frou, Sabrina, Highland Beauty, Satilla	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
SWEEPSTAKES.		
Lord Faxon, bull of any age.....	Geo. Bement & Son.....	Maple Grove.
Sybilla, cow of any age.....	Geo. Bement & Son.....	Maple Grove.
CLASS VI—JERSEYS, ALDERNEYS, AND GUERNSEYS—BULLS.		
Prince of Oakland, three years old or over.....	P. C. Anderson.....	East Oakland.
Billy Ralston, three years old or over.....	Thomas Ward.....	Oakland.
Maud's Olive, one year old.....	Thomas Ward.....	Oakland.
COWS.		
Flora Mixo, three years old or over.....	Thomas Ward.....	Oakland.
Phyllis, three years old or over.....	Thomas Ward.....	Oakland.
Oakland Queen, three years old or over.....	Thomas Ward.....	Oakland.
Oakland Bess, three years old or over.....	Thomas Ward.....	Oakland.
Adelina Patti, three years old or over.....	E. C. Sessions.....	East Oakland.
Bernillo, two years old.....	P. C. Anderson.....	East Oakland.
Highland Maid, one year old.....	E. C. Sessions.....	East Oakland.
Annetta, one year old.....	Thomas Ward.....	Oakland.
Bonita Belle, one year old.....	Thomas Ward.....	Oakland.
Olphena, one year old.....	Thomas Ward.....	Oakland.
Europe, under one year.....	E. C. Sessions.....	East Oakland.
Lucy 2d, under one year.....	Thomas Ward.....	Oakland.
HERDS.		
One bull and four cows or heifers, over two years old: Billy Ralston, Flora Mixo, Phyllis, Oakland Queen, Oakland Bess.....	Thos. Ward.....	Oakland.
One bull and four cows or heifers, under two years old: Maud's Olive, Olphena, Annetta, Bonita Belle, Lucy 2d.....	Thos. Ward.....	Oakland.
SWEEPSTAKES.		
Prince of Oakland, bull of any age.....	P. C. Anderson.....	East Oakland.
Billy Ralston, bull of any age.....	Thos. Ward.....	Oakland.
Adelina Patti, cow of any age.....	E. C. Sessions.....	East Oakland.
CLASS VII—HOLSTEINS—BULLS.		
El Cuero of Netherland, three years old or over.....	Frank H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.
King of Menlo, two years old.....	Frank H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.
Say Sedro, one year old.....	Frank H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.
Kyeless Boy.....	Frank H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.
Quito, under one year.....	Frank H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.
—, under one year.....	Frank H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.
COWS.		
Sylpha, three years old or over.....	Frank H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.
Kyeless, three years old or over.....	Frank H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.
Belanga, two years old.....	Frank H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.
Bontje Lincoln 2d, one year old.....	Frank H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.
Aggie Leila 2d, one year old.....	Frank H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.
Lorita, under one year.....	Frank H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.
—, under one year.....	Frank H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.
HERDS.		
One bull and four cows or heifers, over two years old: King of Menlo, Kyeless, Chrysanthemum, Edna of Troy, Sylpha.....	Frank H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.
One bull and four cows or heifers, under two years old: Quito, Aggie Leila 2d, Lorita, Bontje Lincoln 2d, —.....	Frank H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.
SWEEPSTAKES.		
King of Menlo, bull of any age.....	Frank H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.
Sylpha, cow of any age.....	Frank H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
CLASS IX—GRADED COWS.		
Star Sprightly, three years old or over	J. A. Brewer	Irvington.
Bo Peep	Mrs. Thos. Bonner	Oakland.
Italy 2d, two years old.	J. A. Brewer	Irvington.
Daisy D. one year old	J. A. Brewer	Irvington.
Sprightly Roan, under one year	J. A. Brewer	Irvington.
CLASS XIX—POULTRY, ETC.		
One pair Light Brahmas	Mrs. P. L. Erhardt	Oakland.
One pair White Leghorns	Mrs. P. L. Erhardt	Oakland.
One pair Brown Leghorns	Mrs. P. L. Erhardt	Oakland.
One pair Houdans	Mrs. P. L. Erhardt	Oakland.
One pair Plymouth Rocks	Mrs. P. L. Erhardt	Oakland.
One pair Wyandottes	Mrs. P. L. Erhardt	Oakland.
One pair White-faced Black Spanish	Mrs. P. L. Erhardt	Oakland.
One pair Aylesbury ducks	Mrs. P. L. Erhardt	Oakland.
One pair Pekin ducks	Mrs. P. L. Erhardt	Oakland.
One pair Toulouse geese	Mrs. P. L. Erhardt	Oakland.
One pair Japanese swan geese	Mrs. P. L. Erhardt	Oakland.
One pair White Leghorns	Thos. Ward	Oakland.
One pair Plymouth Rocks	Thos. Ward	Oakland.
One pair Angora rabbits	Miss Grace Erhardt	Oakland.
One pair English rabbits	Miss Grace Erhardt	Oakland.

PREMIUMS AWARDED—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I—THOROUGHBREDS—STALLIONS.			
Three Cheers, three years old or over	E. S. Culver	Oakland	1st prem.
Rathbone, three years old or over	J. Cairn Simpson	Oakland	2d prem.
Duke of Milpitas, one year old	Wm. Boots	Milpitas	1st prem.
Colt under one year	Wm. Boots	Milpitas	1st prem.
MARES.			
Mollie H, three years old or over	Wm. Boots	Milpitas	1st prem.
Nerva, three years old or over	Wm. Boots	Milpitas	2d prem.
—, two years old	Wm. Boots	Milpitas	1st prem.
Mollie H and two colts	Wm. Boots	Milpitas	1st prem.
CLASS II—STANDARD TROTTERS—STALLIONS.			
Noonday, four years old or over	Samuel Gamble	San Francisco	1st prem.
Almont, Jr., four years old or over	Martin Walsh	Oakland	2d prem.
Kaffir, two years old	B. C. Holly	Vallejo	1st prem.
Antecello, two years old	J. Cairn Simpson	Oakland	2d prem.
David D, one year old	David Stoddard	Oakland	1st prem.
MARES OR GELDINGS.			
Harry Mack, four years old or over	Ben. E. Harris	San Francisco	1st prem.
Clite, four years old or over	James Taylor	East Oakland	2d prem.
Scalchie, three years old	Frank Drake	Vallejo	1st prem.
Lorena, two years old	Ben. E. Harris	San Francisco	1st prem.
Volitha, one year old	J. Cairn Simpson	Oakland	1st prem.
Starlight, one year old	Ben. E. Harris	San Francisco	2d prem.
CLASS III—HORSES OF ALL WORK—STALLIONS.			
General, three years old or over	Cook Stock Farm	Danville	1st prem.
Washington, three years old or over	Isaac Bottomley	Temescal	2d prem.
Antevolo, Jr., two years old	L. Hewlett	Oakland	1st prem.
—, two years old	Francis Galindo	Temescal	2d prem.
Irmac, Jr., one year old	P. W. Lee	Oakland	1st prem.
MARES.			
Brownie H, three years old or over	L. Hewlett	Oakland	1st prem.
CLASS IV—CLEVELAND BAYS—STALLIONS.			
Royal Studley, three years old or over	Cook Stock Farm	Danville	1st prem.
Duke of Wellington, three years old or over	Cook Stock Farm	Danville	2d prem.
CLASS V—NORMANS AND PERCHERONS—STALLIONS.			
Ledard, three years old or over	Sackrider & Chisholm	Oakland	1st prem.
Belmont Spy, three years old or over	M. F. Boyce	Oakland	2d prem.
CLASS VI—CLYDESDALES—STALLIONS.			
Modoc, three years old or over	J. A. Brewer	Irvington	1st prem.
MARES.			
Polly, three years old or over	J. A. Brewer	Irvington	1st prem.
Blanche, under one year	J. A. Brewer	Irvington	1st prem.
CLASS VII—CARRIAGE HORSES.			
Prince and Sam	H. W. Crabb	Oakville	1st prem.
Kid and mate	Osgood & Son	Oakland	2d prem.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS VIII—GENTLEMAN'S ROADSTERS—SPAN OF EITHER SEX.			
Lizzie H and Sam Monroe	L. Hewlett	Oakland	1st prem.
MARES OR GELDINGS.			
Setting Sun	Ira Pierce	San Francisco ..	1st prem.
Belle S	John Palmer	Oakland	2d prem.
CLASS IX—SADDLE HORSES—MARES OR GELDINGS.			
Stephen	Ben. E. Harris	San Francisco ..	1st prem.
Dryden	Ben. E. Harris	San Francisco ..	2d prem.
CLASS X—SWEEPSTAKES—STALLIONS.			
Baron Hilton	Cook Stock Farm ..	Danville	1st prem.
Cupid	Baab & Thornquist ..	Oakland	2d prem.
MARES.			
Brownie H	L. Hewlett	Oakland	1st prem.
CLASS I—DURHAMS—BULLS.			
3d Kirklevington of Forest Home, three years old or over	C. Younger & Son ..	San José	1st prem.
5th Kirklevington of Forest Home, three years old or over	C. Younger & Son ..	San José	2d prem.
26th Kirklevington of Forest Home, two years old	C. Younger & Son ..	San José	1st prem.
Sonoma Bank, two years old	Wilfred Page	Penn's Grove ..	2d prem.
44th Kirklevington of Forest Home, one year old	C. Younger & Son ..	San José	1st prem.
Baron Pansy, one year old	J. A. Brewer	San José	2d prem.
Awakum, under one year	Wilfred Page	Penn's Grove ..	1st prem.
COWS.			
21st Rose of Forest Home, three years old or over	C. Younger & Son ..	San José	1st prem.
Maita, three years old or over	Wilfred Page	Penn's Grove ..	2d prem.
Nevada Belle 8th, two years old	C. Younger & Son ..	San José	1st prem.
Zuleika, two years old	Wilfred Page	Penn's Grove ..	2d prem.
Oxford Rose 12th, one year old	C. Younger & Son ..	San José	1st prem.
Brida, under one year	Wilfred Page	Penn's Grove ..	1st prem.
HERDS.			
Over two years—Bull, 3d Kirklevington of Forest Home; cows, 21st Rose of Forest Home, 4th Belle of Forest Home, 3d Jessie Maynard, 4th Jessie Maynard	C. Younger & Son ..	San José	1st prem.
Under two years—Bull, 44th Kirklevington of Forest Home; cows, Red Dolly 27th, Bonnie Belle 6th, Oxford Rose 12th, Red Dolly 26th	C. Younger & Son ..	San José	1st prem.
SWEEPSTAKES.			
Bull—3d Kirklevington of Forest Home	C. Younger & Son ..	San José	1st prem.
Cow—21st Rose of Forest Home	C. Younger & Son ..	San José	1st prem.
CLASS II—HEREFORDS—BULLS.			
Pertley, three years old or over	Henry Vaughan ..	San Francisco ..	1st prem.
Hickory Grove, two years old	Henry Vaughan ..	San Francisco ..	1st prem.
Frank, one year old	Henry Vaughan ..	San Francisco ..	1st prem.
What's Wanted, one year old	Henry Vaughan ..	San Francisco ..	2d prem.
Bellrope, under one year	Henry Vaughan ..	San Francisco ..	1st prem.
COWS.			
Melody 16th, three years old or over	Henry Vaughan ..	San Francisco ..	1st prem.
Flora, three years old or over	Henry Vaughan ..	San Francisco ..	2d prem.
Muriel 2d, two years old	Henry Vaughan ..	San Francisco ..	1st prem.
Moawequa Lass, two years old	Henry Vaughan ..	San Francisco ..	2d prem.
Mabel 2d, one year old	Henry Vaughan ..	San Francisco ..	1st prem.
Pigeon, under one year	Henry Vaughan ..	San Francisco ..	1st prem.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE
FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
HERDS.			
Over two years—Bull, Pertley; cows, Melody 16th, Flora, Muriel, Moawequa Lass	Henry Vaughan ..	San Francisco ..	1st prem.
Under two years—Bull, What's Wanted; cows, Mabel 2d, Satanella, Pretty Face, Pigeon	Henry Vaughan ..	San Francisco ..	1st prem.
SWEEPSTAKES.			
Bull—Pertley	Henry Vaughan ..	San Francisco ..	1st prem.
Cow—Moawequa Lass	Henry Vaughan ..	San Francisco ..	1st prem.
CLASS III—GALLOWAYS AND POLLED ANGUS—BULLS.			
Ben Magnolia, three years old or over....	Interstate Gallo- way Co.	Kansas City	1st prem.
Vigilant, two years old	Interstate Gallo- way Co.	Kansas City	1st prem.
Egbert, under one year	Interstate Gallo- way Co.	Kansas City	1st prem.
COWS.			
Balsam Magnolia, three years old or over....	Interstate Gallo- way Co.	Kansas City	1st prem.
Bijou Lass, three years old or over....	Interstate Gallo- way Co.	Kansas City	2d prem.
Darling of Flora 2d, two years old....	Interstate Gallo- way Co.	Kansas City	1st prem.
Gretchen 2d, two years old....	Interstate Gallo- way Co.	Kansas City	2d prem.
Debonair, one year old....	Interstate Gallo- way Co.	Kansas City	1st prem.
Ethelwyn, under one year	Interstate Gallo- way Co.	Kansas City	1st prem.
HERDS.			
Over two years—Bull, Ben Magnolia; cows, Alice Hawthorne, Balsam Magnolia, Bijou Lass, Black Maggie	Interstate Gallo- way Co.	Kansas City	1st prem.
SWEEPSTAKES.			
Bull—Ben Magnolia	Interstate Gallo- way Co.	Kansas City	1st prem.
Cow—Alice Hawthorne	Interstate Gallo- way Co.	Kansas City	1st prem.
CLASS V—AYRSHIRES—BULLS.			
Lord Faxon, three years old or over....	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove....	1st prem.
Hotspur, two years old	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove....	1st prem.
Express, one year old	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove....	1st prem.
Faust, under one year	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove....	1st prem.
COWS.			
Highland Mary, three years old or over....	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove....	1st prem.
Sybilla, three years old or over....	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove....	2d prem.
Faxonnia, two years old	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove....	1st prem.
Frou Frou, one year old	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove....	1st prem.
Satilla, under one year	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove....	1st prem.
HERDS.			
Over two years—Bull, Lord Faxon; cows, Sybilla, Lady Faxon, Highland Mary, Faxonnia	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove....	1st prem.
Under two years—Bull, Express; cows, Frou Frou, Sabrina, Highland Beauty, Satilla	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove....	1st prem.
SWEEPSTAKES.			
Bull—Lord Faxon	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove....	1st prem.
Cow—Sybilla	Geo. Bement & Son	Maple Grove....	1st prem.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS VI—JERSEYS, ALDERNEYS, AND GUERNSEYS—BULLS.			
Billy Ralston, three years old or over....	Thos. Ward.....	Oakland.....	1st prem.
Prince of Oakland, three years old or over.	P. C. Anderson.....	East Oakland.....	2d prem.
Maud's Olive, one year old.....	Thos. Ward.....	Oakland.....	1st prem.
COWS.			
Adelina Patti, three years old or over....	E. C. Sessions.....	East Oakland.....	1st prem.
Phillis, three years old or over.....	Thos. Ward.....	Oakland.....	2d prem.
Bernillo, two years old.....	P. C. Anderson.....	East Oakland.....	1st prem.
Highland Maid, one year old.....	E. C. Sessions.....	East Oakland.....	1st prem.
Lucy 2d, under one year.....	Thos. Ward.....	Oakland.....	1st prem.
HERDS.			
Over two years—Bull, Billy Ralston; cows, Flora Mixo, Phillis, Oakland Queen, Oakland Bess.....	Thos. Ward.....	Oakland.....	1st prem.
Under two years—Bull, Maud's Olive; cows, Olphena, Annetta, Bonita Belle, Lucy 2d.....	Thos. Ward.....	Oakland.....	1st prem.
SWEEPSTAKES.			
Bull—Prince of Oakland.....	P. C. Anderson.....	East Oakland.....	1st prem.
Cow—Adelina Patti.....	E. C. Sessions.....	East Oakland.....	1st prem.
CLASS VII—HOLSTEINS—BULLS.			
Elcuero Netherland, three years old or over.....	Frank H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.....	1st prem.
King of Menlo, two years old.....	Frank H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.....	1st prem.
Say Sedro, one year old.....	Frank H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.....	1st prem.
Kyeless Boy, one year old.....	Frank H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.....	2d prem.
Quito, under one year.....	Frank H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.....	1st prem.
COWS.			
Sylpha, three years old or over.....	Frank H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.....	1st prem.
Kyeless, three years old or over.....	Frank H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.....	2d prem.
Belanga, two years old.....	Frank H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.....	1st prem.
Bontje Lincoln 2d, one year old.....	Frank H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.....	1st prem.
Lorita, under one year.....	Frank H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.....	1st prem.
HERDS.			
Over two years—Bull, King of Menlo; cows, Kyeless, Edna of Troy, Chrysanthemum, Sylpha.....	Frank H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.....	1st prem.
Under two years—Bull, Quito; cows, Aggie Leila 2d, Bontje Lincoln 2d, Lorita, —.....	Frank H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.....	1st prem.
SWEEPSTAKES.			
Bull—King of Menlo.....	Frank H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.....	1st prem.
Cow—Sylpha.....	Frank H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.....	1st prem.
CLASS IX—GRADED COWS.			
Bo Peep, three years old or over.....	Mrs. Thos. Bonner.....	Oakland.....	1st prem.
Daisy D, one year old.....	J. A. Brewer.....	Irvington.....	1st prem.
Sprightly Roan, under one year.....	J. A. Brewer.....	Irvington.....	1st prem.
CLASS XVI—ESSEX SWINE—BOARS.			
Tyler, two years old or over.....	Geo. Bement & Son.....	Maple Grove.....	1st prem.
Duke of Essex, one year old.....	Geo. Bement & Son.....	Maple Grove.....	1st prem.
SOWS.			
Peggy, two years old or over.....	Geo. Bement & Son.....	Maple Grove.....	1st prem.
Duchess of Essex, one year old.....	Geo. Bement & Son.....	Maple Grove.....	1st prem.
FAMILIES.			
Best five pigs, three months old and under six months.....	Geo. Bement & Son.....	Maple Grove.....	1st prem.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE
FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS XIX—POULTRY, ETC.			
Best pair Plymouth Rocks.....	Thomas Ward.....	Oakland.....	1st prem.
Best pair Brahmas.....	Mrs. P. L. Erhardt.	Oakland.....	1st prem.
Best pair White Leghorns.....	Mrs. P. L. Erhardt.	Oakland.....	1st prem.
Best pair Brown Leghorns.....	Mrs. P. L. Erhardt.	Oakland.....	1st prem.
Best pair Houdans.....	Mrs. P. L. Erhardt.	Oakland.....	1st prem.
Best pair White-faced Black Spanish.....	Mrs. P. L. Erhardt.	Oakland.....	1st prem.
Best pair Aylesbury ducks.....	Mrs. P. L. Erhardt.	Oakland.....	1st prem.
Best pair Pekin ducks.....	Mrs. P. L. Erhardt.	Oakland.....	1st prem.
Best pair Toulouse geese.....	Mrs. P. L. Erhardt.	Oakland.....	1st prem.
Best pair Wyandotte geese.....	Mrs. P. L. Erhardt.	Oakland.....	1st prem.
Best pair Angora rabbits.....	Miss Grace Erhardt	Oakland.....	1st prem.
Best pair English rabbits.....	Miss Grace Erhardt	Oakland.....	1st prem.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS III.			
Best windmill.....	R. P. Waddell.....	San Francisco..	1st prem.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1889.

RACE No. 1—TROTTING.

Rosemead Stock Farm Purse. 2:20 Class. One thousand dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Palo Alto, b. s., by Electioneer; dam, Winnie ..	Palo Alto Stock Farm ..	Santa Clara Co.
Bay Rose, br. s., by Sultan; dam, by The Moor ..	J. N. Ayres ..	San Francisco.
Don Tomas, blk. g., by Del Sur; dam, Vashti ..	E. B. Gifford ..	San Diego.
Victor, b. s., by Echo; dam, by Woodburn ..	Geo. A. Doherty ..	Plumas County.
Jim L, s. s., by Dan Voorhies; dam, Grace ..	J. A. Linscott ..	Santa Rosa.
Franklin, b. g., by Gen Reno ..	C. A. Davis & Co.	San José.

SUMMARY.

Palo Alto	1	1	1
Franklin	5	2	2
Bay Rose	2	3	4
Victor	3	5	3
Don Tomas	4	4	5
Jim L	dis.		

Time—2:22 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:20; 2:19 $\frac{1}{2}$.

RACE No. 2—TROTTING.

San Miguel Breeding Farm Purse. 2:27 Class. One thousand dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Soudan, blk. s., by Sultan; dam, Lady Babcock ..	D. J. Murphy ..	San José.
Hazel Kirke, b. m., by Brigadier ..	Pleasanton Stock Farm ..	Alameda County.
Bell B, blk. m., by Jim Hawkins; dam, by Mor-	E. B. Gifford ..	San Diego.
mon Chief ..	B. C. Holly ..	Vallejo.
Pink, ch. m., by Inca; dam, May Day ..		

SUMMARY.

Pink	1	1	1
Soudan	2	2	2
Bell B	3	4	3
Hazel Kirke	4	3	4

Time—2:25 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:26 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:25.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

RACE No. 3—TROTTING.

Poplar Grove Breeding Farm Purse. 2:50 Class. One thousand dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Lorita, ch. f., by Piedmont; dam, Lady Lowell.	Palo Alto Stock Farm.	Santa Clara Co.
Wanda, b. m., by Eros; dam, s. t. b.	La Siesta Ranch	Santa Clara Co.
Hazel Wilkes, ch. m., by Guy Wilkes; dam, Blanche	San Mateo Stock Farm	San Mateo Co.
San Diego, b. g., by Victor	B. C. Holly	Vallejo.

SUMMARY.

Lorita	4	4	1	1	1
Hazel Wilkes	2	1	2	2	2
Wanda	1	2	4	4	3
San Diego	3	3	3	3	4

Time—2:26; 2:25 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:26; 2:25; 2:24.

RACE No. 4—PACING.

Ranch Cotate Stock Farm Purse. 2:25 Class. Six hundred dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Racquet, blk. g., by Startle.	Chas. I. Havens	San Francisco.
Belle Button, br. m., by Alex Button; dam, by St. Clair	Geo. W. Woodard	Yolo County.
Longworth, b. s., by Sidney; dam, Gray Dell.	A. C. Dietz	Oakland.
Frank, ch. g.	B. C. Holly	Vallejo.
Princess Alice, blk. f., by Dexter Prince; dam, Mollie	John Patterson	San Joaquin Co.

SUMMARY.

Frank	3	4	1	2	1	1
Longworth	1	3	2	4	2	2
Belle Button	2	1	3	3	3	3
Racquet	4	2	4	1	dis.	

Time—2:19; 2:24; 2:20; 2:25; 2:23 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:26.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1889.

RACE No. 5—RUNNING.

Leland Stanford Free Purse. For two-year olds. Three hundred dollars; fifty dollars to second. Three fourths of a mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Flambeau, ch. c., by Wildidle; dam, Flirt.	Palo Alto Stock Farm.	Santa Clara Co.
Rico, br. c., by Shannon; dam, Fannie Lewis.	Palo Alto Stock Farm.	Santa Clara Co.
King Hooker, ch. c., by Joe Hooker; dam, Violet.	Philip Siebenthaler	Sacramento.
Hubert Earl, ch. c., by John A; dam, Lottie J.	J. W. Donathan	San José.
Night Time, ch. c., by Joe Hooker; dam, Fuss.	T. E. Abbott	Sacramento.

SUMMARY.

Flambeau	1
Rico	2
Hubert Earl	3
King Hooker	0

Time—1:14½.

RACE No. 6—RUNNING.

George Hearst Free Purse. For three-year olds. Three hundred dollars; fifty dollars to second. One mile.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Bessie Shannon, b. f., by Shannon; dam, Betty Bishop	John Reavy	Sacramento.
Longshot, ch. c., by Duke of Norfolk; dam, by Langford	John McBride	Sacramento.
Duke Spencer, b. c., by Duke of Norfolk; dam, Lou Spencer	H. H. Hobbs	San Francisco.
Faustine, b. f., by Flood; dam, imp. Flirt	Palo Alto Stock Farm	Santa Clara Co.

SUMMARY.

Longshot	1
Faustine	2
Duke Spencer	3
Bessie Shannon	0

Time—1:13.

RACE No. 7—RUNNING.

The Banks of Oakland Free Purse. Declared off.

RACE No. 8—RUNNING.

First J. D. Carr Free Purse. Three hundred dollars; fifty dollars to second. Seven eighths of a mile.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Birdcatcher, br. s., by Specter; dam, Pet.	J. E. Fallon	Hollister.
Welcome, br. m., by Warwick; dam, Æola.	Kelly & Samuels	Sacramento.
Vinco, br. g., by Bob Wooding; dam, Mollie H. Jim Duffy, ch. g., by Joe Hooker; dam, Sally Devine	Elmwood Stable	Milpitas.
Rathbone, br. s., by Young Prince; dam, Lady Amanda	Chas. Horan	Sacramento.
	J. Cairn Simpson	Oakland.

SUMMARY.

Welcome	1
Jim Duffy	2
Vinco	3
Birdcatcher	0

Time—1:30.

RACE No. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ —RUNNING.

Second J. D. Carr Free Purse. Three hundred dollars; fifty dollars to second. Seven eighths of a mile.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Daisy D, b. m., by Wheatly; dam, Black Maria..	R. B. Cockrell .....	..... Santa Rosa.
Mikado, ch. g., by Shiloh; dam, Margery	Ben. P. Hill .....	..... Lakeside.
Hello, ch. g., by Shannon; dam, Marshra	A. Harrison .....	..... Stockton.
Longshot, ch. c., by Duke of Norfolk; dam, by Langford	John McBride .....	..... Sacramento.

SUMMARY.

Hello	1
Mikado	2
Daisy D	3
Longshot	0

Time—1:28.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1889.

RACE No. 9—TROTTING.

San Mateo Stock Farm Purse. For three-year olds. Eight hundred dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Sunol, b. f., by Electioneer; dam, Waxana	Palo Alto Stock Farm ..	..... Santa Clara Co.
Margaret S, b. f., by Director; dam, May Day ..	Pleasanton Stock Farm ..	..... Alameda Co.
Lillian Wilkes, br. f., by Guy Wilkes; dam, Flora Langford	San Mateo Stock Farm ..	..... San Mateo Co.

SUMMARY.

Sunol	1	1	1
Margaret S	2	2	2
Lillian Wilkes	3	3	3

Time—2:21; 2:24 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:20.

RACE No. 10—TROTTING.

2:22 Class. Purse, one thousand dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Direct, blk. s., by Director	Pleasanton Stock Farm ..	..... Alameda Co.
Valentine, br. g.	B. C. Holly .....	..... Vallejo.
Senator, b. s., by Echo; dam, Jones mare	Marcus Daly .....	..... Butte, M. T.
Victor, b. s., by Echo; dam, by Woodburn	Geo. A. Doherty .....	..... Plumas County.
Junio, b. s., by Electioneer; dam, by Granger ..	Alfred Gonzales .....	..... San Francisco.

SUMMARY.

Victor	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	1
Direct	1	1	4	4	3	0	0	2
Valentine	4	4	1	2	2	0	3	3
Senator	2	3	3	3	4	r.	o.	

Time—2:22; 2:21 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:22; 2:22 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:29 $\frac{1}{2}$; 0:00; 2:24 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:26 $\frac{1}{4}$.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1889.

RACE NO. 11—RUNNING.

The Russ House Free Purse. Three hundred dollars; fifty dollars to second. Three fourths of a mile.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Daisy D. b. m., by Wheatly; dam, Black Maria.	R. B. Cockrell	Santa Rosa.
Longshot, ch. c., by Duke of Norfolk; dam, by Langford	John McBride	Sacramento.
Tycoon, ch. g., by Reveille; dam, Margery	Ben. P. Hill	Lakeside.
Vinco, b. g., by Bob Wooding; dam, Lizzie Marshall	Elmwood Stable	Milpitas.
Nabeau, b. g., by Nathan Coombs; dam, Beauty	Elmwood Stable	Milpitas.
Hello, ch. g., by Shannon; dam, Marshra	A. Harrison	Stockton.

SUMMARY.

Hello	1
Tycoon	2
Longshot	3
Daisy D	0

Time—1:15½.

RACE NO. 12—RUNNING.

The Occidental Hotel Free Purse. Three hundred dollars; fifty dollars to second. One and one fourth miles.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Birdcatcher, br. s., by Specter; dam, Pet.	J. E. Fallon	Hollister.
Lurline, ch. m., by Longfield; dam, Katy Pease	Matt. Storn	Sacramento.
Ed McGinniss, b. s., by Grinstead; dam, Jennie G	Kelly & Samuels	Sacramento.
Nerva, ch. m., by Bob Wooding; dam, Lizzie Marshall	Elmwood Stable	Milpitas.

SUMMARY.

Ed McGinniss	1
Lurline	2
Nerva	3
Birdcatcher	0

Time—2:11½.

RACE NO. 13—RUNNING.

The Palace Hotel Free Purse. Three hundred dollars; fifty dollars to second. Seven eighths of a mile.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Rico, br. g., by Shannon; dam, Fannie Lewis	Palo Alto Stock Farm	Santa Clara Co.
Flambeau, ch. c., by Wildidle; dam, Flirt	Palo Alto Stock Farm	Santa Clara Co.
Marigold, ch. f., by Milner; dam, Katy Pease	J. B. Chase	Sacramento.
Rosemead	Harry E. Rose	Los Angeles.

SUMMARY.

Flambeau	1
Rico	2
Marigold	3
Rosemead	0

Time—1:29½.

RACE NO. 14—RUNNING.

The Baldwin Hotel Free Purse. Three hundred dollars; fifty dollars to second. Three fourths of a mile.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Daisy D, b. m., by Wheatly; dam Black Maria.	R. B. Cockrell	Santa Rosa.
Longshot, ch. c., by Duke of Norfolk; dam, by Langford	John McBride	Sacramento.
Welcome, br. m., by Warwick; dam, Æola	Kelly & Samuels	Sacramento.
Mikado, ch. m., by Shiloh; dam, Margery	Ben. P. Hill	Lakeside.
Nabeau, b. g., by Nathan Coombs; dam, Beauty.	Elmwood Stable	Milpitas.

SUMMARY.

Daisy D	1
Mikado	2
Welcome	3
Longshot	0

Time—1:15.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1889.

RACE NO. 15—TROTTING.

The Hollywood Stock Farm Purse. 2:30 Class. One thousand dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Express, b. c., by Electioneer; dam, Esther	Palo Alto Stock Farm.	Santa Clara Co.
Atto Rex, b. s., by Attorney; dam, Roxie	E. B. Gifford	San Diego.
Pink, ch. m., by Inca; dam, by Echo	B. C. Holly	Vallejo.
Alfred G, b. s., by Anteeo; dam, Rose B.	Geo. E. Guerne	Santa Rosa.
Lord Byron, b. s., by General Benton; dam, Wischicken	Marcus Daly	Butte, Montana.

SUMMARY.

Atto Rex	1	1	1
Alfred G	2	2	2
Lord Byron	5	3	3
Pink	3	4	5
Express	4	5	4

Time—2:21¾; 2:22; 2:22.

RACE No. 16—TROTTING.

Palo Alto Breeding Farm Purse. 2:17 Class. One thousand two hundred dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Palo Alto, b. s., by Electioneer; dam, Winnie..	Palo Alto Stock Farm.	Santa Clara Co.
Lily Stanley, b. m., by Whippleton.....	N. Coombs and M. Salisbury	Alameda Co.

SUMMARY.

Palo Alto.....	1	1	1
Lily Stanley.....	2	2	2

Time—2:18 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:19 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:20 $\frac{1}{4}$.

RACE No. 17—PACING.

Free for all pacing class. Purse, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Gold Leaf, ch. m.....	M. Salisbury	Alameda.
Yolo Maid, b. m.....	Marcus Daly.....	Butte, Montana.
Adonis, b. s.....	O. A. Hickok.....	San Francisco.

SUMMARY.

Yolo Maid	1	1	1
Gold Leaf	2	3	2
Adonis	3	2	3

Time—2:18 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:19 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:20 $\frac{1}{4}$.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1889—EXTRA DAY.

RACE No. 18—RUNNING.

Free Purse. Two hundred dollars; fifty dollars to second. Five eighths of a mile.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Hubert Earl, ch. c.....	J. W. Donathan.....	San José.
Pliny, b. g.....	Kelly & Samuels	Sacramento.
Captain Al, br. c.....	John Leach	Salinas.
Rosemead	Harry E. Rose	Los Angeles.
King David.....	.....	.....

SUMMARY.

Hubert Earl.....	1
Pliny	2
King David	3
Captain Al	0
Rosemead.....	0

Time—1:02.

RACE No. 19—RUNNING.

Free Purse. Two hundred dollars; fifty dollars to second. One and one sixteenth miles.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Nerva, ch. m.	Elmwood Stable.....	Milpitas.
Alfarata, br. f.	W. L. Appleby.....	Santa Clara Co.
Louisa M, b. f.	J. McM. Shafter.....	San Francisco.
Welcome, br. m.	Kelly & Samuels.....	Sacramento.
Daisy D, b. m.	R. B. Cockrell.....	Santa Rosa.

SUMMARY.

Welcome.....	1
Daisy D.....	2
Nerva.....	3
Louisa M.....	0
Alfarata.....	0

Time—1:56½.

RACE No. 20—TROTTING.

For two-year olds. Purse, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Mista, b. f., by Alcazar.....	L. J. Rose.....	Los Angeles.
Lorena, br. f., by Jim Mulvenna.....	Ben. E. Harris.....	San Francisco.
Belle Grande, ch. f., by LeGrande.....	G. Valensin.....	Alameda Co.

SUMMARY.

Lorena.....	1	2	1
Mista.....	2	1	2
Bell Grande.....	3	3	3

Time—2:30; 2:31; 2:31.

RACE No. 21—PACING.

Purse, five hundred dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Frank, ch. g.	B. C. Holly.....	Vallejo.
St. Patrick, b. s.	Marcus Daly.....	Butte, M. T.
Little Hope, ch. g.	T. J. Griffin.....	San Francisco.
Racquet, blk. g.	Charles Havens.....	San Francisco.

SUMMARY.

St. Patrick.....	1	1	1
Frank.....	3	3	2
Racquet.....	4	2	3
Little Hope.....	2	4	4

Time—2:20¾; 2:23¼; 2:20.

RACE No. 22—TROTTING.

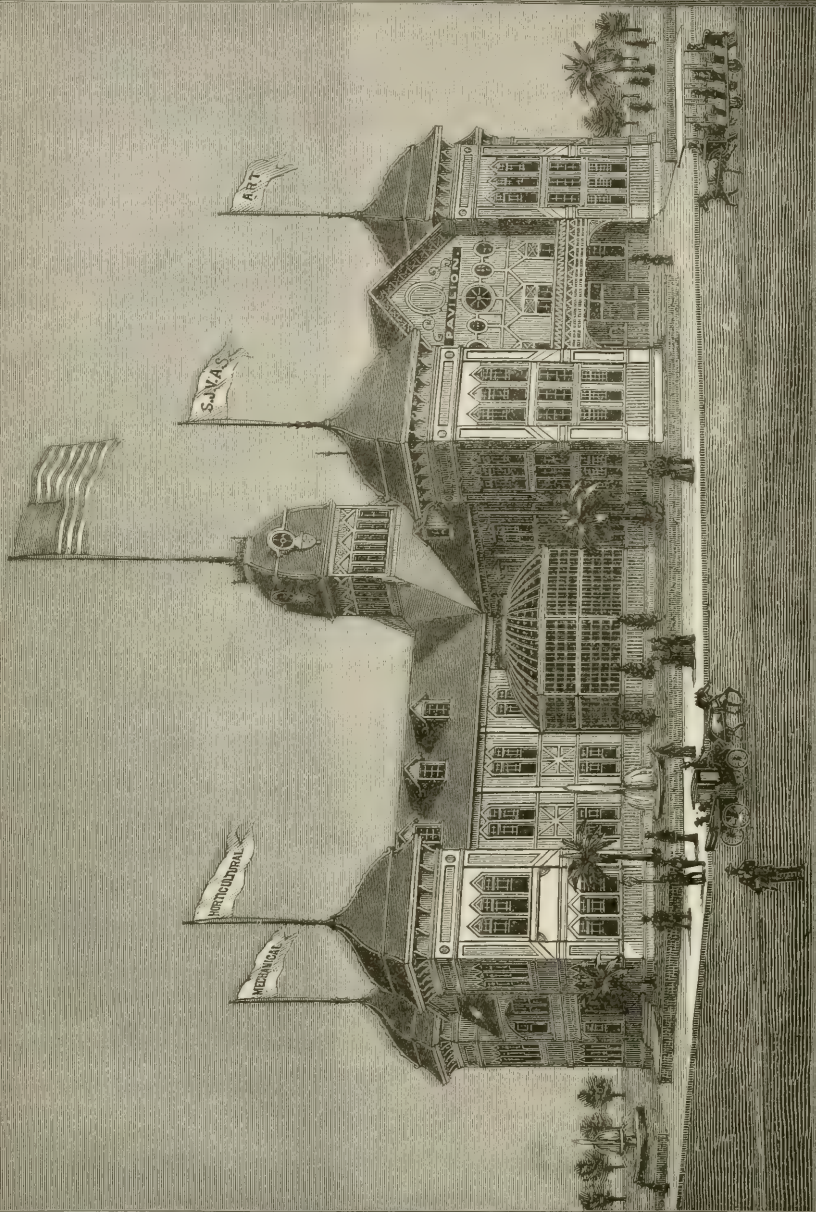
Purse, four hundred dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Big Jim, b. g., by Gen. Benton; dam, Winnie...	L. E. Clawson	San Francisco.
Nina D, ch. m., by Nutwood	John A. Goldsmith	San Mateo Co.
Melrose, br. g., by Sultan	John Green	San Francisco.
Perihelion, b. g., by Admiral	John McConnell	San Francisco.
Patch Allen, b. g., by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.	T. H. Griffin	San Francisco.

SUMMARY.

Nina D.....	2	4	3	1	1	1
Melrose	1	1	5	2	3	2
Big Jim.....	3	2	1	3	4	3
Perihelion.....	5	5	2	4	2	r. o.
Patch Allen.....	4	3	4	dis.		

Time—2:27; 2:28; 2:29; 2:28; 2:28; 2:29 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:29 $\frac{1}{2}$.



TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

SECOND DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

For the Year 1889,

Composed of the Counties of San Joaquin and Stanislaus.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

L. U. SHIPPEE	President.
A. W. SIMPSON	Treasurer.
J. M. LA RUE (P. O. Box 188, Stockton)	Secretary.

DIRECTORS FOR 1890.

LOUIS GERLACH	Stockton.
R. C. SARGENT	Lodi.
L. U. SHIPPEE	Stockton.
JOHN E. MOORE	Stockton.
FRED. ARNOLD	Stockton.
C. E. NEEDHAM	Belota.
JAMES A. SHEPHERD	Lathrop.
B. F. LANGFORD	Lodi.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS FOR 1889.

<i>Calaveras County</i> —	<i>Merced County</i> —
T. J. MATTESON	A. CHAMBERLAIN
PERCY LITTLEHALE	J. J. STEVENSON
<i>Tuolumne County</i> —	<i>Fresno County</i> —
HUGH QUINN	A. B. BUTLER
M. HARRIMAN	H. C. DAULTON
<i>Stanislaus County</i> —	<i>Tulare County</i> —
F. H. ROSS	E. McD. GRAHAM
J. HASHLACHER	E. JACOBS
<i>Mariposa County</i> —	<i>Kern County</i> —
DANIEL WAGNER	SOL. JEWETT
J. W. SNYDER	GEORGE F. THORNTON

REPORT.

STOCKTON, December 9, 1889.

To the honorable the State Board of Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN: The Directors of the Second District Agricultural Association submit this, their report of the transactions of the association for the year ending this date.

J. M. LA RUE, Secretary.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts.

Balance per last report	\$4 50	
From State appropriation for 1888	2,500 00	
From the City of Stockton	324 80	
From restoration of suspended horses and persons	327 00	
From Sargent Stake of 1890	50 00	
From Sargent Stake of 1891	90 00	
From rent of Pavilion	275 00	
From account of life memberships	170 00	
From sale of privileges	4,516 80	
From sale of privileges	550 00	
From sale of single and Grand Stand tickets, etc. (Park)	5,208 00	
From sale of single tickets (Pavilion)	4,087 95	
From sale of exhibitors' tickets (Park and Pavilion)	422 50	
From donations (as per list appended)	150 75	
From sale of hay, etc.	25 50	
From overdraft, account Stockton Savings and Loan Society	1,917 27	
From entries to stakes and purses	6,902 50	
From all other sources	24 25	
		<u>\$27,546 82</u>

Expenditures.

Paid expenses and indebtedness of prior years	\$265 95	
Paid premiums of 1889 (to date)	2,186 09	
Paid general expenses of 1889 (to date)	7,552 19	
Paid on account of bills payable	1,000 00	
Paid interest on bills payable to February 19, 1889	1,102 30	
Paid for permanent improvements at Park	138 66	
Paid for additional cost of Pavilion	1,311 89	
Paid for wagons, horses, etc.	665 00	
Paid for insurance on Pavilion	854 00	
Paid interest on overdraft account	58 93	
Paid overdraft account	797 61	
Paid for purses and stakes, 1889	11,093 00	
Paid privilege rentals returned	520 00	
Cash on hand	1 20	
		<u>\$27,546 82</u>

DONATIONS, 1889.

L. U. Shippee	\$31 75
S. C. H. and A. Works	13 00
Wm. C. Miller	13 50
Austin Bros.	7 50
B. F. Langford	17 00
Fred. Arnold	10 00
State Insane Asylum	56 00
	<u>\$150 75</u>

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

By EDWARD J. WICKSON, of Berkeley, Alameda County, California, Lecturer on Practical Agriculture in the State University. Delivered at the Pavilion Thursday evening, September 26, 1889.

THE OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG MEN IN CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURE.

The sunshine of prosperity now rests upon the industries of California. Our material interests manifest a most gratifying spirit of advancement. The experience of the last forty years has taught precious lessons. We know better than ever before the adaptations of our peerless soil and climate; we are more confident than ever of the wealth of our natural resources; we feel more strongly than ever the potent influence of a progressive spirit in our industrial life; we count more securely than ever upon the future of our glorious commonwealth.

Let thought turn for a moment upon the California of 1889. Whatever there was adventurous and extreme in the spirit of '49 has passed away; that which was life-giving and noble remains, and, being refined and softened by later experience, is now recognized and commended the world over as the "California spirit" of to-day. The political fever of the sixties purified the popular blood, and a period of convalescence triumphantly passed has given us a strongly-united, liberty-loving people. The speculative fevers of the seventies ran their course, and displayed their destroying, pernicious influences so clearly that natural revulsion carried our people strongly into the industrial fervor of the eighties. Thus we stand, now almost at the close of the best decade of our history, with a popular spirit, a public sentiment, and a record of industrial achievements, all of which combine to assure our future.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITION OF CALIFORNIA.

Let these achievements be briefly characterized: Our mining interests fairly planted upon a legitimate producing basis are prosperous and growing. Improved and cheaper processes are gaining treasure from sources which by old methods were unprofitable. Our manufacturing industries, at least in some of the heavier lines of production, are achieving triumphs, the fame of which is going abroad throughout the world. To the popular mind the great iron war-ship *Charleston*, surpassing in excellent and successful workmanship similar works of eastern and foreign builders, would suffice to enforce a claim to honorable mechanical attainment, and yet to me the invention and successful development of the combined harvester is a greater achievement, not alone because its purpose is more humane, but because it embodies the true California spirit by rising to meet a great emergency and fill a pressing need—saving our grand grain product from downfall before the pauper labor of Asia. And properly in the wake of this great masterpiece, the combined harvester, comes the long train of steam appliances for road and field work, and the multitude innumerable of lesser machines and implements, in the production of which California

is meeting her own needs and at the same time ministering to the world's progress in useful invention.

In agricultural production similar greatness is discernible. We are successfully entering the world's markets with our surplus products of all kinds, displacing imported food supplies in our eastern States, and advancing to contest the ground with these supplies in foreign consuming countries. Our fine horses are spreading the fame of the State, and blood developed on California soil is sought for by breeders of historic fame in the South and East; while in other lines of live stock we are finding appreciative purchasers in the newly-awakening countries on the Pacific coast of Asia and in the islands of the Pacific.

In other matters which enter into the prosperity of the commonwealth, notable advancement is being secured. Population is increasing, land values advancing, enterprises for transforming idle areas into populous and productive regions were never more numerous nor promising; and, in short, California will come to the opening of her fifth decade equipped for development and progress, of which her past accomplishment is but a faint foreshadowing.

THE YOUNG MEN OF TO-DAY.

Conceiving this to be our present position as an industrial State, it has occurred to me that we could profitably give the brief time during which I can lay claim to your attention to consideration of a single factor which will exercise an important influence upon our future, and that is the enlistment of our young men in agricultural pursuits, or, as we may term it, the relation of the young men to the agricultural future of California.

Young men in agriculture. The subject naturally suggests two pictures. One is a young man of our time, full of confidence, ambition, and energy. He is not the young man of a few generations ago, content to follow without question the pathways his ancestors have trod, nor to accept the lines which others mark out for him. The young man of to-day has a mind of his own. He may have self-conceit instead of self-confidence; he may be headstrong rather than self-reliant, but there is no reason to disparage him. We have to deal with the young man of to-day as we find him; and however we may mourn the disappearance of the young man of long ago, with his reverence, loyalty, and unquestioning obedience, our tears will not bring him back again. Nor am I altogether sure that it would be desirable to recall him from the pages of history. It is easier to believe that the young man of to-day is a new creation, especially designed to live in a new age and to accomplish wonders of which the ancients could have no conception.

The other picture suggested by our subject is a comprehensive view of country life and work. And country life of to-day is not that of a generation or two ago. Agricultural work is not ruled by tradition and fable as it once was. The spirit of progress has breathed upon it, science illumines its pathway, and invention has equipped it for full success under the new conditions. Never before was agriculture so well fitted to merit the epithet, "A noble calling."

How, then, can these two leading features of our subject be interwoven? How shall our young man, with his full self-reliance, his irrepressible energy, his insatiable longing for stirring experiences and exciting thoughts, be drawn into a scene like that which Thompson thus describes: "An elegant sufficiency, content, retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books, ease and alternate labor, useful life, progressive virtue, and approving Heaven?"

How shall the young man be led to appreciate these charms of country

life without quenching his ambition, curbing his youthful energy, and repressing his longing for a life of enthusiastic action? This is a question which has vexed the present generation not a little, and upon its right solution depends not only the success and comfort of thousands, but the progress of our agricultural industry.

In the minds of men a birth and early life upon a farm have been generally conceded to be of advantage to a young man, because so many of those who have achieved fortune and renown have been farmers' sons, but the popular idea is that a man is great or can be great only after his escape from agricultural surroundings.

WHY DO YOUNG MEN FORSAKE AGRICULTURE?

What is it, then, which prompts a young man to forsake agriculture? In most cases it can be traced to the common belief that agriculture does not offer young men the opportunity for the exercise of the powers which they think they possess. There are statistics to show that by far the greater number of those who forsake fair prospects upon farms never rise above subordinate positions in other callings which they choose, but this fact does not dishearten the young man when he contemplates the flight from the farm, although the experience of later years may press it sadly upon him. The thought which leads most young men to turn away from agriculture is a desire for improvement, an ambition for wider success, an impulse to greatness. It is a thought which should stir the breast of every young man. It is attended by a confidence in his abilities—a self-trust, a purpose. It is a thought which is essential to every success. It is an indication of the possession of youth's nobility and strength. Pluck this thought from the mind of a young man and you have taken away everything which can make him of value to himself or to the world. A young man who has not earnestly thought of leaving the farm is of little value either to go or stay upon it. Every calling of mankind should be carefully reviewed, and there should be no barriers to a choice of that which careful examination approves.

If there is anything tiresome to the thought of a young man it is an idea of completion. When he begins to think the thoughts of manhood he thrusts an eager inquiry into the ways by which men bring themselves into contact with the world. Then it is that agriculture seems most distasteful to him. He is apt to think, and older men are too apt to encourage the opinion, that agriculture is a complete science; that there is nothing more to learn about it; that the methods which have been implied cannot be improved; that all a young man can do upon a farm is to tread again well-beaten paths. And what does he see and hear elsewhere? In all the professions he sees a ceaseless struggle for new truths, or new ways of applying old truths to health, the happiness, or the salvation of mankind. In the commercial calling he sees constant efforts for new means and materials for gaining wealth and position. In the manufacturing industries he hears of new ways of applying physical power, the inventor following closely upon the progress of the scientific discoverer; the exciting story of a fortune in a day by a new and happy thought. Everywhere there is tireless activity, continual progress, and success attained as success was never attained before. Can any one wonder that the young man yearns to try his strength and skill where every one is moving and the prize is to him who pushes farthest onward? The young man longs for something upon which he can stamp the impress of his individuality. He must have something which will give him a chance.

HOW SHALL THE YOUNG MEN BE INTERESTED AND RETAINED?

There is but one way to operate successfully and in a salutary manner upon this spirit of a young man, and that is in guiding it, enabling him to see the dangers which beset the paths which lie open, and in revealing opportunities where all may to him seem fixed and chanceless. This is the duty which now presses upon the men who have in their keeping the present and future of our agriculture. They cannot hold their sons by recounting the dangers to which young men are exposed in great cities. They cannot be frightened by accounts of weakness or of wickedness or by visions of early burials. Another way must be adopted. They must be shown that agriculture is not a finished book. They must be led to understand that its brightest pages are still to be written. They must be convinced that there are opportunities as great upon the farm as elsewhere. In short, agriculture must be disclosed to them in the true light of its progressive character and its possibilities.

Many young men leave the farm to engage in commercial and financial undertakings. Does agriculture, then, afford no field for commercial skill? Does it offer no reward for financial foresight and cunning calculation? Let us see.

Years ago a few men saw a tract of California's arid land, over which, during a part of the year, flocks of sheep were ranging, yielding so little that their owners were tempted to exclaim with Pope, "Ah, what avails it me the flocks to keep!"

Over this arid waste there went the surveyors, disclosing the lines along which the excavators could lead the vivifying water. At once the soil exhibited its latent power. After the water came the seed, and from the seed the tree, and among the trees the cottages and mansions, and hither and thither the avenues fringed and embowered with verdure, while over all rang out the church bells. The desert becomes a garden; the solitary waste is hidden by the environment of homes filled with a refined and enlightened people. All this our eyes have seen in the very valley in which we now stand, and over against the shred of wool we place the tons of fruit and cry with McKay:

"Water is the mother of the vine,
The nurse and fountain of fecundity,
The adorning and refresher of the world."

But while we freely pay the tribute of praise to the deed accomplished, we seldom think of the rare foresight which was exercised in the inception of the colony enterprises of California. We are apt to overlook the financial skill required in carrying a venture from the point of beginning until it yields a dollar in return. We forget the wisdom called for in the choice of products which shall command the esteem of the markets, and the lessons which must be learned in the growth and preparation of these products. It has been no child's play to give California its Fresno and Riverside. It has required the best thoughts and tireless efforts of hundreds of men and women, and they are none the less creditable because they were lighted by the lamp of confidence until the sunshine of success burst full upon them. California is full of instances to establish the fact that the handling of the soil is an operation requiring skill, and is profitable according to the degree in which skill is brought to bear upon the work, and when this fact is recognized the old idea will fade away that bright young men must seek other occupations by which to increase their knowledge and make progress in the world.

It is true that agriculture has tarried behind the commercial and manufacturing industries, but not because it does not possess the capability to go forward. The farm has given for years its best brains and strength to develop other industries, and now it finds itself behind them all in the struggle for that progress and improvement which bring wealth and gratified ambition. There is only one way now for it to go forward, and that is by exercising the same spirit, the same ceaseless activity, the same earnest desire for better understanding and fuller knowledge which have achieved success in commerce and manufacturing industries. All the young brains of the country must not be expended in guiding the whirl of busy wheels and the clatter of springs and levers. There are forces at work in orchards, in grain fields, and in pastures, which are not the less powerful and worthy of study because they act silently. All the acute intellects of the rising generation must not be bended down upon ledgers and invoices. There are problems just as satisfactory, when rightly solved, in processes which yield well-filled granaries and barns as those which result in laden ships and bending counters.

INTELLECT IN INDUSTRY.

But what will be the great change which will place agriculture upon the plane of progress along which commercial and manufacturing industries are advancing rapidly, and at the same time give our young men generally a truer idea of the opportunity which agriculture holds out to them for satisfactory life enlistment? A recent writer has said:

"For forty years the American intellect has been driven at express speed. Look at what it has accomplished in the way of subjugating and directing physical forces and shaping material forms. The brain force of the nation has been in the aggregate astonishingly developed. A deep and wide intellectualization has been going on independent of letters. American literature by no means represents American thoughts. Over against our poets and prose writers I put our manufacturing establishments, and say that the factory, no less than the printed pages, must be taken into account when you estimate American thought. The fact is, the whole atmosphere of American life has been warm with provocations to think, and the very roots of our population have felt the stirring of a new sap in the mire and mold of their destiny."

Here, then, we have the secret of the onward rush of our commercial and manufacturing industries. Each step forward has excited thought. Thought has impelled to investigation, and the fruits of investigation have been the materials of progress. The occupations of men have advanced as intellect and life have been thrown into them. A constant intellectualization has been going on all around the farm. The farm has not seemed the arena for intellectual advancement, and the young men have sought other pursuits. This they will continue to do until they perceive the true opportunities which an intelligent and progressive agriculture offers for intellectual as well as physical exertion. And what are the capabilities of agriculture for intellectual progress?

SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.

I believe that agriculture will be the science of the future. The nourishing of a growing world demands it, and the possibilities of the industry court the widest expansion and improvement of its processes.

Learned men are now measuring the winds of heaven; they are testing every atmospheric change by the subtle balance of the mercury; they are foretelling the advent of the shower and the tempest, and learning the con-

ditions which invite rainfall or treasure up precious water for future use. Agriculture waits patiently to make their science the guide of her practices and enterprises.

Learned men are attacking the mysteries of the life processes with microscopes and culture preparations in the hope that full knowledge of the single cell may throw light upon the life and health of the higher organizations. Agriculture is continually applying the latest truths of biology to the growth, production, and improvement of her flocks and herds.

Hundreds of learned men are piercing the problems of vegetable growth with the keenest analytical and synthetical processes. Agriculture points to deteriorating fields, and cries: "Let the magic of your chemistry turn the wilderness into fruitful fields."

I know of few branches of natural science which may not directly or indirectly contribute to the advancement and prosperity of agriculture. I know of no occupation of man upon which the students of nature in her varied forms can bestow their greatest accomplishments, and in which they can find wider field for the application of their discoveries.

The elevation of agricultural practice must come in a great measure from the better understanding of the sciences which underlie that practice. Science consists in accurate observation of natural phenomena and true deduction therefrom. It is knowledge derived from experience and accurate experimentation. Its value in practical industry is that it serves as a basis for expectation. It teaches that what has occurred will occur again if identical conditions are secured. Science is the headlight throwing its rays before to illuminate the track along which the strong, ponderous engine of practice is speeding. It is the light of things we know revealing things to come.

Science, as applied to agriculture, has been much maligned, because the term "science" has been made to describe the vain imaginings and presumptuous theorizing of visionaries. There never was a greater mistake. Such half truths as come from inaccurate or inadequate observation and from irrelevant deductions are not science at all, and should never receive the sanction of the name. There must be a deeper infusion of the true scientific method into our agricultural practice, and a repression and elimination of "science," improperly so called. This truth is now recognized as never before in this country; never were the true scientist and agriculturist brought together in such cordial and mutual relations.

THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

The Government of the United States has undertaken to equip in each of the States agricultural experiment stations, in which funds and facilities are provided for the fullest scientific investigation and practical experimentation concerning all matters likely to aid and promote the interest of intelligent and progressive agriculture. California was among the first of the States to give unmistakable appreciation of the intimate relations between science and agricultural practice, and to encourage them. Twelve years ago Professor Hilgard, with the consent of the Regents of the State University, began analytical and experimental work at the College of Agriculture in Berkeley, and the result is that at present no State of the Union has so full knowledge of its soils and waters and of some of the leading products derived from them as has California. But this work is now only at its beginning. With the United States funds branch stations are being established in different parts of the State, so that our varying soils and climates

can be locally and practically studied and their adaptations determined. At Berkeley a new building has been provided devoted exclusively to experimental work and to the training of young men and women as accurate observers and interpreters of natural phenomena as related to agricultural practice. The attendance of students from all parts of the State is increasing, and ere long the force of trained observers throughout the State will be largely increased. Here, then, we have within reach of our young people the means of fitting themselves for proper perception of the ways in which agriculture may be advanced in profitability and in those qualities which will attract and hold the interest of our young men by showing them that agriculture, as a field for thought, enterprise, and progress, really stands at the head of the productive occupations of mankind.

GRADUAL BUT SURE PROGRESS.

As we are pleading for the advancement and elevation of agriculture by the application of scientific truth and the infusion of the scientific method, it will be fitting to describe what should be the manner of this introduction. Agricultural progress must be gradual, sure, and safe. There must not be any slipping away from the sure foundation of experience upon which the industry now rests. There must not be sensational rushing into the unknown, but experience must be extended and practice improved. There must be a wider understanding of the natural and commercial science of agriculture, and these will creep into the industry and elevate it without changing its main features.

You have all heard of the glaciers—those great ice rivers which extend from summits of perpetual snow along deep gorges until rivers spring from their feet in the valleys below. There is movement in these huge masses of ice, movement which grinds down mountains, and yet casual observers cannot detect its progress. Various theories have been advanced to account for the movement of these apparently solid masses. One explanation is that as the day's sun-rays fall upon the glacier it melts a thin layer upon its upper side, which moves a little, and then freezes again. The heat is communicated to a layer below, and it, too, melts, moves, and freezes again, and so on throughout the mass of ice.

As with sunlight on the glacier, so with science in agriculture. Each new ray of true science and improved practice which falls upon agriculture will loosen its bonds and push it forward a little. There must be no dangerous revolutions, no perilous experiments; but still there must be a gradual change through the influence of increased intelligence and fuller investigation. Continual movement, and yet continued strength and firmness; continual movement, and yet no downfall or precipitous descents. This is the kind of progress which agriculture demands, and this may be secured by skillful research and scientific investigation.

To introduce such beneficent progress into our agriculture is the duty of the young men of California. With us who are on or near the shady side of life, rests the responsibility of implanting in their minds and hearts desires for general intellectual and moral advancement. It is our duty to make them better farmers and better citizens.

The reward of agriculture in this State will henceforth be to him who cherishes the sciences of production. The age of chance profusion is passing away. Success in the future will depend upon the degree to which intelligent and progressive policies and methods prevail among our farming population. Here is the opportunity for the young men. They must investigate and experiment; they must plan and execute. Upon their efforts will depend the future of what is now our grandest industry.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

By GEORGE H. TINKHAM.

Fifty years ago the great San Joaquin Valley was uninhabited by human life, save the Indians, of the valley, they living upon the banks of the streams, that, clear and cool and sparkling in the sunlight, flowed onward from mountain to ocean. The wild flowers of Nature's planting, of many varieties and of many colors, covered each spring the fertile soil and formed a garden of beauty that filled with fragrance the soft, warm air. The rich nutritious grasses, fairly bounding from the earth, together with the bush, herb, white and live oak, in forest numbers, gave food and shade to the lion, bear, elk, deer, antelope, and animals smaller in size, that roamed from mountain to valley, or hid in bush or tree. Nature was alone in her glory, but soon a change was to take place.

Late in the spring of 1842, a young German, Captain Charles M. Weber, rode across what is now known as San Joaquin County, on his way to Sutter's Fort, there to seek work. He was given employment, and saved his money with the expectation of buying land; or, as it was termed in those days, a grant. As he rode, with admiration he noted the wonderful richness of its soil, the grass then being two feet high, the splendid growth of timber, the deep running waters, and the fine opportunities afforded for a harbor, and he resolved to obtain here a grant and then colonize it. The locality was known among the Mexicans as the "Campo de los Franceses," because a company of Frenchmen and trappers were there at one time encamped, and for this grant Captain Weber applied to the Mexican Governor. The grant, containing some forty-eight thousand seven hundred and forty-eight acres, was obtained, and immediately, in compliance with the Mexican law, he drove his horses and cattle to the grant and formed a settlement of his herders and vaqueros.

This was in 1844, and Captain Weber now tried to persuade some of the families of the territory to move to his grant. He would have been successful, but the smallpox breaking out among the Indians of the vicinity, spread by a passing immigrant family, they fled in terror to the Coast Range, and with them fled all the Mexican vaqueros. The major domo, James Lindsay, an American, remained to guard the stock. When the Amador Indians learned that Lindsay was alone, they swept down from their mountain rancheria, and, murdering Lindsay, threw his body, filled with arrows, into the water, set fire to all of the buildings, and drove off all of the stock to the mountains for winter food. Again, in 1846, an attempt was made to settle the grant, and Napoleon Schmitt and his family lived here several months; but the breaking out of the Mexican war compelled them to fly to the pueblo of San José for safety.

In 1847 Captain Weber succeeded in inducing some twenty persons to locate, by giving each of them a town lot and as many acres of land as they desired to cultivate. The town was laid off into streets, blocks, and lots, and given the name of Tuleburg. The inhabitants were farmers and hunters. They cultivated a few acres of wheat or barley, and found plenty of game, deer, elk, antelope, ducks, and geese, in the present city limits,

often trapping beaver where now stand immense warehouses filled with wheat. Immigrants, by this time, were quite rapidly coming into the territory, and Mr. Weber offered each newcomer a town lot and four hundred and eighty acres of land, free of all cost, if they would settle at Tuleburg, and if too poor to cultivate the land he agreed to furnish them horses, farming implements, and seed for one year's harvest free. None would accept this liberal offer, as they feared the Indians, and declared that the land was worthless and fit only for pasture.*

Then came the discovery of gold, and, as if by magic power, the village of twenty grew into a tented city of a thousand people. The town was resurveyed and called Stockton, after Commodore Stockton, and the channel of a single vessel and a few canoes was now filled with ships that daily landed their freight upon the banks. Barrels, boxes, and bales were everywhere seen strewn upon the shore, and pack mules, ox and mule teams were daily loading with food, clothing, and tools for the miners of the gold region. In August, 1850, the town became an incorporated city, and thousands of travelers were passing and repassing from mountain to coast. Stockton had its stores, shops, banks, express and Post Office, schools, churches, printing offices, two daily newspapers, and the ever-present whisky saloon. The selling of goods, the manufacturing of mining tools, wagons, harness, etc., were the principal occupations of the inhabitants, and the digging of gold the all-absorbing topic of conversation.

None thought of engaging in agriculture, nor dreamed of the wealth that lay within the soil. Although gold was in plentiful circulation, food and all kinds of manufactured articles were scarce and high. Flour, at one time, was worth \$200 a barrel, sugar 50 cents and beans 40 cents per pound. Vegetables and fruit were very scarce, \$1 being given for a small green peach, and the same price for a head of cabbage. To the mines there was but one way of transporting articles, and this was by animals—mules, horses, and oxen. Freight was 3 cents a pound, and a very large number of animals were used. The animals must have food of hay and barley, and these also were high in price. The hay of that period was of the grass growing so luxuriantly that it would reach a height of three or more feet. A few farmers began the cultivation of wheat and barley, cutting it mostly for hay, as there was but one thrashing machine in the country, and hay being worth 3 and 4 cents per pound, they realized a small fortune from their small farms.

The exportation of gold to the Eastern States was enormous, \$25,000,000 being sent annually to pay for provisions consumed upon the coast, to say nothing of the millions sent for tools, clothing, and the other necessities of life. Freely the Sierras gave its golden nuggets to the miner, and as freely he gave it to the merchant and saloon for food and drink, thence through Wells, Fargo & Co. or Adams' express to be transported to the Atlantic shore for more supplies. Only a few thought of checking this immense drain of gold from the State, for it was the selfish individual thought of each person, "I will make my pile and then go home." The great majority had not the least idea of remaining in California more than a year or two, and, therefore, took no interest whatever in the improvement or the development of the State. Among those who were farmers it was the general opinion that the soil was too dry and the summers too long and hot for the cultivation of the cereals and fruits, and as for irrigation it did not enter their heads. A few sensible men, observing in the farm work of Sutter, Boggs, Bidwell, Weber, and a few other early immigrants, that

*NOTE.—This land since that time has produced continuously forty bushels of grain to the acre, and is to-day worth \$400 an acre.

wheat and fruits could be profitably raised, believed that the State could raise a part, at least, of its supplies, and that agriculture and horticulture should be encouraged. None could so successfully accomplish this object as a State Agricultural Fair, and a bill for that purpose was introduced into the Legislature of 1854. The committee to whom the bill was referred unanimously and strongly favored it, and the Legislature as strongly concurring in their opinion, it was passed and signed by Governor Bigler in less than two weeks after its introduction.

It was the intention of the Legislature that the State Fair should annually travel about and be held successively in the principal cities of the State. The State Fair of that year, 1854, was held in San Francisco; the two following Fairs, 1855 and 1856, at Sacramento, 1857 at Stockton, 1858 at Marysville, and 1859 at Sacramento. That year it was permanently located at the latter place, never more to travel. The officers of 1857 were William Garrard, President, Captain Weber resigning; E. S. Holden, Vice-President; Geo. H. Sanderson, Recording Secretary; and Edward Conner, Treasurer, he filling the position made vacant by Andrew Wolf's resignation. The Fair continued four days, and was a splendid success, over \$8,000 being paid out in premiums and purses. A large pavilion of wood was erected upon Hunter-Street Square. Judge Henry Erno, of Mokelumne Hill, delivered the address. The receipts of that Fair were \$11,093.

The State Fair seemed to have infused new life into the citizens of San Joaquin. In October of that year, they assembled and elected the officers of a district agricultural society. This was the second effort—as the effort of 1855 to organize an agricultural society was a failure. At that time there was no great interest taken in agriculture, and as the State Fair was to be held in different parts of the State, it was thought that one Fair was enough. The second organization, however, speedily awoke to action, when it was learned that Sacramentans were working like beavers, both in the Legislature and out of it, sparing neither money nor time to secure the State Fair as a permanent institution. Sacramento built for the use of the State Legislature and the Fair, a splendid hall, at a cost of \$30,000, and succeeded in getting the Legislature of 1858 to appropriate the sum of \$5,000 annually to the State Fair for the following five years. Through this appropriation the people of the State were to be taxed for the benefit of Sacramento and her State Fair, and it created considerable hard feeling against the Capital City. The citizens of San Joaquin were angry, and they resolved to have a Fair, in spite of Sacramento, that would in time equal, if not eclipse, the so called State Fair.

Several meetings were held for the discussion of the organization of a District Fair, and invitations were sent to the adjoining counties to send their representatives. Several of the counties sent their most prominent agriculturists, and February 11, 1860, they organized a District Fair, adopting the name of "San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society." In this meeting the feeling against Sacramento was intense, and by resolution it was declared, among other things, that the actions of the citizens of the Capital City "were unjust and illiberal toward other counties." All Senators and representatives in the Legislature assembled were requested to use all honorable means to influence that body to withhold the usual appropriation given to the State Agricultural Society.

The society was organized under a law passed in 1859, which permitted any seven persons, residents of the State, to organize an agricultural society. In their Constitution it was declared that the object of the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society was to encourage, aid, and develop agriculture, horticulture, manufactures, domestic economy, stock raising,

and the speed of horses. Any white person over the age of twenty-one years could become a life member by paying \$25, or an annual member by the payment of \$5. The amount admitted the member, his wife, and minor children to the exhibition, and permitted any of the family to enter articles or animals for exhibition and premiums. The officers elected upon that occasion to successfully inaugurate and manage the first local agricultural Fair of the State were: President, Dr. E. S. Holden; Vice-President, J. Sarles, then a prominent dairyman and stock raiser; Recording Secretary, P. E. Conner, two years afterward Colonel of the Third Regiment California Volunteers; Corresponding Secretary, E. B. Bateman; and Treasurer, Andrew Wolf. Two Vice-Presidents were elected for San Joaquin County, and two each from the counties of Calaveras, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Mariposa, Tulare, Fresno, Merced, and Kern, they being included within the district.

The Board of Managers set the time of holding the first Fair as August twenty-eighth, to continue four days, and as that time approached the citizens of the county were highly delighted at the prospects of having a Fair to which they could point with pride and say, "This is our Fair"—some place where, for the first time, their children could go and see works and manufactures of art, science, and skill. California was then an almost isolated spot; no communication with the East except by steamer twice or thrice a month—a twenty or thirty days' voyage over thousands of miles of water. So the entire community worked industriously and harmoniously for the success of the "Fair." In the meantime a race track was building and a large pavilion, sixty by two hundred feet, was being erected upon the Court-house square and roofed with canvas, the wooden structure complete costing \$1,000. The pavilion was handsomely decorated, as also the City Hall, which was for the time being a part of the pavilion, being used for the reception of pictures and fancy needlework. Articles for the Fair were brought from the Sacramento State Fair by a chartered river boat, and from San Francisco by the steamers of the California Steam Navigation Company, as long as the latter had an organization, free of all cost, and returned. The music for the occasion was furnished by a brass band from San Andreas, the local band, the Stockton Cornet, being engaged two evenings of the four for political meetings. Among the attractions of the Fair was an electric clock, placed there by Mr. Charles Haas; the lighting of the pavilion by gas the second night of its introduction into Stockton; the artesian fountain of clear water; the address of President Holden; also of H. P. Barber, then a very prominent lawyer and politician of Tuolumne. The crowds which gathered were astonished at the varied displays of manufactured and imported goods; and the immense peaches, pears, apples, and squashes, caused exclamations of surprise.

At the race track everything was in readiness for the opening day. Several months previous, in May, the society selected and purchased of Captain Weber sixty acres of land, paying him \$15 an acre; he soon afterward deeded them sixty acres more as a gift. The grounds were then given in charge of Mr. Andrew Wolf, an experienced horseman and good financier, for the purpose of improving them, laying off a race track, building fences, sheds, stalls, a grand and Judges' stand, etc. What is known as a flat track, sixty feet wide, eighty feet down the "homestretch," one mile three feet from the "pole," was surveyed by Mr. John C. Reid; a grand stand capable of seating a thousand persons, two hundred stalls, fences, and a Judges' stand, were built, the entire cost of all improvements being \$8,541.

There were on exhibition eighty-seven horses, eighteen cattle and calves, twenty-nine hogs, and thirty-four sheep, all of a quality which would now not be noticed. It could not be expected that this first exhibition would be a complete success, either in quantity or quality, as the entire stock of the county was of an inferior grade and the speed animals "scrubs." Four full days' racing could not be arranged, and so the Board was compelled to substitute other attractions. The first day the attraction was a pigeon shooting match, and the first prize, \$250, was won by one of the Judges of the Court, Judge J. M. Shafer. On Wednesday there were scrub racing, a baseball match between two local clubs and a club from Sacramento. Thursday was ladies' day, and prizes were offered for the best lady and the best gentlemen riders. The gentlemen were too modest to appear, the only contestants being the two married pioneer ladies, Mrs. Samuel Miller and Mrs. John W. Hart. These ladies are yet living in this county. On the same day the Stockton Blues contested for a silver cup, and the races for the week were inaugurated. The first race was mile heats, free for all, for a purse of \$50. Three stallions started, and the first and second heats were easily won, the fastest time being 3:55, by American Hunter, a stallion that year brought across the plains. The second race was between three California "mustang" pacers, the best time being 2:50. In the \$50 purse, mile dash for roadsters, there was only one entry, Dr. E. S. Holden's team, he driving out the mile in 3:55. The doctor drove his span simply to amuse the crowd, and donated the purse and all moneys won by him back to the society. The next was a stallion race, and as there was but one entry, State of Maine, he was driven two heats alone in the very good time of 3:02 and 2:59, considering that he was a big, clumsy, fifteen-hundred-pound roadster. A special half mile race was won by Wash. Trahern's horse, Monte, and a foot race for \$10 closed the races of the day and those of the Fair.

Friday afternoon ended the first District Fair, which was in every respect a success. During the afternoon, both at the track and pavilion, the lists of premiums were publicly read off, and then the hall was quickly cleared for the grand ball. Five hundred couples took part, and many of that joyous throng are to-day the gray-haired mothers and fathers of Stockton's best families. The price of the tickets was \$5 a couple, and from that source alone the society received \$1,080. Season tickets were sold to the amount of \$3,807, life membership tickets to the amount of \$2,240, the county gave \$1,000, the Common Council \$500, subscriptions \$3,601, which, with other small receipts, gave the society a grand total of \$12,766. After paying all expenses the society was in debt only \$2,318, with property worth \$12,000. "This," said President Holden in his address of 1861, "was certainly a good showing for a society not yet sixteen months old."

President Holden was an enthusiast upon all public improvements, and for seven consecutive years the popular, conscientious, hard-working President of the society. Born in the little town of Brunswick, Maine, he graduated from the Boston College of Pharmacy, and immigrated to California during the gold fever of 1849. Early in 1850 he and Redding established the well known wholesale house of Redding & Co. The Doctor, removing to Stockton in 1851, established, as a branch house, Holden's drug store. In this business he made thousands of dollars, and invested his profits in those things in which he took great delight—fine horses, cows, sheep, hogs, poultry, etc. He built a handsome brick residence, planted a beautiful garden, and within his dwelling, assisted by a noble wife, lavishly entertained friends and distinguished strangers. The poor were as welcome to

his hospitality as the rich, and his heart and hand were ever ready to relieve suffering or distress. Public enterprises were his hobby, and he assisted, both by money and time, everything started, whether practical or impractical. Purchasing several large farms he placed upon them the finest stock he could buy, expecting to become a breeder of fine animals; but in the commencement of his project misfortune overtook him, and he lost thousands of dollars' worth of stock in the flood of 1861-62. A man highly esteemed by all who knew him, he was just the man, and such a person as he was necessary in an organization which depended for its success upon the encouragement given to it by the general public, for the first President of the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society.

In July, 1861, the society purchased the lot on the east side of the Court-house, seventy-five by one hundred and fifty feet, paying for it \$3,500. The cornerstone was laid by the Masons August 7, 1861, the oration being delivered by the Rev. John A. Anderson, then pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. A single-story brick building was then erected, with walls of sufficient strength to support a second, and if need be a third, story. The front was quite imposing in appearance, being of the Corinthian style of architecture, the porch being supported by four twenty-foot columns. The hall was sixty by one hundred feet, the two front rooms being occupied by the society for its library and business meetings, and by the Natural History Society. The building, hurried on to its completion, was finished a few days before the time of the opening of the second Fair, and cost \$17,000. The society was now \$19,000 in debt, and in a few years they expected to pay this off, but fate was against them.

They had every assurance, judging by the Fair of that year, that this result would be easily accomplished, as the hall was nightly crowded, and thousands assembled at the track during the four days of racing. The hall was decorated with over two hundred ensigns, the flags of all nations, they being made by the patients of the State Insane Asylum, W. P. Tilden then Resident Physician. The entries for premiums were many in number, two hundred and thirty-five persons exhibiting articles, making a splendid display of fruits, vegetables, domestic and manufactured goods, together with agricultural implements of various kinds and quality. At 10 o'clock on the tenth of September, 1861, the music of the band and the ringing of the fire bell announced the opening of the second District Fair, and one hour later the hall was crowded, men even leaving their business to be present, so pleased was the public because of this event. Upon the second evening of the Fair President Holden read his annual address. F. F. Fargo, then editor of the Alameda "Express," read an ode written expressly for this occasion by Mrs. Joseph Hale, the poetess of Stockton, and the band played several select pieces. The oration Thursday evening was delivered by Congressman Higby, of Calaveras, over a thousand persons being present, two thirds of them being ladies. At the race track one hundred and thirty-six horses, forty-two cattle, eighteen sheep, forty-six swine, and thirty-eight head of poultry were exhibited, making quite a fair showing for a young exhibition. On the third day several ladies rode for prizes, and five Blackhawks started for a \$150 purse, these attractions drawing a crowd of three thousand persons. In this, the second Fair, \$4,000 were given in premiums. During the first two days seven hundred and nine season tickets were sold. After the second day the price was reduced to \$2 50, thus giving the families of the poor an opportunity of seeing the greatest event of the year—the Fair.

Politics and self-interest should have no place in the government and management of a Fair, for the introduction of either creates dissatisfaction

in the public mind, and leads not to success, but failure. In the election for Secretary for that year (secessionists and Union men then hating each other with a bitter hatred) an attempt was made to elect A. C. Bradford, a Southern man and a violent secessionist, as Secretary for the year 1862, in the place of the former Secretary, John A. Anderson, a plain, fearless, and outspoken Republican. After great excitement Anderson was declared elected, but he, in 1862, after the Fair, joined Conner's Third Regiment California Volunteers, as its Chaplain. Mr. Anderson was succeeded by John C. Reid, he, after a three years' service, giving way to H. T. Campton. In 1874 H. W. Weaver was elected as Secretary, and he did much in straightening out the financial difficulties under which the society was then laboring. In 1878 J. M. La Rue, at present official keeper of the society records, began recording the events of the society in a more systematic manner than ever before, and has constantly filled that position since his election in 1878, excepting the years 1882 and 1883, when J. La Rose Phelps was Secretary.

The maxim "time is money," holds true in the time set for the holding of an exhibition as well as in business. A District Fair, depending as it does upon the farmers, must hold its Fairs at a time convenient to the farmers' wishes, or fail. This is the autumn season, the period when fruits are ripe, grains are harvested, and money is plentiful. This is a time limited to less than ninety days, and when there are so many District Fairs (twenty-six at the present time), each holding an exhibition from four to sixteen days, it is almost impossible not to clash one with the other. There was, however, no excuse for this in 1867, when the State Agricultural Society, advertising their Fair to open September ninth and close Saturday night, September fourteenth, deliberately extended the time of their Fair until Wednesday, September eighteenth, greatly to the injury of the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society. Then there were but three or four societies in the State, and plenty of time for all. The Board of Directors of the San Joaquin Society, in their meeting of 1866, set September 10, 1867, as the time of opening their Fair. The State Board, learning this, asked the San Joaquin Board to postpone the opening of their Fair until Tuesday, September seventeenth. Cheerfully the San Joaquin managers made the change, and judge of their surprise when they learned on Friday, September thirteenth, of the actions of the State Board. By a rule necessary, perhaps, and common to most Fairs, no exhibitor is permitted to take his articles from a Fair when once entered until its close, and as many articles and also animals were entered for the Stockton Fair, this extension of time by the Sacramento Fair prevented their exhibiting here, and not only disappointed thousands, but indicated a spirit not creditable to a State Fair Board of Managers. Their only excuse for this act was the tardiness of exhibitors in arranging their goods and the delay of committees in awarding prizes.

The building of the agricultural hall, considering that the society was an experiment and without a dollar in funds, proved to be a costly and disastrous project. From the day of its completion until the day of its sale, the society moved under a debt so large that it retarded the growth of the society, and prevented the success that would otherwise have been theirs. Various efforts were made to reduce the debt by public subscription, loans, mortgages, and even a series of public entertainments were discussed, but all of these failed to save the building to the society. The Board of Directors had to contend against disasters unforeseen, in the flood of 1862 and the dry year of 1864, each of these calamities destroying thousands of dollars' worth of property and tightening the money market.

In 1863 the Legislature permitted the Supervisors of San Joaquin County to issue what was known as Agricultural Bonds, payable in ten years, with interest at 7 per cent. It was stipulated that the society, as an equivalent for these bonds, was to deed to the county all of their property in trust, pay semi-annually the interest upon the bonds, and on or before the first of January of each year pay \$500 into the County Treasury as a sinking fund. In case they failed in any of these provisions the county was to take possession of the property, and sell it to the highest bidder. Seventeen thousand dollars' worth of bonds were issued, and it was believed that the society would now free itself from debt. Several months passed, the interest accumulating, before the bonds were placed upon the market. Then the war had caused an inflation of all things, county bonds not excepted; worth at one time 85 cents on the dollar, they now fell to 65 cents. Only \$13,000 could be raised from the sale of the bonds, and the debt, in the meantime, had increased to \$20,000. To meet this deficiency C. T. Meader, Timothy Paige, Henry Hodgkins, George Gray, Samuel Fisher, and M. L. Bird became responsible for \$6,000 of the debt; \$2,000 of the debt remained, and again an appeal was made to the Supervisors. They ordered a special election for April 21, 1866, the voters of the county being then called upon to vote for or against a special tax to pay off this debt of \$2,000. By a tremendous majority the county voted against the tax, the entire vote being: Yes, five hundred and seventy-eight; no, one thousand five hundred and thirty-three. Many of the county precincts voted unanimously against it, and some only gave it one vote. Woodbridge gave two hundred and forty-seven votes against, and not a single ballot for the tax. In that town a public meeting was held, addresses made by prominent speakers, and resolutions passed severely censuring the Directors for mismanagement and an extravagant use of money. Still further to increase the society's misfortune, on April fourteenth of that year a small distillery, set fire by some incendiary (an enemy of the society some believed), was destroyed, and the roof, porch, and walls of the hall were badly damaged. From the insurance company the society received \$3,000, and this was paid upon the increasing debt. So poor was the society, that in its damaged condition the Fair was held therein, and the roof was not repaired until the fall. It was then turned into a storehouse, and considerable profit derived from the two thousand tons of wheat in storage. In 1868 all hopes of saving the hall were abandoned, and then, in the hands of Harry Hubbard and Frank Stewart, it was sold to the Methodist Episcopal Church for \$26,000. The society, now homeless, was like a stranger in a strange city, and without any permanent abiding place. In 1870 and 1871 Fairs were held in a wooden pavilion built upon Hunter-Street Square, but as this place was found to be unsuitable, because of the expense, and the dust sifting through the walls, ruining valuable articles, the Fairs of the future were held in buildings. Still no improvement was afforded by the change, as National Hall, in which the Fairs of 1873, 1874, 1878, and 1879 were held, was far distant from the business center, and eleven months of the year the home of the spider, the swallow, and the bat. In 1876, Centennial year, the "Granger's New Storeroom" was the place, and here the Rev. Thomas Guard, one of the brightest divines ever upon this coast, delivered the annual oration. In 1880 and 1881 the Fair was held in the stable loft of Wolf's stable and Mozart Hall, the best places obtainable at the time.

In 1866 the managers, consisting of President E. S. Holden, Vice-Presidents John Tuohy and J. Sarles, Secretary H. T. Compton, Treasurer Thomas K. Hook, and Directors George West and J. M. Davis, were so discouraged because of the society debt and the severe denunciation of

the Directors, that they resolved to have no Fair that year; but the request of many of Stockton's best citizens, accompanied by the substantial article that makes of most things a success, caused them to change their minds and have a Fair. In that year President Holden's heart failed him; he positively, under any circumstances, refusing again to act as President of the society, J. Sarles was elected, and with him the same officers as the previous year. The county was then in possession of the speed track, and the society was obliged to pay rent for the use of it.

In the September election of 1867, the members of the San Joaquin Agricultural Society came to the conclusion that if the Fair was to continue, extraordinary efforts must be made to place it upon a substantial basis, and they elected as President Jason K. Doak. Mr. Doak, from the organization of the society, had been one of its main supporters, and, as the representative of Calaveras County, had faithfully performed the duties assigned him. One of California's pioneers (from Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1827), he, in 1851, came to the "Golden West" from Indiana, his parents removing to that State during Mr. Doak's early life. Before starting for California Mr. Doak purchased, and shipped by way of Cape Horn, a steam engine, boiler, and circular saws, intending upon arrival here to engage in the lumber business. Upon his arrival here by steamer, he met his cousin, John Doak, and together they erected the sawmill in Calaveras County, this being the first circular sawmill in the State. For eighteen years he followed this business, and by good management and wise financiering made money. Friends he had by the hundreds, for social in his nature, a good talker and story teller, and a gentleman always upon the right side, he was one who would make and retain friends in any community. When he became the President of the agricultural association to which he had given so much time as a Judge, both of stock and of the races, they rejoiced; and he, working for the society with the same degree of prudence, caution, thought, and tact, as he would have used in his own business affairs, was, for several years, "the life and soul of the institution." Earnestly he labored to save the hall and the race track to the society, but the fates seemed to be working against them, and he succeeded in saving only a part of the race track. For five years President Doak stood at the head of the society's affairs, and when he retired had the pleasure of knowing that the association was almost free from debt, again popular with the citizen and farmer, and prospering as well as could reasonably be expected.

The first year of President Doak's administration was the last of Fairs in Agricultural Hall, for in that year it was sold to the church, and they took possession. Under these circumstances the Board met March 30, 1869, and resolved that it was inexpedient to hold a Fair that year, as they had no hall nor money to build one. Because of this resolution no Fair was held by the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society for that year, and its officers, consisting of President J. K. Doak, Vice-Presidents George S. Ladd and John Tuohy, Secretary H. T. Compton, Treasurer T. K. Hook, and Directors George West and James C. Gage, held over until 1870.

There was, however, a Fair that year, and it was known as the San Joaquin Valley Stock and Implement Association, with officers consisting of E. S. Holden, President; John Sedwick, Secretary; and Samuel Fisher, Treasurer. It was a sharp scheme of these gentlemen to give the people a Fair, and thus keep up the interest. Dr. Holden and others differing with the Board of Managers, believed that a Fair should be held so as to keep faith with the people, and they declared that they did not intend to extend "their exhibition to other years, or in any manner to interfere with the old

organization, but, on the contrary, to aid it." The society gave them free use of the race track, and the church gave them the hall, rent free, and a Fair was held. Upon the race track some of the best time then made by horses was trotted.

The last three Fairs under President Doak were the best ever held up to that time. The exhibition of 1870 was held upon Hunter-Street Square, in a wooden pavilion that cost \$800. It was in area four thousand two hundred and twenty-four feet larger than the lost hall, together with an entrance wing forty by forty-eight feet, yet there was not enough room for the exhibitors and the crowds that nightly gathered to witness the fine display. The oration of Professor Ezra Carr was a masterly address from a practical speaker. The Fair was a success, although, as the newspapers stated, the season was "awful dry and money was exceedingly scarce." Comparisons were that year made by visitors of "Our Fair" with the State Fair exhibits, and then as now we suffered none in comparison, except in the number of exhibitors, races, and attendance. In the Fair of 1872, held in National Hall, there was seen an increasing interest in the public mind to make each annual Fair an exhibit worthy of the district. An important feature of that year was the music of the band, then led by H. J. Todd. For the first time a regularly selected programme of music was played and the selections advertised. I. N. Hoag, then Corresponding Secretary of the State Board, declared in his report of the year 1872 that the stock exhibition of the Stockton Fair was as good as that of any District Fair which he had attended, and the display of agricultural implements "decidedly better than that of any other Fair." The President of the San Joaquin District Fair in his address said that "the year 1872 would go into history marking more general prosperity and a greater advancement in nearly all of the industries of the people than any one year since the settlement of our State."

In 1874 Mr. L. U. Shippee was elected President of the association, and from that time dates its true success. The buildings at the Fair grounds were old and in a dilapidated condition, the society was heavily in debt, and a general feeling of uncertainty as to the future pervaded even those who had been the most ardent supporters of the enterprise. All efforts to achieve success had seemed to be in vain. Such was the condition of affairs when the new President assumed the duties of his office.

In his address of 1874 Mr. Shippee recommended many improvements at the Fair grounds, and outlined a plan which would place the association on its feet and give it the prestige needed to assure success. His ideas were considered sound by the Directors, who were glad to avail themselves of the services of such a pushing business man as they knew Mr. Shippee to be, and he was promised their full coöperation in his efforts to reorganize the institution on a sound basis. His attention was first given to the improvement of the race track, which was a very poor and slow one, and, indeed, dangerous when rapid work was attempted. To remedy these evils the track was filled in, making a gentle slope from the outside towards the center, in a manner to turn off all surface water, while preventing the flooding of the track from the outside. In December, 1874, the track was placed in charge of Mr. S. Briggs, an old and experienced turfman, who has made its condition a matter of personal pride. That it has been kept in good order may be appreciated when the fast time since made on this track is considered, notably the mile of the trotter Rarus (2:14) and Palo Alto's heat of 2:13½—the latter made in 1889. The natural beauties of the place also received prompt attention; two rows of shade trees were planted along

the entire length of the stands and evergreens set out near the entrance gate.

Building improvements were made to the value of \$8,000, the new grand stand alone costing \$7,688, of which amount \$4,128 was raised by public subscription. At the close of the Fair of 1874 all debts were paid, and the society had a surplus of \$174. The result was wonderful, when the heavy improvements made were considered. From that time the history of the San Joaquin District Fair has been a proud one of continued success, and the society now holds rank second to none. The splendid energy which Mr. Shippee has shown in bringing to this State and county horses of the world's best blooded stock, and placing them in competition at the Fairs, and his extensive and intimate acquaintance with other men who love fast horses and have them, has been largely instrumental in giving patrons of the Fair the opportunity to see many noted "fliers" in action, thus adding immensely to the annual attractions. Certainly no one withholds from Mr. Shippee the credit which should be his for the untiring energy with which he fought the battle which gave to Stockton her splendid Exposition building, which is far and away ahead of anything in a city of the size on this continent. Many were with him in this matter, but all concede that the final result would never have been secured without his able leadership.

Considering all that he has done in its behalf, a history of the association without something more than a passing mention of Mr. Shippee would necessarily be incomplete, hence a brief sketch is here appended: He was born in Rhode Island, about ten miles from the city of Providence, and spent his boyhood days in that locality. His father, who had been a Superintendent of large cotton and print mills, died when the subject of this mention was a mere boy in years, and he looked out for himself largely from an early age, though the family was quite well situated financially. He learned the machinist's trade, but gave it up when an opportunity presented itself for farming on some of the family land. In 1856 he came to California, locating in Stockton, which has since been his home. Here he commenced his career at the bottommost round of the ladder, after a brief experience in business which was rendered unsuccessful through no fault of his. He commenced as clerk in a store at small wages, but as he proved his services to be of great value to his employers, he was drawing a heavy salary when he finally gave up clerking to enter on an independent business career. He made a flattering success as a merchant, embarked in many enterprises in as many different lines of direction, and made a success in all. Among his interests may be mentioned those of agriculture, banking, manufacturing, sheep raising, and the importing and breeding of fine cattle and horses. His importations of the best stock, which he yet continues, have reached enormous figures. He has brought to this State more fine sheep than any other man in California. Some idea of the magnitude of his operations in this line may be formed when it is stated that in one year alone he imported \$60,000 worth of the finest Merinos from Vermont. That was about the time he assumed the Presidency of the Fair Association. What he has accomplished in this direction, however, has been done more as a labor of love than as a means of financial advancement.

His part in making the combined harvester a success, with all that it implies, is well known and acknowledged. Perhaps his greatest work is yet in an incompleated state: the building of the Stanislaus River Canal, which has met with many obstacles, but which will be a crowning success, if we are to judge of its prospects from the past record of its prime mover.

His record as Mayor of Stockton is not the least thing to his credit, and his part in the building of the gravel roads which the county now possesses has again proved the spirit of public enterprise which possesses him. Mr. Shippee is a man of great strength of character, whose motto is "Success," and he has nowhere better displayed his abilities than as President of the agricultural society. He has also been President of the State Agricultural Society, and is now a Director.

The improvements of 1874 were but the commencement of a continuous story of advancement. In 1875-76 new stalls and new fences were built, a huge mill and water tank erected at a cost of \$5,000, and more trees planted. Still more improvements were afterward made in the building of a mill and water tank at the half-mile post, and a large shed for agricultural implements costing \$2,200. In a heavy gale of wind in October, 1879, it fell to the ground, and cost an additional \$1,800 when rebuilt in 1880. In the same year the present handsome Judges' stand was built at a cost of \$1,159, the Directors from their private funds furnishing \$400 of the amount. The old stand was inconvenient, overcrowded at every Fair, and the President in 1879 declared it "unsightly and hard of access," and "for the credit of our park at home and abroad, let us have a new one."

The San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society held their Fairs and elected their officers under their chosen Constitution for two years, and then they asked the Legislature to permit the Directors to elect the Secretary, and thus avoid the political squabble of 1862. This privilege was granted, and it was the first move toward the centralization which now exists. The next change was in the annual election of officers, which, until 1874, took place at 9 o'clock upon the first Wednesday evening of each annual Fair. This was thought to be a bad time, as but few of the members attended the annual election, and at the meeting of 1874 a motion was made and carried to adjourn the meeting until the first week in December. At that time the officers of 1875 were elected. This practice of meeting during the week of the Fair and adjourning to the first week in December was carried on until 1878, when they adopted a new Constitution and changed the time for the annual election of officers to the second Saturday in January of each year. In less than two years after this change, as we all know, a tidal wave of reform swept over the State, and the result was a new State Constitution. This Constitution blotted from existence all Fairs, and, as the Constitution said that no moneys should be appropriated to any organization save those of the State, it became necessary, if Fairs were again to be held and receive State money, that they be made State institutions by the Legislature. With this object in view, the Legislature, April 15, 1880, passed a law dividing the State into agricultural districts. Each society was to consist of at least fifty persons, they to be governed by a Board of Managers consisting of eight persons, the President being one of the number, these being appointed by the Governor of the State. The officers of the society were to consist of a President, Board of Managers, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

Under the law, the counties of San Joaquin, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno, Mariposa, Tulare, and Kern were to be known as District No. 2; and in compliance with the law the citizens of San Joaquin, together with representatives from the above named counties to the number of one hundred and five, met in Mozart Hall July 10, 1880, and organized a new agricultural society and formed and adopted a Constitution. In the meantime, the Governor had appointed as Directors for that fiscal year, which ended on the first day of December, H. W. Weaver, R. C. Sargent, J. A. Louttit, L. U. Shippee, Fred. Arnold, John H. O'Brien,

John E. Moore, and J. A. Shepherd. On July twenty-first these gentlemen, most of them having served as Directors previous to this time, assembled and elected as their officers for that year: President, L. U. Shippee; Secretary, J. M. La Rue; and Treasurer, Andrew W. Simpson.

The Fair held that year was advertised and known as the "California State Fair, District No. 2." It was a splendid success, and proud were the citizens of District No. 2 of their Fair, for no longer could Sacramento boast of the superiority of their Fair in any respect. The same horses that ran and trotted there were here cheered on to victory as they neared the goal. The sleek, fat thoroughbreds that were admired at Sacramento here contested for the blue or the red ribbon. Every portion of the long State was invited to compete for prizes in every department, excepting a few district races. The society was now upon a solid financial basis, and in 1881 over \$8,000 was paid out in purses alone, and the receipts of that year were \$19,923.

The Directors of the San Joaquin District Fair have always realized the truth of the old maxim "that money makes the mare go," and notwithstanding the grumblings of many good but unreasonable persons, have persistently kept the "even tenor of their way" until they brought the San Joaquin Society up to a standard unsurpassed by any local or State organization. One of the methods by which they have brought about this result has been the encouragement of speed, and they have always endeavored to give purses large enough to induce the best horses of the State to contest for them. When the society was struggling for an existence in its babyhood it was impossible to offer large purses, and those which were given were hardly worthy of a local contest. Most of the purses then given gave no encouragement to horse owners outside of the district, and were scarcely worth striving for by local horsemen. The first large purse offered by the society was the Citizens' Purse of 1863, \$500, and for it the famous stallions Kentucky Hunter and George M. Patchen, Jr., contested. From this time onward citizen purses were yearly offered, all for State races, until 1868. In that year the society offered their first big purse, \$300, for a best three-in-five running race, open to the State. Only two horses started, the San Joaquin horse Homely and the thoroughbred mare Isola, owned outside of the district.

In 1872, for the first time, horsemen much preferring that way, each large purse was divided into first, second, and third moneys. It was a State purse of \$500, best three in five, trotting, and was won by Regulator, the best time being 2:40. In 1874 the President of the society recommended in his address that the premiums be raised 25 per cent and the purses 100 per cent for the Fair of 1875. In the matter of purses the Board went far beyond the President's suggestion, and offered purses for racing double in size to those of all former exhibitions. As a result of this increase, one purse being \$250, another \$500, and two each \$150, some of the best runners and trotters of the State started at Stockton, among them being Morphine, who ran a mile in 1:47, and George Treat, who trotted in 2:27. The starting of these famous animals increased largely the crowd at the track, and consequently the gate receipts. Quickly the Board of Managers saw that it paid to give large purses, and this was now possible, because of the financial standing of the society.

In March, 1872, a law was passed giving certain amounts of money to every agricultural society in the State. This law was passed through the united efforts of the Presidents of several district agricultural societies, Mr. J. K. Doak being of the number. Leading up to this law, a discussion of the society's affairs in the annual meeting of 1867 may not be out

of place. President Sarles, in his address, which was read by H. T. Dorrance, stated that the association was in a crippled condition. After the reading, Judge H. B. Underhill, in a preamble and resolution, declared that, as the society was organized to aid and encourage agriculture,

Resolved, That it is the duty of citizens to support, and the Legislature to aid and encourage, such society; and that our delegates to the Legislature be requested to use their best endeavors to secure State aid and exemption from State and county taxes.

The resolution caused considerable discussion, indicating a wide difference of opinion regarding agricultural societies, and showed a strong feeling against the State Society, a feeling which has now passed away. Major N. M. Orr, opposing the resolution, declared that in his belief it was unwise to ask the Legislature for aid, as a society should be self-supporting. He also thought that the Legislature should not give an appropriation to any society, for if one society asked for assistance every society would seek for the same favors, and they would become "mendicants." Mr. Underhill, in response, said the resolution, if passed, would open up the whole question, and be the means of accomplishing the object intimated by Mr. Orr, namely, making migratory the State Fair, as in former years. David Douglas said the society should be exempt from taxation and self-sustaining. He favored the resolution, believing that it would be the means of cutting off the "munificent subsidy of the society designated by the name of State Society." John Tuohy believed that if any society received aid (referring to the State Society), all societies should receive it.

Is horse racing, as many good people assert, demoralizing to a community, injurious to the young, and cruel to the racers? This is not the proper place for a discussion of the question, but, strongly as the subject may be argued for and against, this fact remains, and it cannot be denied: No races, no Fair. Said James McM. Shafter, in 1881, in his report to Governor Perkins: "If the people desire these contests prohibited it will be easy to accomplish such a result. That the public approves of these races admits of no reasonable doubt. More than two thirds of the receipts for admission to the pavilion and Fair grounds are from the last, and of this last almost the whole is from races." This same result is annually proven at the San Joaquin Fair, and the coin that pays the heavy indebtedness incurred at every exhibition comes principally from the track receipts. In early days the racing of animals was confined exclusively to those who ran, and these contests seldom exceeded a half mile. The running horses were all of mustang blood, and for a quarter or a half mile, could run like deer. Trotting races were not known until 1860, and at that time there were no fast trotters, in fact not even any good roadsters in the district. There could not be found a half dozen horses that could trot a mile in three minutes, and the fastest race of that year was 3:05. The best horses of that and the following year were those brought across the plains. It was a difficult matter in those days for the Directors of Fairs to fill races with horses of anything like equal speed, so scarce were good horses, and for that reason entries to races did not close until the day previous to the race. Often times, in order to fill a race, it became necessary to take a horse from the stable and start him, the owner an hour previous to the race having not the least thought of starting his animal. But it was necessary to please the crowd, if possible, and so frequently, President Doak tells me, he started his little horse, Reuben, in a race so as not to disappoint the people.

Where there were so few animals to contest for purses disgraceful "jockeying" and swindling transactions took place between the owners of horses, and the Judges found it impossible to prevent them. Frequently owners of

the fastest horses would connive with those starting horses less "speedy" to "sell out" to them, "chuck the race," or refuse to start, and in this way swindle the public and the society out of their money. Some curious actions, a few of which I have noted, took place in this particular. In 1860 Charles Blood refused to start his pacer a second time, because the Judges called the first a dead heat. In the same year two other drivers refused to start in a second heat, because they were so easily beaten by Brown Mac. In 1866 Stevenson, in a double-team race, stopped his team upon the first quarter, turned round, and drove off the track, because Buttrick was so far ahead that he could not win. Huffman, trotting his horse Billy Seward against Brown Mac in a three-in-five race, was beaten the first heat, and failed to come on the track for the second heat. The racing of 1869 was a burlesque from first to last, because of "jockeying." One horse was withdrawn because he was lame, his owner purposely lamming him. Two horses, able to trot better than three minutes, were driven at their leisure at a respectable buggy gait in a race, and, loudly hissed by the crowd, made the circuit in 4:15. At the same Fair a San Francisco owner took his horse home the day he was to start in a race, and for this reason the race was indefinitely postponed. A reform in these matters was an actual necessity, but no action was taken until 1874. In that year President Shippee said that the society ought to become a member of the National Trotting Association without delay. This will eventually put a stop to all fraud in races. The society that year did so, and is yet a part of that excellent organization. I say excellent, for its sole object is to assist and encourage honest racing and punish all frauds and dishonesty, whatever its nature. A driver or owner of an animal, punished upon any track for dishonest actions, cannot again drive or trot his horse upon any other track belonging to the association until the violated law is satisfied. This compels dishonest men to act fair and honorable in the races.

In the thoroughbred animal we expect to find the best qualities of its kind: in the horse, size, gentleness, speed, and endurance; in the cow, size, gentleness, and rich and large quantity of milk; in the sheep, the finest and longest wool, size, and juiciest chops; and in the hog, a big, fat porker, heavy, and sweet his steaks. No such animals as these were to be found in 1860. The horse was a "mustang," a small, fiery animal, that, wild by nature, would snort, kick, strike, and bite when approached by man. Thoroughly broken, however, they made splendid saddle animals, and, capable of great endurance, seemed to thrive best by harsh and cruel treatment. The cattle were wild, long-legged, slim-built animals that could run like a "quarter horse," and greatly enjoyed tossing a man over the fence, or compelling him speedily to climb a tree. The long-nosed, slab-sided, tule-rooting hogs were plentiful, but the fat, lazy porkers were seldom seen. The chickens were "dunghills," and their eggs and bodies small. In 1860 there were but two thoroughbred horses in this district, Jack Hawkins, then thirteen years old, being one of them. The pioneers, in their tramp across the plains, brought with them a few fine mares, and with them came three or four fine stallions, and Hawkins was of this stock. Early in the sixties American Hunter, Washtenaw Chief, State of Maine, Odd Fellow, Hamilton Chief, and Chieftain were imported, and these, together with Morgan, Rattler, Kentucky Hunter, Copperbottom, Owen Dale, and Nina Sahib, the imported Irish horse, include the principal sires of the best trotting and running horses of this district previous to 1870. Trotting horses then were not of great value, and, as an example, notice the pretty little Blackhawk, Reuben. He cost his owner \$600 to bring him by steamship to California, after costing \$1,000 in New York, and his owner

was glad to sell him to Mr. Doak for \$750. In the earlier exhibitions more horses were seen than at many of the succeeding Fairs, but the quality then and now is where lies the difference, all, or at least one half, of the animals at present exhibited being thoroughbred. In the meantime Lodi, Norfolk, Woodburn, Hercules, and Joe Daniels, running stock, and Dave Hill, General McClellan, Winthrop, and Hiram Drew were brought into this county, and at the Fair of 1872 colts of their blood ran and trotted upon the track. In 1879 came that prince of all trotters, Nutwood, and his wonderful performances here are now stamped upon his colts, the best of them being Mount Vernon, with his record of 2:21.

Thoroughbred cattle were not yet plentiful. In 1860, Dr. Holden said there were but eighteen cattle on exhibition, and they were of common grades. The next year, J. D. Patterson came here with two thoroughbred Durham bulls and two cows with calves. The same year the Colburn Bros., of Santa Clara, with one bull and three Durham cows. W. D. Landrum showed two pure Cashmere goats just imported from Georgia, and the only two pure Cashmeres in the State. The only bull that year exhibited for the district premium was the thoroughbred Durham bull, Fourth Duke of Northumberland, owned by R. S. Bates, and purchased by him of J. D. Patterson. Some two or three years after this Dr. Charles Grattan, Mr. Overheiser, and J. Sarles also exhibited thoroughbred cattle, they being purchased of Mr. Patterson, an importer direct from England. Dr. Holden led them all by purchasing of Patterson, in 1862, an entire herd of eighteen Durhams—cows, calves, and bull. The flood of 1864 caused the death of some of this costly stock, and the dry winter of 1862 taking off the balance, caused Mr. Holden, who, through these causes, lost thousands of dollars in fine cattle and horses, to give up the idea of raising blooded stock. The completion of the Pacific Railroad, and their kindness in transporting free all stock intended for exhibition from Fair to Fair, made it possible for stock owners to exhibit their stock in large numbers, and in a single year we now see at "Our Fair" as many as a hundred head of thoroughbred Durhams, Holsteins, Jerseys, and Ayrshires, as big, handsome, and valuable as any seen in the older States or countries. Horses, too, of the finest blood are annually seen; and sheep of the Cotswold, French and Spanish Merino varieties, many of them owned in this district, that cannot be surpassed.

With an improvement of the stock, the rapid gait of the racers, the larger and more handsome displays of manufactured and imported articles, there came a yearly increase of the crowd, and a stronger demand for more room, but no place could be found suitable in size and location. In less than two years after the loss of Agricultural Hall the subject of a new pavilion was agitated. When the pavilion of 1870 was erected upon Court-house Square, although a fourth larger than the lost hall, it was not large enough. The society was then very modest in its demands, and George S. Evans, then the City Mayor, thought that \$2,500 would build a large enough hall. Thomas K. Hook, with his accustomed generosity, said he would be one of the twenty-five to give that amount. The project failed to become a reality, but the society kept growing, and in 1875 Mr. Shippee, in that year's address, said: "The principal want of this society is a suitable building for exhibiting products usually shown in a pavilion," and he thought it should cover a space one hundred by two hundred feet. In 1879 he again called attention to this subject, and thought "it should be nearly in the business portion of the city." Still there was no action until 1886, when the citizens seemed to awaken to a realization of the fact that Stockton was no longer a sleeping hamlet by the river side, but a large, prosper-

ous, growing city, with direct railroad and steamship communication with all parts of the world, and it should have a building not only large enough for the purposes of a District Fair, but spacious enough for the crowds that gather to welcome the organizations of other States as they here assemble. Not a building in the city was large enough to hold one fourth of the people that assembled upon every important occasion, and the necessity of the building being settled the question arose, where shall it be located? The large lot bounded by Weber Avenue, Hunter, and El Dorado Streets was too expensive, and Washington Square, deeded to the city by Captain Weber as a public square, was suggested. The selection of this spot was approved by the Common Council, and in February, 1887, by ordinance, they gave the Agricultural Society, under certain restrictions, the use of this square for twenty years. One of these restrictions, Section 4, is peculiar, and is evidently the work of a religious, temperance Councilman, for it declares that no public meetings, secular in their nature, shall be held on Sunday, and no intoxicating liquors shall be sold or given away upon the grounds or in the pavilion, except such as are given away by exhibitors at the annual Fairs. Plans were now suggested for the raising of money sufficient to build a pavilion that would be an ornament to the city and a pride to the district, and the size and style of building.

A general interest was taken in this enterprise by all classes, and a public meeting held January 22, 1887, for the raising of funds. The plan adopted for the raising of the necessary amount was to sell life memberships at \$50 each, and permit any individual to take as many memberships as he desired. At that meeting, several gentlemen took ten and twelve shares; among them, Messrs. Moore, Basillio, Gerlach, Sargent, and Shippee. Committees were appointed to canvass the city, and in a short time (February first) they reported \$19,400 worth of memberships sold. The financial part was now a success, and the Board in selecting the plan for the building accepted that of Charles Beasley. This plan contemplated a pavilion thirty-eight thousand four hundred square feet upon the first floor, with a promenade gallery extending entirely around the building, containing, with the four wings, which face the four streets, sixteen thousand square feet. Each wing was to be eighty by one hundred feet, and connected to a central spot eighty feet square, surmounted by a dome one hundred and fourteen feet high. May tenth, D. Burns took the contract to build of wood this splendid pavilion, and cover it with shingles, for \$40,939. He further agreed to forfeit \$100 a day until the building was finished if not completed by September 15, 1887. One hundred men were set to work upon that building. One man did nothing but supply them with drinking water, yet the contractor failed to keep his contract. He lost two weeks' time, and more, and forfeited to the society \$975, just one half the actual amount. The Fair of that year was a splendid success, as might have been expected. The pavilion remained open two weeks.

At the track there were five days' racing, the contestants being the best horses of California, with one race for a purse of \$2,000, open to the United States. The attractions were many, and among them that of one hundred Piute Indians, from Nevada. They camped upon the grounds, bucks and squaws; ate watermelons to their hearts' content, and the males rode a "go-as-you-please" race upon mustangs for a small purse, to the delight of the eight thousand people on the grounds.

Friday night, the first week of the Fair, was a gala night not yet surpassed. It was "Floral" night. Two hundred young ladies, handsomely arrayed in flowers, marched over the pavilion to the music of an excellent band and amid the continued applause of parents and friends. Carefully

estimated, there were eight thousand people in the building. Two thousand dollars' worth of single tickets were sold during the day and evening at the pavilion.

The society is still growing, not only in membership and in financial affairs, but in popularity and influence. It is recognized as the leading local exhibition of the State, but the Directors will not be satisfied to rest content until it equals, if it does not exceed in superiority, the State organization. With a debt of only \$13,500, and property valued at \$150,000, and constantly increasing in value, there is no reason why they should not in the year 1900 hold again for all time the State Fair at Stockton.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Adams, Jos.	Stockton.	Caven, James	Lodi.
Adams, August J.	Stockton.	Carpenter, N. E.	Stockton.
Adams, Henry	Stockton.	Carroll, James P.	Stockton.
Adams, Henry E.	Stockton.	Chalmers, George	Stockton.
Adams, Jos. E.	Stockton.	Chalmers, Alex.	Stockton.
Austin, Frank E.	Stockton.	Clifford, H. K.	Stockton.
Allen, E. H.	Stockton.	Clark, W. R.	Stockton.
Alegretti, G.	Stockton.	Clowes, Edward C.	Stockton.
Alberti, G. A.	Stockton.	Close, O. H.	Stockton.
Arnold, Fred.	Stockton.	Clark, Dr. Asa	Stockton.
Ashley, W. D.	Stockton.	Clark, Melvin	Stockton.
Atwood, O. F.	Stockton.	Cole, James	San Francisco.
Arnold, E. C.	Stockton.	Cobb, M. G.	Stockton.
Atherton, Geo. A.	Stockton.	Colnon, E. L.	Stockton.
Aubrey, A. E.	Stockton.	Cory, J. R.	Stockton.
Austin, W. B.	Stockton.	Cole, W. H.	Stockton.
Baldwin, Mrs. L. G.	Stockton.	Cook, O. F.	Stockton.
Baldwin, Herbert	Stockton.	Collins, Wm. H.	Stockton.
Barber, Joseph M.	Stockton.	Cobb, Frank D.	Stockton.
Barnett, Francis M.	Knights Ferry.	Confer, Wm.	Stockton.
Baskholder, Benjamin P.	Stockton.	Confer, S. L.	Stockton.
Basillio, Laogier	Stockton.	Cowell, Joshua	Stockton.
Baggs, Walter T.	Stockton.	Condit, J. H.	Stockton.
Baker, Albert	Stockton.	Cowell, Henry W.	Lathrop.
Bailey, Stephen P.	Stockton.	Craner, Mrs. R. D.	Stockton.
Bagley, B. F.	Stockton.	Crawford, Brooke C.	Stockton.
Barossa, A.	Stockton.	Crawford, S. P.	Stockton.
Barber, H. E.	Stockton.	Crozier, Jas.	Stockton.
Benton, T. N.	Farmington.	Crocker, Mrs. Wm. H.	San Francisco.
Belden, Harvey	Stockton.	Crow, Jas. A.	Stockton.
Beasley, Chas.	Stockton.	Cross, Samuel N.	Stockton.
Beecher, J. L.	Stockton.	Cross, Dr. L. E.	Stockton.
Beecher, J. L., Jr.	Stockton.	Curtis, Bradner	Stockton.
Benjamin, T. A.	Stockton.	Cunningham, Thomas	Stockton.
Beswick, Henry	Stockton.	Cutting, Francis	Stockton.
Belding, Charles	Stockton.	Daggett, D. T.	Stockton.
Belding, Mrs. W. J.	Stockton.	Day, T. B.	Waterloo.
Bidwell, W. E.	Stockton.	Daggett, W. C.	Stockton.
Bird, M. L.	Stockton.	Davis, Franklin	Stockton.
Blankenship, J. H.	French Camp.	Davenport, A. C.	Stockton.
Boisselier, Herman G.	Stockton.	Detten, C. von.	Stockton.
Bostwick, I. S.	Stockton.	De Ferrari, Louis	Stockton.
Bowen, P. M.	Chicago.	Doak, J. K.	Stockton.
Brandt, Isaac C.	Stockton.	Dorsey, Caleb	Oakdale.
Breidenbach, Joseph, Jr.	Stockton.	Dodge, J. H.	Waterloo.
Breidenbach, Louis	Stockton.	Douglas, J. B.	Stockton.
Brennan, Wm. L.	Stockton.	Dorrance, H. T.	Stockton.
Brown, Jas.	Stockton.	Dorr, W. A.	Stockton.
Brown, P. T.	Stockton.	Dohrmann, Chas. W.	Stockton.
Buell, P. A.	Stockton.	Doyle, John T.	Stockton.
Burkett, Alex.	Modesto.	Dougherty, J. W.	Lodi.
Burkett, Mrs. A.	San Francisco.	Dudley, P. W.	Oakland.
Burton, Frank	Stockton.	Ducker, John	Stockton.
Burkett, H. P.	Stockton.	Dunham, Jas. S.	Stockton.
Butler, James G.	Stockton.	Dudley, L. W.	Stockton.
Burns, C. O.	San Francisco.	Dunham, S.	Stockton.
Buck, Thomas B.	Stockton.	Easton, Andrew	Stockton.
Buttrick, W. H.	French Camp.	Earle, Henry W.	Stockton.
Castle, C. C.	Stockton.	Eckstrom, Albert	Stockton.
Cavis, Joseph W.	Stockton.	Eldridge, E. D.	Stockton.
Cassidy, Bernard	Stockton.	Eshbach, Henry	Stockton.
Carlin, George C.	Stockton.	Evans, Geo. S.	San Francisco.
Cavagnaro, Frank	Stockton.	Farrington, Harvey L.	Stockton.
Cadle, Ed. F.	Stockton.	Farrington, Hermon S.	Stockton.

LIFE MEMBERS—Continued.

Farwell, Jas. H.	Stockton.	Hewlett, H. H.	Oakland.
Fawcett, J. A.	Stockton.	Henderson, John	Stockton.
Ferris, John W.	Stockton.	Henderson, M. P.	Stockton.
Ferguson, John	Stockton.	Henderson, Orrin S.	Stockton.
Ferguson, Mrs. Mary A.	Lodi.	Hedges, Edward R.	Stockton.
Finkbohner, Geo.	Stockton.	Henery, Samuel	Stockton.
Fisk, Henry	Stockton.	Henderson, W. W.	Stockton.
Finkbohner, Chas.	Stockton.	Hitchcock, J. R. W.	French Camp.
Ford, Wm. B.	Stockton.	Hickenbotham, John T.	Stockton.
Ford, James	Stockton.	Hildreth, Geo. F.	Stockton.
Fowler, Wm. S.	Stockton.	Hildreth, Wm.	Stockton.
Frankenheimer, B.	Stockton.	Hickman, Edward	Stockton.
French, George M.	Stockton.	Hogan, J. M.	San José.
Furry, Leonard	Stockton.	Holden, E. S.	Stockton.
Fyfe, Joseph	Stockton.	Howard, L.	Stockton.
Garwood, J. M.	Stockton.	Holman, H. C.	Stockton.
Gall, Alex.	Stockton.	Holt, Levi B.	San Joaquin City.
Gall, Alex. C.	Stockton.	Howes, Robert N.	Santa Cruz.
Garrow, Charles	Stockton.	Hook, T. K.	Stockton.
Gage, James C.	Stockton.	Holt, Mrs. C.	Stockton.
Galgiani, Antonio	Stockton.	Hutchinson, Chas. F.	Stockton.
Gambetta, John	Stockton.	Huntley, L. L.	Burwood.
Garwood, John	Stockton.	Hurd, Columbus	Stockton.
Gerlach, Louis	Stockton.	Hubbard, Maria S.	Stockton.
Gerlach, Rose	Stockton.	Hyatt, G. C.	Stockton.
Gerlach, Eleanor	Stockton.	Inglis, Wm.	Stockton.
Gerlach, Clara	Stockton.	Inglis, John A.	San Francisco.
Gerlach, Julius C.	Stockton.	Ivory, C. O.	Lodi.
Gerlach, Fred.	Stockton.	Jackson, Chas. M.	Stockton.
Gifford, F. C.	Stockton.	Jackson, John	Stockton.
Gibbons, W. E.	Stockton.	Jackson, Surn	Stockton.
Ghighiazza, James (Gillis)	Stockton.	Jenks, Clara S.	Stockton.
Gillis, James	Stockton.	Jenks, N. B.	Stockton.
Gianelli, Giuseppe	Stockton.	Jordan, W. F.	Stockton.
Goodfriend, Louis	Stockton.	Johnson, W. R.	Stockton.
Goodell, Lindell E.	Stockton.	Johnson, R. S.	Stockton.
Goodell, George	Stockton.	Kaftz, John	Stockton.
Goldsworthy, Wm. J.	Stockton.	Kalck, Joseph	Stockton.
Grattan, Dr. C.	Stockton.	Keagle, Chas. H.	Stockton.
Grattan, John	Stockton.	Kerrick, J. W.	Stockton.
Gray, Geo.	Stockton.	Kidd, J. E.	Stockton.
Gray, Miss Hannah	Stockton.	Kohlmos, J.	Stockton.
Grant, Isaac C.	Stockton.	Kullman, H.	Stockton.
Gray, John D.	Stockton.	Langenhovel, E.	Stockton.
Green, W. E.	Oakland.	Laswell, Isaac	Stockton.
Greenwood, Hoyle	Stockton.	Ladd, Geo. S.	Stockton.
Gross, John	Stockton.	Lane, R. B.	Stockton.
Gross, Edward E.	Stockton.	La Rue, J. M.	Stockton.
Gross, Laura P.	Stockton.	Lane, Ralph P.	Stockton.
Gross, John E.	Stockton.	Langridge, Geo. W.	Stockton.
Grunsky, Eugene M.	Stockton.	Lawrence, D. L.	Stockton.
Grunsky, Otto	Stockton.	Langford, B. F.	Lodi.
Grupe, Carsten	Stockton.	Leitch, A.	Stockton.
Gumpertz, Gus.	Stockton.	Leadbetter, W. R.	Stockton.
Guernsey, D. A.	Stockton.	Leonard, D. A.	Stockton.
Hansel, Louis	Stockton.	Levy, Charles S.	Stockton.
Harral, E. W.	Visalia.	Leitch, Charles I., Jr.	Stockton.
Harrold, N. S.	Farmington.	Lehe, Eugene	Stockton.
Harrelson, D. C.	Tulare.	Levinsky, A. L.	Stockton.
Hand, Lewis	Stockton.	Littlehale, James	Stockton.
Hammond, John	Stockton.	Littlehale, J. M.	Stockton.
Hall, Joseph E.	Stockton.	Littlehale, Charles E.	Stockton.
Harrison, Wm. B.	Stockton.	Littlehale, Sargent S.	Stockton.
Hansel, Joseph	Stockton.	Lothrop, Isaac	Stockton.
Hansel, Henry C.	Stockton.	Magee, T. W.	Stockton.
Hahn, Adolph J.	Stockton.	Mathews, H. O.	Stockton.
Hamilton, Capt. I. D.	Stockton.	Matteson, E. J.	Stockton.
Hatch, Frank S.	Stockton.	Marshall, Mary P.	Stockton.
Haines, Isaac S.	Stockton.	Matteson, Don C.	Stockton.
Hart, John W.	Stockton.	Mays, Wm. H.	San Francisco.
Haas, Chas.	Stockton.	Mathews, Mary H.	Stockton.
Hewlett, L.	Oakland.	Mann, S. H.	Stockton.
Herrmann, John	Stockton.	Marks, Harris	Stockton.

LIFE MEMBERS—Continued.

Madden, Frank P.	Stockton.	Reid, Robert A.	Stockton.
Marks, Moses	Stockton.	Reid, Robert K.	Stockton.
Marsh, James	Stockton.	Rhodes, Mrs. M. W.	Holden.
Mayberry, Alex.	Stockton.	Rhodes, A. W.	Los Angeles.
Meador, Joseph B.	Salt Lake, Utah.	Rhodes, Alonzo	Stockton.
Meador, C. T.	Salt Lake, Utah.	Richards, W. H.	Los Angeles.
Mersfelder, Louis	Stockton.	Richards, L. A.	Grayson.
Mersfelder, Frank	Stockton.	Rider, A. S.	Stockton.
Meseroll, John M.	Stockton.	Ritter, C. M.	Chico.
Michaels, B. K.	San Francisco.	Robbins, Chas. H.	Stockton.
Miller, Wm. P.	Stockton.	Robbins, Lewis W.	Stockton.
Miller, R. W.	Stockton.	Rosenbush, D.	Stockton.
Milco, N.	Stockton.	Rossi, Antonio	Stockton.
Milco, John	Stockton.	Ruhl, Fred. A.	Stockton.
Minahan, Michael	Stockton.	Russell, Richard W.	Stockton.
Miller, Wm. C.	Stockton.	Ryan, M.	San Francisco.
Mills, Jas. T.	Stockton.	Safferhill, D.	Stockton.
Morris, W. E.	Stockton.	Sangster, John	Stockton.
Morse, L. M.	Lodi.	Saries, J.	Stockton.
Moore, John E.	Stockton.	Sargent, R. C.	Woodbridge.
Mosely, T. R.	Stockton.	Sargent, H. S.	Stockton.
Moore, E.	Stockton.	Sargent, J. P.	Woodbridge.
Morely, I. D.	Stockton.	Sargent, J. L.	Stockton.
Moore, H. H.	Stockton.	Schneider, Chas.	Stockton.
Moore, Chas. C.	Stockton.	Schneider, Chas.	Stockton.
Moore, B. W.	Stockton.	Savery, M.	Stockton.
Moore, Eliza B.	Stockton.	Sellman, Lafayette	Stockton.
Moore, Thos. P.	Stockton.	Shaw, H. C.	Stockton.
Monaco, Marino	Stockton.	Sharp, Henry W.	French Camp.
Moseley, Joseph F.	Stockton.	Sharp, P. G.	French Camp.
Mosher, Geo.	Stockton.	Shepherd, Jas. A.	Lathrop.
Moss, B. S.	Stockton.	Shed, Alvin	French Camp.
Murphy, Mathew	Stockton.	Shelley, John C.	Stockton.
Musto, Peter	Stockton.	Shine, William	Stockton.
Murray, R. E.	Stockton.	Shippee, L. U.	Stockton.
McCarty, Jas. M.	Stockton.	Sievers, Ferdinand	Stockton.
McCloud, Chas. A.	Stockton.	Simon, Jacob	Stockton.
McCloud, John A.	Stockton.	Simpson, A. W.	Stockton.
McCloud, Alonzo	Stockton.	Simpson, Geo. P.	Stockton.
McDougald, John D.	San José.	Simpson, Estelle A.	Stockton.
McDougald, Wm. A.	Stockton.	Simpson, A. W., Jr.	Stockton.
McFarlin, Horatio	Oakland.	Smith, Lorenzo Dow	Stockton.
McGee, Julia S.	Stockton.	Smith, H. C.	San Francisco.
McKenzie, Geo. A.	Stockton.	Smith, Capt. J. W.	Stockton.
McKee, W. H.	Stockton.	Smith, Ansel	Stockton.
McMullen, Mrs. John	San Francisco.	Smith, Richard Russell	Stockton.
Nicewonger, Hayes	Atlanta.	Snow, Wm.	Milton.
Nicewonger, Levi H.	Atlanta.	Southworth, Mary E.	Stockton.
Noble, Arthur M.	Stockton.	Southworth, F. Eugene	Stockton.
Noble, E. B.	Stockton.	Southworth, H. O.	Stockton.
Nunan, John J.	Stockton.	Sperry, S. W.	Stockton.
Nutter, W. B.	Stockton.	Sperry, Austin	Oakland.
Oberdeener, Geo.	Stockton.	Sperry, Austin B.	Stockton.
O'Brien, John H.	San Francisco.	Sperry, James W.	Stockton.
Overhiser, W. L.	Stockton.	Sperry, George B.	Stockton.
Owen, Chas. E.	Stockton.	Sperry, Nelson B.	Stockton.
Oullahan, Ed.	Stockton.	Spellman, D. J.	Stockton.
Pahl, Emil	Stockton.	Spooner, J. P.	Stockton.
Parker, S. S. C.	San Francisco.	Starkweather, A.	Farmington.
Perrin, Otis	Stockton.	Starbird, W. B.	Stockton.
Perkins, C. E.	Stockton.	Steiney, Theo.	Stockton.
Peters, Jos. D.	Stockton.	Stephens, C. S.	Waterloo.
Peyton, V. M.	Oakland.	Stevenson, J. J.	Newman.
Peyton, Enoch	Stockton.	Stockwell, E. R.	Stockton.
Phelps, J. L.	Stockton.	Stowe, Elihu B.	Stockton.
Pixley, F. M.	San Francisco.	Strohmeir, J. G.	Stockton.
Platt, H. B.	Stockton.	Strait, Samuel Y.	Stockton.
Post, Frank H.	Stockton.	Swain, C.	Stockton.
Post, Fred. J.	Stockton.	Swinerton, James G.	Stockton.
Post, W. H.	Stockton.	Sylvester, H. W.	Los Angeles.
Randle, N. W.	Stockton.	Terry, D. S.	Fresno.
Rastoin, Emile	Stockton.	Thrift, E. E.	Stockton.
Reid, John C.	Stockton.	Thompson, John C.	Stockton.

LIFE MEMBERS—Continued.

Thom, Louis C.	Stockton.	Welsh, Miss Maude	Stockton.
Thomas, Frederick R.	Stockton.	Weller, Geo. E.	Stockton.
Todd, F. W.	Coronado.	West, Frank A.	Stockton.
Tone, John H.	Waterloo.	West, Fred. M.	Stockton.
Trabern, G. W.	Stockton.	Weidman, W. H.	Stockton.
Tretheway, Ed. E.	Stockton.	Whitestone, W. C.	Stockton.
Tretheway, Ed. A.	Stockton.	White, Arthur C.	Stockton.
Tucker, Wash.	Oakland.	White, J. M.	Stockton.
Tumelty, D.	Stockton.	Wilson, R. M.	Newman.
Van Ness, B. H.	Stockton.	Wilhoit, Geo. E.	Stockton.
Visher, Putnam	Stockton.	Wilhoit, R. E.	Stockton.
Visher, John Foster.	Stockton.	Wilhoit, Eugene L.	Stockton.
Vinet, Joseph Peter	Stockton.	Williamson, H. E.	Stockton.
Vinet, Peter	Burwood.	Williamson, Truman P.	Stockton.
Washburn, E. E.	San Francisco.	Williams, J. R.	Stockton.
Wagner, Chas. L.	Stockton.	Wolf, Andrew	Stockton.
Wallace, John	Stockton.	Wolf, Franklin	Stockton.
Wagner, Louis J.	Stockton.	Wolf, Geo. L.	Stockton.
Ward, Chas. W.	Stockton.	Wollner, Fred.	Stockton.
Wallace, William G.	Stockton.	Woodbridge, W. H.	Stockton.
Walsh, Thomas F.	Stockton.	Woods, John N.	Stockton.
Weber, Capt. C. M.	Stockton.	Yates, L. E.	Oakland.
Weaver, Henry W.	Stockton.	Yardley, John	Stockton.
Welsh, J. M.	Stockton.	Young, John	Stockton.
Welsh, Mrs. Mary E.	Stockton.	Young, Dave	Stockton.
Welsh, Miss Grace	Stockton.	Yolland, C. W.	Stockton.
Welsh, Miss Beatrice	Stockton.	Yost, Fred.	Stockton.

1888. SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, FREIGHT TARIFF ON GRAIN.

In Carloads of not less than 20,000 Pounds. Rates are in Cents per 2,000 Pounds.

From.	To Stockton.	From.	To Stockton.
Redding	365	Kirkwood	435
Clear Creek	365	Corning	445
Anderson	360	Richfield	450
Klotz Siding	355	Finnell	450
Cottonwood	350	Tehama	450
Buckeye	350		
Hooker	345	Davis	270
Red Bluff	325	Tremont	280
Rawson	325	Dixon	290
Tylers	325	Batavia	295
Tehama	325	Elmira	310
Sesma	325	Cannons	310
Copeland	325	Suisun	270
Vina	320	Teal	260
Soto	315	Goodyears	255
Cana	310	Benicia	230
Anita	305		
Nord	300	Cordelia	300
Shaws	300	Creston	305
Chico	295	Napa Junction	305
Roble	295	South Vallejo	305
Durham	290	Thompson	305
Nelson	285	Napa	305
Silsbys	275	Union	305
Biggs	260	Oak Knoll	305
Gridley	245	Truebodys	305
Live Oak	225	Yountville	305
Lomo	220	Oakville	315
Marysville	215	Rutherford	320
Yuba	215	Bello	330
Reeds	215	St. Helena	350
Wheatland	205	Krug	368
Sheridan	205		
Ewing	205	Barro	375
Lincoln	195	Bale	380
Whitneys	190	Walnut Grove	380
		Calistoga	390
Roseville Junction	185		
Antelope	175	Brighton	150
Arcade	160	Florin	135
Haggin Switch	160	Elk Grove	135
American River	160	McConnells	135
Sacramento	150		
		Cicero	210
Merritt	280	Clay	210
Woodland	300	Carbondale	210
Curtis	300	Ione	210
Knights	300		
		Galt	125
Yolo	300	Acampo	90
Blacks	300	Lodi	85
Dunnigan	305		
Harrington	305	Oakdale	145
Arbuckle	305	Burnetts	145
Berlin	305	Clyde	135
Macy	315	Trigo	125
Williams	320	Farmington	110
Colusa Junction		Milton	130
Maxwell	345	Waverly	125
Delevan	345	Peters	95
Norman	355	Holden	85
Logandale	365	Walthal	70
Willows	375	Charleston	70
Lyman	385		
Germantown	395	Stockton	
Greenwood	415	French Camp	75
Orland	415	Lathrop	75
Walton	435	San Joaquin River	125

SOUTHERN PACIFIC FREIGHT TARIFF ON GRAIN—Continued.

From.	To Stockton.	From.	To Stockton.
Banta	125	Turlock	160
Tracy	125	Delhi	165
Melrose	240	Livingston	165
Mitchell	240	Arena	170
San Leandro	240	Atwater	180
Lorenzo	240	Merced	195
Haywards	240	Athlone	220
Alvarado Cross Roads	240	Minturn	235
Decoto	240	Berenda	255
Niles	240	Madera	265
Washington	260	Borden	275
Warm Springs	264	Sycamore	285
Milpitas	264	Fresno	295
Wayne	264	Malaga	310
San José	264	Fowler	310
Sunol	240	Selma	320
Pleasanton	240	Kingsburg	320
Livermore	240	Traver	325
Altamont	200	Cross Creek	325
Midway	160	Goshen	335
Ellis	155	Hanford	375
Morrano	85	Lemoore	375
Ripon	95	Heinlen	375
Salida	115	Huron	375
Modesto	135	Tagus	345
Ceres	145	Tulare	345
Keyes	145	Tipton	350
		Alila	355

SAN JOAQUIN AND SIERRA NEVADA RAILROAD.

From.	To Stockton.	From.	To Stockton.
Gillispies	110	Woodbridge	110
Lockeford	140	Boyees	115
Clements	150	Popes	135
Wallace	185	Taison	135
Burson	210		

RAINFALL IN STOCKTON SINCE 1849.

The following table of the rainfall in Stockton since 1849 was prepared from the records kept at the State Insane Asylum, and is arranged according to the seasons, showing the amount in inches of each month, during forty years, to January 1, 1890; also the quantity for every month, and the annual amount of rain:

MONTH.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
September	0.250	-----	1.000	.003	-----	-----	-----	.450	-----	-----	.025	.003	-----	-----	.003	.004	.080	-----	.030	-----
October	1.500	-----	.180	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.655	3.010	-----	.914	-----	.355	-----	.120	.480	.001	.620	.130
November	2.250	-----	2.140	6.000	.610	-----	-----	.830	2.406	.147	6.485	.181	2.170	.005	1.490	6.718	2.427	2.426	2.160	.620
December	12.500	-----	7.070	13.410	1.350	-----	-----	2.420	2.900	6.632	4.329	4.282	8.637	2.327	1.815	7.867	.364	9.511	6.480	3.450
MONTH.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
January	4.500	.650	.580	2.400	2.640	2.900	4.500	1.375	2.444	.964	2.310	2.608	15.036	1.733	1.077	4.776	7.699	3.440	5.070	4.180
February	0.500	.350	.120	.620	8.940	2.740	.020	4.801	2.461	3.906	.931	2.920	4.260	2.751	.180	.712	2.010	7.194	2.280	3.170
March	10.000	1.880	6.400	2.020	3.600	2.200	.290	.675	2.878	1.637	5.110	3.320	2.800	2.360	1.303	.481	2.018	1.010	3.510	2.490
April	4.250	1.140	.190	2.700	3.240	3.290	1.60	-----	1.214	.981	2.874	.475	.821	1.693	1.080	1.370	.476	1.805	.560	1.590
May	.250	.690	.300	.250	.660	-----	.170	-----	-----	1.037	2.491	.590	1.808	.355	.742	.460	2.252	.008	-----	.820
June	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.350	.098	-----	.107	.135	.011	-----	.087	-----	-----	.100	-----	-----	-----
July	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.100	-----	-----	.030	.549	-----	.006	-----	-----	.004	.018	-----	-----	-----
August	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.085	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals	36.000	4.710	17.980	27.403	21.040	11.680	8.370	11.081	18.991	16.041	22.716	15.548	35.549	11.579	7.862	22.512	17.924	25.305	20.710	16.350

RAINFALL IN STOCKTON SINCE 1849—Continued.

MONTH.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
September	1.050	.150	1.140	.030	1.090	.230	.010	2.110	.360	.340	.580	---	.003	.500	.180	.190	---	---	---	.27	.88
October	.830	.670	1.090	1.370	.760	3.450	5.890	.300	.720	.510	2.050	.045	.730	1.110	.510	---	6.080	.84	.52	2.70	3.39
November	1.550	1.350	11.490	6.250	3.940	.230	2.850	---	1.310	.420	1.670	7.090	1.650	.270	1.000	5.690	1.240	.82	3.06	2.42	6.00
December	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
MONTH.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	
January	.370	1.470	2.580	.750	3.940	4.540	3.260	3.320	5.450	2.280	1.540	2.830	1.270	2.550	1.940	1.230	5.360	.36	3.36	.31	
February	2.350	1.700	3.400	3.970	1.780	.280	2.650	.230	6.700	2.940	1.320	2.500	.840	.350	4.430	---	.040	3.78	.48	.98	
March	.990	.300	1.430	.470	3.330	.870	3.230	.750	2.560	2.060	.890	.820	3.640	2.550	6.060	.260	1.210	.21	2.29	3.98	
April	.070	.090	.510	.439	.590	---	.400	---	1.010	1.750	6.280	1.110	2.210	1.230	2.940	.770	3.430	1.57	.28	.14	
May	.120	.400	.060	---	.580	---	---	.320	.650	.900	1.010	.290	---	4.840	.500	---	---	---	.55	1.52	
June	.310	spring.	.040	---	.450	---	.070	---	.200	---	---	---	.110	---	1.270	.050	---	.03	---	.06	
July	---	spring.	---	.030	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.030	---	---	---	---	
August	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Totals	7.640	6.730	20.800	13.300	15.200	11.140	18.330	7.030	18.760	11.460	15.340	14.685	10.693	15.260	20.360	9.620	17.360	7.83	10.81	12.99	

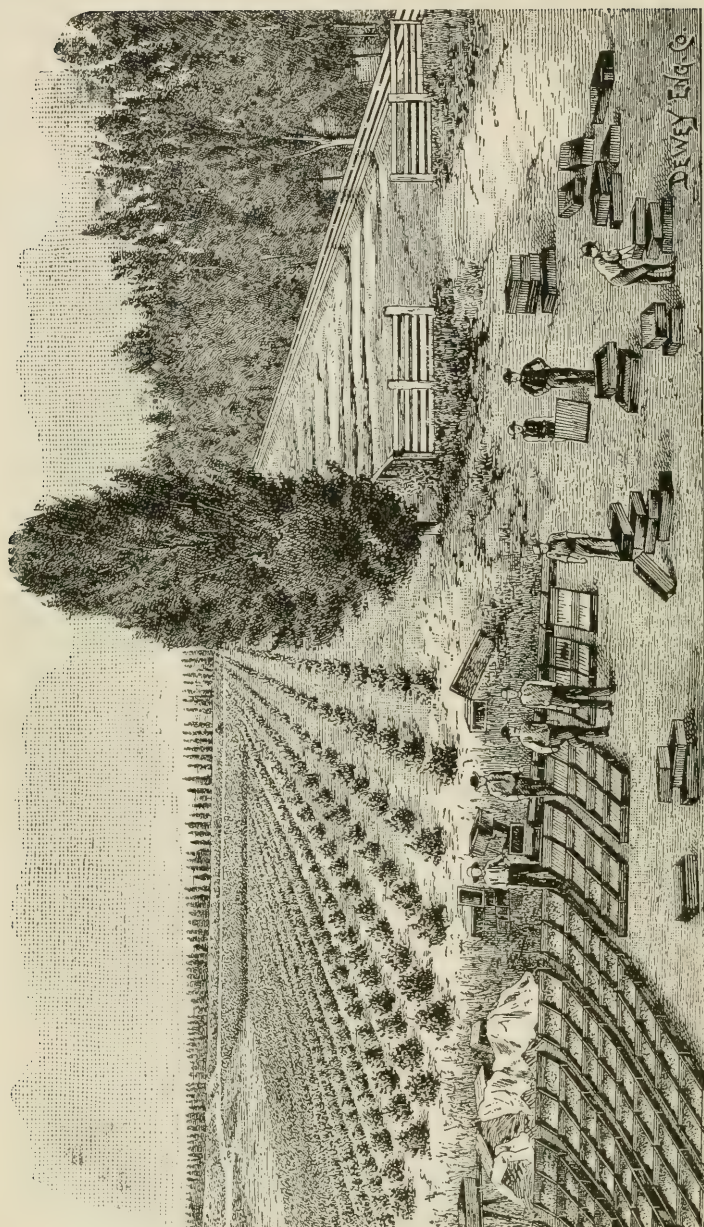
BUHACH.

While the real meaning and derivation of the word buhach may be left to the researches of linguists and philologists, since it has been adopted as the trade mark and name for a California product it has become a familiar word throughout the United States. There have been insect powders and insect powders upon the market for many years, but none so effective as buhach, and its wonderful insect-destroying properties have made it a necessity in every house in the land.

Buhach is a fine powder made from the blossoms of the plant *Pyrethrum cinerariæ folium*. This plant is a native of Persia, Asia, where its peculiar properties were first discovered. It was afterward introduced into Dalmatia, Austria, and has been extensively cultivated there and in the adjoining States, Herzegovina and Montenegro, for many years, and the importance of the industry was considered so great that especial efforts were made to prevent the sale of the seeds or plants for export, in order that its production might be confined to that country. Insect powder made from the Dalmatian plant was first put upon the European markets about thirty years ago, and it has been found in the leading markets of the world ever since that time. Trieste, Austria, is the great market for the product, from whence it has been shipped to all parts of the world. Large quantities of the flowers and powder are imported from that city to the United States, a single house in New York having imported on an average one hundred and fifty tons per annum for the last ten years.

The plant was first grown in California by G. N. Milco, who, being a native of Dalmatia, and knowing of its value to that country, was, after many efforts, enabled to procure seed, from which he successfully grew the first plants, about twelve years ago. After making many experiments in order to find the soil and climate best adapted to the plant, he in 1880 associated himself with J. D. Peters and A. C. Paulsell, under the name of the Buhach Producing and Manufacturing Company, and commenced the growing of the plants on an extensive scale upon a tract of land situated near Atwater, Merced County. Mr. Paulsell soon retired from the company, and the business was continued by Messrs. Peters & Milco until the death of the latter in 1886, from which time it has been prosecuted by J. D. Peters, who had from the organization of the Buhach Producing and Manufacturing Company furnished the capital for inaugurating the industry. From the blossoms grown upon the buhach plantation in Merced the insect powder now so generally known as buhach has been manufactured. The flowers are shipped from the plantation to Stockton, where the mill is located in which the buhach is manufactured.

At present the company has about three hundred acres under cultivation in this plant, and the area is being annually increased as the demand for the powder becomes greater. Its cultivation requires careful and intelligent supervision, and it cannot be successfully grown except by irrigation. It requires at least three years for the seed to grow plants capable of producing a paying crop of flowers, and then the plant will continue to produce for four or five years longer, although it is in its prime and most productive when four and five years old. It grows to a height of about thirty inches,



THE BUIACH RANCH IN MERCED COUNTY—VINEYARD AND PYRETHRUM DRYING GROUND.

and is planted in rows four feet apart and from fifteen to twenty-four inches apart in the row. The flowers are generally harvested in the latter part of May, or when in full bloom. The stalks are cut at the roots of the plant, and then by hand the flowers are broken off by passing the stems through a sort of comb that detaches the flowers, which fall into a box and are then carried to the drying ground, where they are spread upon sheets and exposed to the rays of the sun during the day, being often turned in the meantime, and at night are covered to prevent them from absorbing any moisture. The perfect drying of the flowers is a most important operation, as, in order to retain the volatile oil which gives to the powder its insecticide properties, it is very necessary that the flowers should be dried quickly and thoroughly, and be protected during the process from all moisture. A light dew falling upon the flowers during the drying process will color them and reduce their insecticide properties. In this respect the California-grown flowers are better cured and consequently more valuable than those grown in Dalmatia.

It is also a well known fact to those familiar with the *Pyrethrum* flowers that they are liable to be adulterated by the admixture of flowers of no value, which, however, closely resemble the *Pyrethrum*, and experts may be deceived unless the powder manufactured from the combination is thoroughly tested to prove its insecticide qualities. In the year 1888 a large quantity of the flowers of the Hungarian daisy was placed upon the market, mixed with a small proportion of the true *Pyrethrum* insect flowers, and the powder made therefrom was sold at prices very much in excess of its true value.

As the buhach manufactured and put upon the market by the Buhach Producing and Manufacturing Company is always made solely from the flowers of the California-grown *Pyrethrum*, it is of better quality than any other insect powder, and can always be relied upon to be as represented when purchased in the original packages, on which is the trade mark of the company. Powders are sometimes manufactured from the whole plant, including the stems, leaves, and flowers, which possess, to a certain extent, the insecticide properties of buhach, and are undoubtedly far superior in strength to many of the insect powders that are found upon the market; yet, as the blossoms of the *Pyrethrum* plant are richer in essential oil, which gives the peculiar insecticide properties of the plant, powder manufactured solely therefrom is the strongest and best that can be made.

The best demonstration of the truth of the above statement is shown by the rapidly increasing demand for buhach. For several years after the company commenced the manufacture of the powder, the demand was moderate and could be easily supplied. The situation is very different at the present time, for now the whole product of the plantation is readily sold, and the company is forced to use every effort to enlarge the area devoted to the cultivation of the plants to meet the increasing call that is made upon them by their customers.

Having determined that they will not put anything upon the market under the name of buhach excepting that which is manufactured from the best *Pyrethrum* flowers, they are unable to manufacture it except from flowers of their own raising, which are acknowledged by experts long in the business of dealing in flowers to be the best produced in the world, as the peculiar condition of the soil and climate of the locality where the plantation is situated seems to be particularly favorable to the production of a plant rich in the essential oil which makes it so effective in the destruction of insect life.

Although the industry may still be regarded as being only in its infancy, it has required a large expenditure of capital to place it in its present position. Many thousands of dollars have been expended in advertising, and many more in experiments before the proper methods of cultivating the plant and of manufacturing the powder were ascertained. Pluck and perseverance have, however, overcome all obstacles, and the future of this industry is now very promising.

The use of buhach in almost every house to prevent the ravages of moths and to suppress the annoyances so long suffered from mosquitoes, flies, and other troublesome insects, has become too general to require any explanation in an article like this. It is used by thousands of people, and all who use it fully indorse its efficiency. It is now sold in every State in the Union, in Mexico, Central America, the Sandwich Islands, Japan, and Australia, and wherever it is once introduced it gives satisfaction and is pronounced the chief of its kind.

The Buhach Producing and Manufacturing Company has lately been incorporated, with the following as its Board of Directors: J. D. Peters, J. M. Welch, D. S. Rosenbaum, A. B. Sperry, and N. M. Orr. J. D. Peters is President of the company, and N. M. Orr, Secretary.

The engraving on page 566 shows interesting features of the buhach plantation, which has large areas of fruit trees and vineyard as well as the insect-powder plant. The plantation is one of the best improved tracts of land in Merced County.

EXHIBITS AT THE FAIR—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—AT PARK.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
CLASS I—THOROUGHBREDS—STALLIONS.		
Victor, two years old	William Snow	Stockton.
Jesse James, two years old	Ben. Dean	Milton.
Falsalara, two years old	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
MARES.		
Queen, ten years old	D. Towle	Stockton.
Emma, suckling filly	D. Towle	Stockton.
—, suckling filly	Geo. Harrison	Stockton.
CLASS II—ROADSTERS—STALLIONS.		
Dexter, ten years old	J. F. Visser	Stockton.
Hathaway, five years old	J. F. Visser	Stockton.
Hawthorne, eleven years old	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Reliance, Jr., five years old	J. K. Baldwin	Bellota.
Sam, four years old	Samuel Hewlett	Stockton.
Allo, eight years old	A. C. Davenport	Stockton.
Mount Vernon, eight years old	J. A. McCloud	Stockton.
—, five years old	John E. Moore	Stockton.
Dexter Prince, ten years old	L. M. Morse	Lodi.
Dan, five years old	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Avon, three years old	H. Squire	Stockton.
—, three years old	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Kilrain, three years old	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Harry N, three years old	N. Nevins	Stockton.
Campaign, three years old	W. H. Parker	Stockton.
Hamlet, three years old	L. M. Morse	Lodi.
Arion, two years old	Isaiah Renis	Stockton.
Sonoma, two years old	M. B. Tam	Stockton.
Mary Thome, two years old	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Mount Victory, two years old	W. A. French	Stockton.
J E, two years old	W. F. Jordan	Stockton.
Reverie, one year old	Geo. Kneier	Stockton.
—, one year old	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
MARES OR GELDINGS.		
Harry L, six years old	S. Lombard	Stockton.
Nellie, twelve years old	H. S. Sargent	Stockton.
Humboldt, six years old	H. Squire	Stockton.
Mary, four years old	Samuel Hewlett	Stockton.
Lizzie H, six years old	Samuel Hewlett	Stockton.
Grace Vernon, four years old	J. A. McCloud	Stockton.
Sutton, seven years old	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Maud R, seven years old	S. Lombard	Stockton.
Nellie T, three years old	Paul Hubbs	Stockton.
Alice G, three years old	C. Garrow	Stockton.
Dewdrop, three years old	W. F. Jordan	Stockton.
—, two years old	Geo. W. French	Stockton.
Lillie G, two years old	H. S. Sargent	Stockton.
Lucretia, two years old	H. Squire	Stockton.
Vaita La Van, two years old	J. K. Baldwin	Bellota.
Nellie, two years old	F. B. Haslam	Stockton.
YEARLING FILLIES.		
Clara Belle	J. F. Visser	Stockton.
Rosalind	M. B. Tam	Stockton.
.....	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Dictator-Wilkes	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
Jeannette	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Blondy	Samuel Hewlett	Stockton.
Birdie	W. A. French	Stockton.
SPAN OF MATCHED ROADSTERS.		
Mary and Sam	Samuel Hewlett	Stockton.
Robert and Clay	C. A. Paige	Woodbridge.
Frank and mate	S. Lombard	Stockton.
TROTTING SUCKLING COLTS.		
Rose T.	H. S. Sargent	Stockton.
Jim	F. B. Haslam	Stockton.
Jimmy	A. C. Davenport	Stockton.
.....	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
TROTTING SUCKLING FILLIES.		
.....	W. E. Morris	Stockton.
.....	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Alline	A. C. Davenport	Stockton.
Allie	A. C. Davenport	Stockton.
St. Agnes	A. C. Davenport	Stockton.
Birdie	W. A. French	Stockton.
CLASS III—HORSES FOR ALL PURPOSES— STALLIONS.		
Black H, seventeen years old	W. S. Alexander	Stockton.
Tornado, five years old	J. B. Jack	Stockton.
Brown, four years old	B. R. Prince	Calaveras County.
Dewdrop, three years old	W. F. Jordan	Stockton.
Prince, three years old	F. B. Haslam	Stockton.
—, three years old	H. W. Cowell	Stockton.
Dave, three years old	A. G. Shippee	Stockton.
Johnny Vernon, three years old	Alex. Gross	Stockton.
Rocklin, two years old	Kelly & Son	Stockton.
Lathrop, two years old	G. H. Shedd	Lathrop.
Dark Walnut, one year old	J. Mangussos	Stockton.
CLASS IV—DRAFT HORSES—STALLIONS.		
Prince George, three years old	N. Nevins	Stockton.
Sir Francis, four years old	C. P. Allison	Stockton.
Black Prince, two years old	C. E. Barnhart	Stockton.
SUCKLING COLTS.		
Dick	C. P. Allison	Lodi.
Nellie	C. P. Allison	Lodi.
MARES.		
Young Eureka, two years old	C. E. Barnhart	Stockton.
Rosie, two years old	C. E. Barnhart	Stockton.
Nellie, two years old	C. E. Barnhart	Stockton.
CLASS V—CARRIAGE ANIMALS.		
Molly and Tom	Michael Blown	Angels Camp.
Tony and Duster	H. W. Cowell	Stockton.
Man and Chief	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Sam and Prince	H. W. Crabb	Oakville, Napa Co.
SINGLE CARRIAGE ANIMALS.		
Frank	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Amy H.	Samuel Hewlett	Stockton.
CLASS VI—MULES.		
Mollie and Coley	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
CLASS VII—JACKS AND JENNIES—JACKS.		
Tommy, four years old	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Sam, three years old	G. H. and A. B. Crow	Stockton.
Ben, two years old	G. H. and A. B. Crow	Stockton.
Dave, two years old	G. H. and A. B. Crow	Stockton.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
Goliab, one year old	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Simon, under one year	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
JENNIES.		
Lummix, seven years old	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Sister, six years old	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Biddy, two years old	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Puss, one year old	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Pet, one year old	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Rose, suckling	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
CLASS VIII—DURHAMS—BULLS.		
—, one year old	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
COWS.		
Miss Townley, three years old	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Phyllis, two years old	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
—, one year old	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
—, one year old	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
—, one year old	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Virginia 3d, one year old	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
CLASS X—JERSEYS—BULLS.		
Waterman, three years old	H. S. Sargent	Stockton.
Waterman Jr., under one year	H. S. Sargent	Stockton.
COWS.		
Amy Platt, three years old	H. S. Sargent	Stockton.
Lockeford Belle, four years old	H. S. Sargent	Stockton.
Minnie Warren, four years old	H. S. Sargent	Stockton.
Modjeska, two years old	H. S. Sargent	Stockton.
Susie of El Pinal, two years old	H. S. Sargent	Stockton.
Peg Woffington, two years old	H. S. Sargent	Stockton.
Elsie Vener, two years old	H. S. Sargent	Stockton.
—, heifer calf	H. S. Sargent	Stockton.
CLASS XI—HOLSTEINS—BULLS.		
Pio Pico, four years old	State Insane Asylum	Stockton.
Stockton, two years old	E. S. Beecher	Stockton.
Lodi, one year old	State Insane Asylum	Stockton.
COWS.		
Duchess of Oak Grove, four years old	State Insane Asylum	Stockton.
HEIFER CALVES.		
Jenny	State Insane Asylum	Stockton.
Anna	State Insane Asylum	Stockton.
Betsy	State Insane Asylum	Stockton.
Hattie	State Insane Asylum	Stockton.
Susan	State Insane Asylum	Stockton.
Laura	State Insane Asylum	Stockton.
La Vina	State Insane Asylum	Stockton.
CLASS XII—GRADED CATTLE.		
Fawn, three years old	W. A. French	Stockton.
CLASS XIII—HERDS OF CATTLE—JERSEYS.		
Amy Platt, Lockeford Belle, Minnie Warren, Modjeska, Susie of El Pinal, Peg Woffington, Elsie Vener	H. S. Sargent	Stockton.
GRADED HOLSTEINS.		
Rose, heifer calf	State Insane Asylum	Stockton.
Carrie, heifer calf	State Insane Asylum	Stockton.
Viola, heifer calf	State Insane Asylum	Stockton.
Julia, heifer calf	State Insane Asylum	Stockton.
Irene, heifer calf	State Insane Asylum	Stockton.
Sophia, heifer calf	State Insane Asylum	Stockton.
Floro, heifer calf	State Insane Asylum	Stockton.
Tempest, bull calf, under one year	State Insane Asylum	Stockton.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE
FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
CLASS XVI—SWINE—ESSEX AND BERKSHIRE.		
Boar, two years old	T. Waite	Sacramento.
Sow, two years old	T. Waite	Sacramento.
CLASS XVII—POULTRY.		
One pair Langshans	T. Waite	Sacramento.
One pair Brahmas	T. Waite	Sacramento.
One pair Brahmas	William Hitchcock	Stockton.
One pair Cochins	T. Waite	Sacramento.
One pair Partridge Cochins	William Hitchcock	Stockton.
One pair Plymouth Rocks	T. Waite	Sacramento.
One pair Plymouth Rocks	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
One pair White Leghorns	T. Waite	Sacramento.
One pair White Leghorns	T. Waite	Sacramento.
One breeding pen Brown Leghorns	W. A. French	Stockton.
One pair Leghorns	W. A. French	Stockton.
One pair Leghorns	William Hitchcock	Stockton.
One pair Black Spanish	T. Waite	Sacramento.
One pair Black Spanish	T. Waite	Sacramento.
One pair Houdans	T. Waite	Sacramento.
One pair Spangled Hamburgs	T. Waite	Sacramento.
One pair Polish	T. Waite	Sacramento.
One pair Wyandottes	T. Waite	Sacramento.
One pair Bantams	T. Waite	Sacramento.
One pair Sea Bright Bantams	William Hitchcock	Stockton.
One pair White Sea Bright Bantams	William Hitchcock	Stockton.
One pair Bantams	Chas. Yost	Stockton.
One pair Rouen ducks	T. Waite	Sacramento.
One pair Pekin ducks	T. Waite	Sacramento.
One pair imported Pekin ducks	A. G. Shippee	Stockton.
One pair Toulouse geese	T. Waite	Sacramento.
One trio Bronze turkeys	T. Waite	Sacramento.
One trio turkeys	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
One trio turkeys	W. A. French	Stockton.
One trio guineas	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
One pair imported Polands	A. G. Shippee	Stockton.

THIRD DEPARTMENT—AT PARK.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.
CLASS I—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.		
One header	H. C. Shaw	Stockton.
One hay press	S. C. H. & A. Works	Stockton.
CLASS II—MACHINERY, BLACKSMITH WORK, ETC.		
One sweep, horse power	Strait & Cadle	Stockton.
One Relief windmill	Relief Windmill Co.	Stockton.
HARVESTERS.		
One combined harvester	S. C. H. & A. Works	Stockton.
One combined harvester	Matteson & Williamson	Stockton.
One improved combined harvester	Holt Bros.	Stockton.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.
CLASS I--FARM PRODUCTS RAISED IN THIS DISTRICT.		
Six varieties of wheat, one hundred pounds each	J. D. Huffman	Lodi.
Two varieties of barley, one hundred pounds each	J. D. Huffman	Lodi.
Fifty pounds of rye	J. D. Huffman	Lodi.
Fifty pounds of corn	Fred. Arnold	Stockton.
Exhibit of chicory, prepared for market	J. D. Huffman	Lodi.
CULTIVATED NUTS.		
Five pounds of English walnuts	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Five pounds of English walnuts	William Hickox	Stockton.
Five pounds of soft-shell almonds	Mrs. Jos. Hale	Stockton.
WOOL.		
Spanish Merino	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Different fleeces, five or more	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Grade fleeces, five or more	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
CLASS II--VEGETABLES.		
Large variety of vegetables raised on one ranch, and exhibited by the producer ..	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Large exhibit of vegetables, fruit, etc., by one person	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Large exhibit of vegetables, fruit, etc., by one person	John Elliott	Stockton.
Large exhibit of vegetables, fruit, etc., by one person	J. D. Huffman	Lodi.
CLASS III--GRAINS AND GRASSES.		
Thirty bundles of grain, of not less than seven varieties, each ten inches thick at the band, straw not less than two feet long	J. D. Huffman	Lodi.
Artistically arranged display of grain	J. D. Huffman	Lodi.
Artistically arranged display of California grasses	J. D. Huffman	Lodi.
CLASS V--HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT--APPLES.		
Collection of apples	Joseph Putnam	Clements.
Collection of apples	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Thirty varieties of apples	Joseph Putnam	Clements.
PEARS.		
Collection of pears	Joseph Putnam	Clements.
Collection of pears	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Five varieties of pears, five each	Joseph Putnam	Clements.
Three varieties of pears, five each	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
PEACHES.		
Collection of peaches	Joseph Putnam	Clements.
Collection of peaches	B. F. Langford	Lodi.
Collection of peaches	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Twelve peaches, any variety	Joseph Putnam	Clements.
Twelve peaches, any variety	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
QUINCES.		
Twelve specimens of quinces	Allan Reid	Stockton.
Twelve specimens of quinces	Joseph Putnam	Clements.
Twelve specimens of quinces	B. F. Langford	Lodi.
Twelve specimens of quinces	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
POMEGRANATES.		
Collection of pomegranates	Mrs. G. S. Allard	Stockton.
Collection of pomegranates	Wm. Hickox	Stockton.
Collection of pomegranates	Walton Rhodes	Stockton.
Collection of pomegranates	J. D. Huffman	Lodi.

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.
ORANGES.		
Display of oranges	K. Vogt.....	Knights Ferry.
Four varieties of oranges, five each.....	K. Vogt.....	Knights Ferry.
LEMONS.		
Display of lemons	K. Vogt.....	Knights Ferry.
Four varieties of lemons, five each	K. Vogt.....	Knights Ferry.
GRAPES.		
Collection of grapes	Joseph Putnam	Clements.
Collection of grapes	J. D. Huffman	Lodi.
Collection of grapes	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Five varieties of grapes	Joseph Putnam	Clements.
Five varieties of grapes	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Single variety of grapes	Joseph Putnam	Clements.
Eight bunches of raisin grapes	Joseph Putnam	Clements.
FIGS.		
Collection of figs	Allan Reid	Stockton.
Collection of figs	Wm. Hickox	Stockton.
Collection of figs	Charles Yost	Stockton.
Collection of figs	J. D. Huffman	Lodi.
Collection of figs	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Six specimens of figs	Allan Reid	Stockton.
Six specimens of figs	Charles Yost	Stockton.
Six specimens of figs	Mrs. Jos. Hale	Stockton.
Six specimens of figs	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
OLIVES.		
Exhibit of olives	Mrs. W. H. Buttrick	Stockton.
EXHIBIT OF FRUIT.		
Large exhibit of fruit	J. D. Huffman	Lodi.
CLASS V "A"—DRIED FRUIT.		
Box of prunes	B. F. Langford	Lodi.
Box of raisins	Mrs. Jos. Hale	Stockton.
Box of figs	A. Collins	Knights Ferry.
Five boxes of figs	Mrs. Jos. Hale	Stockton.
Box of plums	B. F. Langford	Lodi.
Three boxes of peaches	B. F. Langford	Lodi.
Box of pears	B. F. Langford	Lodi.
Box of apricots	B. F. Langford	Lodi.
FRUITS IN JARS.		
Exhibit of fruits, preserved in spirits	Mrs. J. C. Reid	Stockton.
Exhibit of fruits, preserved in spirits	Mrs. Jos. Hale	Stockton.
Exhibit of fruits, preserved in sugar	Mrs. J. C. Reid	Stockton.
Exhibit of fruits, preserved in sugar	Mrs. Jos. Hale	Stockton.
JELLIES.		
Exhibit of jellies	Mrs. J. C. Reid	Stockton.
Exhibit of jellies	J. D. Huffman	Lodi.
CANNED FRUITS.		
Exhibit of canned fruits	A. Collins	Knights Ferry.
Assortment of pickles of all kinds	Mrs. Jos. Hale	Stockton.
Assortment of crystallized fruit	Mrs. J. C. Reid	Stockton.
Assortment of crystallized fruit	Mrs. Jos. Hale	Stockton.
Assortment of tomato catsup	Mrs. Jos. Hale	Stockton.
CLASS VII—FLORAL.		
Large collection of flowering plants in bloom	M. J. Shaw	Stockton.
Large collection of flowering plants in bloom	Mrs. R. S. Bates	Stockton.
Large collection of flowering plants in bloom	E. C. Clowes	Stockton.
Collection of ornamental foliage plants	M. J. Shaw	Stockton.
Collection of ornamental foliage plants	Mrs. R. S. Bates	Stockton.

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.
Collection of ornamental foliage plants.....	E. C. Clowes	Stockton.
Collection of new and rare plants.....	M. J. Shaw	Stockton.
Collection of new and rare plants.....	Mrs. R. S. Bates	Stockton.
Collection of new and rare plants.....	E. C. Clowes	Stockton.
Display of cut flowers, to be kept fresh during the Fair by replacing.....	Mrs. R. S. Bates	Stockton.
Display of cut flowers, to be kept fresh during the Fair by replacing.....	E. C. Clowes	Stockton.
Display of bouquets.....	Mrs. R. S. Bates	Stockton.
Display of bouquets.....	Mrs. Jos. Hale	Stockton.
Display of bouquets.....	E. C. Clowes	Stockton.
Collection of plants suitable for greenhouse, conservatory, and window culture.....	M. J. Shaw	Stockton.
Collection of plants suitable for greenhouse, conservatory, and window culture.....	Mrs. R. S. Bates	Stockton.
Collection of plants suitable for greenhouse, conservatory, and window culture.....	E. C. Clowes	Stockton.
Display of hanging baskets containing plants.....	Mrs. R. S. Bates	Stockton.
Ornamental grasses.....	Mrs. R. S. Bates	Stockton.
Large display of floral pieces for Thursday, September 26, 1889.....	Mrs. R. S. Bates	Stockton.
Large display of floral pieces for Thursday, September 26, 1889.....	M. J. Shaw	Stockton.
Single floral piece for Thursday, September 26, 1889.....	Mrs. R. S. Bates	Stockton.
Single floral piece for Thursday, September 26, 1889.....	M. J. Shaw	Stockton.
FLORAL—SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY.		
Floral display of not less than six pieces.....	M. J. Shaw	Stockton.
Floral display of not less than six pieces.....	Mrs. R. S. Bates	Stockton.
Floral display of not less than six pieces.....	Mrs. N. E. Carpenter	Stockton.
Single floral piece.....	M. J. Shaw	Stockton.
Single floral piece.....	Mrs. R. S. Bates	Stockton.
Single floral piece.....	Mrs. N. E. Carpenter	Stockton.
CULINARY.		
Steamed brown bread.....	Mrs. Jos. Hale	Stockton.
Steamed brown bread.....	Mrs. Mary E. Blair	Stockton.
White bread.....	Mrs. M. Cahill	Stockton.
White bread.....	Mrs. Mary E. Blair	Stockton.
White bread.....	Mrs. R. W. Miller	Stockton.
White bread.....	Mrs. J. C. Reid	Stockton.
White bread.....	Mrs. E. Hickman	Stockton.
White bread.....	Mrs. H. E. Williamson	Stockton.
White bread.....	Mrs. M. J. Severy	Stockton.
White bread.....	Mrs. H. J. Boisselier	Stockton.
Graham bread.....	Mrs. Jos. Hale	Stockton.
Graham bread.....	Mrs. M. J. Severy	Stockton.
Ginger bread.....	Mrs. Jos. Hale	Stockton.
Corn bread.....	Mrs. M. Cahill	Stockton.
Corn bread.....	Mrs. J. C. Reid	Stockton.
Corn bread.....	Mrs. E. Hickman	Stockton.
Corn bread.....	Mrs. Jos. Hale	Stockton.
Corn bread.....	Mrs. H. E. Williamson	Stockton.
Plate of biscuit.....	Mrs. M. Cahill	Stockton.
Plate of biscuit.....	Mrs. Mary E. Blair	Stockton.
Plate of biscuit.....	Mrs. R. W. Miller	Stockton.
Plate of biscuit.....	Mrs. J. C. Reid	Stockton.
Plate of biscuit.....	Mrs. E. Hickman	Stockton.
Plate of biscuit.....	Mrs. H. E. Williamson	Stockton.
Plate of biscuit.....	Mrs. M. J. Severy	Stockton.
Fruit cake.....	Mrs. Mary E. Blair	Stockton.
Fruit cake.....	Mrs. L. C. Thom	Stockton.
Fruit cake.....	Mrs. Jos. Hale	Stockton.
Pound cake.....	Mrs. Mary E. Blair	Stockton.

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.
Pound cake	Mrs. E. Hickman	Stockton.
Pound cake	Mrs. H. E. Williamson	Stockton.
Sponge cake	Hattie Davis	Stockton.
Sponge cake	Mrs. E. Hickman	Stockton.
Coffee cake	Mrs. Jos. Hale	Stockton.
Jelly cake	Mrs. J. C. Reid	Stockton.
Jelly cake	Mrs. H. E. Williamson	Stockton.
Chocolate cake	Mrs. Mary E. Blair	Stockton.
Chocolate cake	Mrs. L. C. Thom	Stockton.
Chocolate cake	Mrs. J. C. Reid	Stockton.
Chocolate cake	Mrs. H. E. Williamson	Stockton.
Nut cake	Mrs. Mary E. Blair	Stockton.
Nut cake	Mrs. J. C. Reid	Stockton.
Nut cake	Mrs. Jos. Hale	Stockton.
Cocoanut cake	Mrs. Mary E. Blair	Stockton.
Cocoanut cake	Mrs. L. C. Thom	Stockton.
Cocoanut cake	Mrs. H. E. Williamson	Stockton.
Angel cake	Mrs. L. C. Thom	Stockton.
Angel cake	Mrs. J. C. Reid	Stockton.
Doughnuts	Hattie Davis	Stockton.
Doughnuts	Mrs. Mary E. Blair	Stockton.
Doughnuts	Mrs. H. E. Williamson	Stockton.
Doughnuts	Mrs. M. J. Severy	Stockton.
CULINARY—SPECIAL FOR TUESDAY.		
Loaf of bread made by a miss, under sixteen years of age, residing in the district—bread being baked before Tuesday, October 1, 1889	Hattie Davis	Stockton.
Loaf of bread made by a miss, under sixteen years of age, residing in the district—bread being baked before Tuesday, October 1, 1889	Emma Bell	Peters.

THIRD DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.
CLASS I—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.		
Mowing machine	H. C. Shaw Plow Works	Stockton.
Mowing machine	John Caine	Stockton.
Mowing machine	Grangers Union	Stockton.
Two combined clod crushers, harrow, pulverizer, and leveler	Grangers Union	Stockton.
Plow for all purposes	H. C. Shaw Plow Works	Stockton.
Plow for all purposes	John Caine	Stockton.
Plow for all purposes	Grangers Union	Stockton.
Two gang plows	S. C. H. & A. Works	Stockton.
Four gang plows	H. C. Shaw Plow Works	Stockton.
Three gang plows	Matteson & Williamson	Stockton.
Two gang plows	John Caine	Stockton.
Two gang plows	Grangers Union	Stockton.
Sulky plow	Matteson & Williamson	Stockton.
Fanning mill	S. C. H. & A. Works	Stockton.
Fanning mill	Grangers Union	Stockton.
Grain cleaning attachment for thrasher	S. C. H. & A. Works	Stockton.
Grain cleaner, independent	S. C. H. & A. Works	Stockton.
Two harrows	H. C. Shaw Plow Works	Stockton.
Two harrows	Matteson & Williamson	Stockton.
Harrow	Grangers Union	Stockton.
Grain sower	H. C. Shaw Plow Works	Stockton.
Grain sower	Grangers Union	Stockton.
Two hay and straw cutters	H. C. Shaw Plow Works	Stockton.
Cultivator	H. C. Shaw Plow Works	Stockton.
Derrick fork	Matteson & Williamson	Stockton.

THIRD DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.
Two farm wagons for general purposes ..	H. C. Shaw Plow Works ..	Stockton.
Three farm wagons for general purposes ..	John Caine ..	Stockton.
Farm wagon for general purposes	M. P. Henderson & Son ..	Stockton.
Farm wagon for general purposes	Grangers Union ..	Stockton.
Road scraper	Matteson & Williamson ..	Stockton.
CLASS II—MACHINERY, BLACKSMITH WORK, ETC.		
Display of agricultural implements by one house, California manufacture ..	H. C. Shaw Plow Works ..	Stockton.
Display of agricultural implements by one house, California manufacture ..	Matteson & Williamson ..	Stockton.
Display of agricultural implements by one house, California manufacture ..	John Caine ..	Stockton.
CLASS III—TOOLS AND HOUSEHOLD IMPLE- MENTS.		
Churn	F. B. Churchill ..	Acampo.
Churn	Grangers Union ..	Stockton.
Washing machine	F. B. Churchill ..	Acampo.
Two washing machines	Grangers Union ..	Stockton.
Wine press	H. C. Shaw Plow Works ..	Stockton.
CLASS IV—VEHICLES.		
Large display of vehicles	H. C. Shaw Plow Works ..	Stockton.
Large display of vehicles	M. P. Henderson & Son ..	Stockton.
Large display of vehicles	William P. Miller ..	Stockton.
Large display of vehicles	Grangers Union ..	Stockton.
Family carriage	H. C. Shaw Plow Works ..	Stockton.
Family carriage	M. P. Henderson & Son ..	Stockton.
Family carriage	William P. Miller ..	Stockton.
Two family carriages	Grangers Union ..	Stockton.
Top buggy	H. C. Shaw Plow Works ..	Stockton.
Four top buggies	M. P. Henderson & Son ..	Stockton.
Top buggy	William P. Miller ..	Stockton.
Three top buggies	Grangers Union ..	Stockton.
Open buggy	H. C. Shaw Plow Works ..	Stockton.
Open buggy	M. P. Henderson & Son ..	Stockton.
Open buggy	William P. Miller ..	Stockton.
Two two-seated open wagons	M. P. Henderson & Son ..	Stockton.
Two-seated open wagon	Grangers Union ..	Stockton.
Trotting wagon	H. C. Shaw Plow Works ..	Stockton.
Trotting wagon	M. P. Henderson & Son ..	Stockton.
Trotting wagon	Grangers Union ..	Stockton.
Spring market wagon	H. C. Shaw Plow Works ..	Stockton.
Spring market wagon	M. P. Henderson & Son ..	Stockton.
Two track sulkies	M. P. Henderson & Son ..	Stockton.
Track sulky	Grangers Union ..	Stockton.
Ladies' phaeton	H. C. Shaw Plow Works ..	Stockton.
Two ladies' phaetons	M. P. Henderson & Son ..	Stockton.
Ladies' phaeton	William P. Miller ..	Stockton.
Three ladies' phaetons	Grangers Union ..	Stockton.
Carriage brake	H. C. Shaw Plow Works ..	Stockton.
Four carriage brakes	M. P. Henderson & Son ..	Stockton.
Wagon brake	M. P. Henderson & Son ..	Stockton.
Five sets of carriage springs	M. P. Henderson & Son ..	Stockton.
Two buckboards	M. P. Henderson & Son ..	Stockton.
Display of carriage materials, wheels, and trimmings	M. P. Henderson & Son ..	Stockton.
Display of carriage materials, wheels, and trimmings	William P. Miller ..	Stockton.
Display of vehicles manufactured in Cal- ifornia, only one vehicle of a kind in the display	M. P. Henderson & Son ..	Stockton.
Display of vehicles manufactured in Cal- ifornia, only one vehicle of a kind in the display	William P. Miller ..	Stockton.

THIRD DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.
CLASS V—BUILDING MATERIAL.		
Lime	Calaveras County .....	.....
Freestone, worked	Calaveras County .....	.....
Granite	Calaveras County .....	.....

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.
CLASS I—PAINTING AND DRAWING— PAINTING IN OIL.		
Four specimens of marine painting	Mrs. Clara Bugbee	Stockton.
Two specimens of marine painting	Mrs. S. E. Dorr	Stockton.
Three specimens of marine painting	Thomas Corcoran	Stockton.
Specimen of marine painting	F. J. Corcoran	Stockton.
Two specimens of portrait painting	J. P. Spooner	Stockton.
Specimen of portrait painting	Miss Mabel Aaron	Stockton.
Two specimens of portrait painting	Mrs. G. S. Allard	Stockton.
Two specimens of portrait painting	Joseph Goyette	Stockton.
Specimen of portrait painting	T. Corcoran	Stockton.
Two specimens of portrait painting	H. Behrens	Stockton.
Two specimens of portrait painting	E. L. Colnon	Stockton.
Two specimens of figure painting	Miss Mabel Aaron	Stockton.
Specimen of figure painting	A. Stoetzer	Stockton.
Specimen of figure painting	Mrs. G. S. Allard	Stockton.
Six specimens of landscape painting	Mrs. Clara Bugbee	Stockton.
Four specimens of landscape painting	Miss F. Bugbee	Stockton.
Five specimens of landscape painting	Mrs. S. E. Dorr	Stockton.
Three specimens of landscape painting	Mrs. E. C. Beebe	Stockton.
Specimen of landscape painting	T. Corcoran	Stockton.
Specimen of landscape painting	F. J. Corcoran	Stockton.
Two specimens of animal painting	Miss Mabel Aaron	Stockton.
Specimen of animal painting	Mrs. S. E. Dorr	Stockton.
Display of plaque painting	Miss Mabel Aaron	Stockton.
Display of plaque painting	Mrs. E. C. Beebe	Stockton.
Display of plaque painting	Miss F. Bugbee	Stockton.
Three specimens of flower painting	Miss Mabel Aaron	Stockton.
Two specimens of flower painting	Mrs. Clara Bugbee	Stockton.
Five specimens of flower painting	Miss F. Bugbee	Stockton.
Two specimens of flower painting	Mrs. G. S. Allard	Stockton.
Specimen of flower painting	Mrs. S. E. Dorr	Stockton.
Three specimens of flower painting	Mrs. E. C. Beebe	Stockton.
California wild flowers	Miss Mabel Aaron	Stockton.
California wild flowers	Mrs. E. C. Beebe	Stockton.
Specimen of fruit painting	Mrs. E. M. Tureman	Stockton.
Two specimens of fruit painting	Miss F. Bugbee	Stockton.
Specimen of fruit painting	Mrs. S. E. Dorr	Stockton.
General exhibition of paintings in oil	Miss Mabel Aaron	Stockton.
General exhibition of paintings in oil	Mrs. Clara Bugbee	Stockton.
General exhibition of paintings in oil	Miss F. Bugbee	Stockton.
General exhibition of paintings in oil	Mrs. S. E. Dorr	Stockton.
General exhibition of paintings in oil	Mrs. E. C. Beebe	Stockton.
PAINTING IN WATER COLORS.		
California wild flowers	Miss Mabel Aaron	Stockton.
California wild flowers	Mrs. S. E. Dorr	Stockton.
California wild flowers	Mrs. G. S. Allard	Stockton.
California wild flowers	Miss N. Littlehale	Stockton.
Specimen of landscape painting	Mrs. S. E. Dorr	Stockton.
Five specimens of landscape painting	Miss N. Littlehale	Stockton.
Display of flower painting	Miss N. Littlehale	Stockton.
Pencil drawing	Miss Mabel Aaron	Stockton.
EXHIBITIONS.		
Two collections of photographs	J. P. Spooner	Stockton.
Photographs	M. Monaco	Stockton.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.
Penmanship.....	F. O. Young.....	Sacramento.
Three collections of crayon drawings.....	J. P. Spooner.....	Stockton.
Crayon drawings.....	Joseph Goyette.....	Stockton.
Pen drawings.....	Miss Mabel Aaron.....	Stockton.
Pen drawings.....	Miss N. Littlehale.....	Stockton.
Pen drawings.....	F. O. Young.....	Sacramento.
Special exhibition of paintings.....	Norton Bush.....	Sacramento.
CLASS II—ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.		
Two luster paintings.....	Miss Althea Hickman.....	Stockton.
Luster painting.....	Mrs. W. C. Miller.....	Stockton.
Kensington painting.....	Miss Althea Hickman.....	Stockton.
Three specimens of painting on china.....	Mrs. S. E. Dorr.....	Stockton.
Painting on silk.....	Miss F. Bugbee.....	Stockton.
Painting on silk.....	Mrs. S. E. Dorr.....	Stockton.
Three specimens of painting on silk.....	Miss N. Littlehale.....	Stockton.
Painting on silk.....	Miss Althea Hickman.....	Stockton.
Painting on bolting cloth.....	Mrs. G. S. Allard.....	Stockton.
Painting on bolting cloth.....	Mrs. S. E. Dorr.....	Stockton.
Two specimens of painting on bolting cloth.....	Miss Althea Hickman.....	Stockton.
Painting on bolting cloth.....	Miss N. Littlehale.....	Stockton.
Painting on mirror.....	Mrs. Clara Bugbee.....	Stockton.
Painting on mirror.....	Miss Mabel Aaron.....	Stockton.
Painting on mirror.....	Mrs. E. C. Beebe.....	Stockton.
Two panel paintings.....	Mrs. Clara Bugbee.....	Stockton.
Two panel paintings.....	Miss F. Bugbee.....	Stockton.
Two panel paintings.....	Mrs. G. S. Allard.....	Stockton.
Two panel paintings.....	Thomas Corcoran.....	Stockton.
Collection of paintings of all kinds.....	Miss Mabel Aaron.....	Stockton.
Collection of paintings of all kinds.....	Mrs. Clara Bugbee.....	Stockton.
Collection of paintings of all kinds.....	Mrs. S. E. Dorr.....	Stockton.
Collection of paintings of all kinds.....	Miss N. Littlehale.....	Stockton.
Painted tile.....	Miss F. Bugbee.....	Stockton.
Five specimens of painting on white velvet.....	Miss Althea Hickman.....	Stockton.
Painting on white chamois.....	Miss N. Littlehale.....	Stockton.
Painting on white satin.....	Miss N. Littlehale.....	Stockton.
Painting on white satin.....	Miss Althea Hickman.....	Stockton.
CLASS III—SPECIALS AND SWEEPSTAKES— SILK CULTURE.		
Display of silk cocoons.....	Mrs. J. C. Reid.....	Stockton.
Display of silk cocoons.....	Mrs. Jos. D. Utt.....	Stockton.
Display of reeled silk.....	Mrs. J. C. Reid.....	Stockton.
Display of reeled silk.....	Mrs. Jos. D. Utt.....	Stockton.
CLASS IV "A"—NEEDLEWORK, ETC.		
Embroidery, raised.....	Mrs. J. C. McCall.....	Stockton.
Embroidery, raised.....	Miss Albertine Hickman.....	Stockton.
Embroidery, raised.....	Mrs. G. Montana.....	Merced Co.
Embroidery, raised.....	Miss J. D. Fanning.....	Stockton.
Two specimens of embroidery, silk on flannel.....	Miss W. Fullerton.....	Stockton.
Embroidery, silk on flannel.....	Mrs. J. C. Reid.....	Stockton.
Embroidery, cotton.....	Mrs. J. C. McCall.....	Stockton.
Embroidery, tapestry or cross stitch.....	Mrs. R. W. Miller.....	Stockton.
Two specimens of embroidery, tapestry or cross stitch.....	Miss J. D. Fanning.....	Stockton.
Embroidery, tapestry or cross stitch.....	Mrs. W. C. Miller.....	Stockton.
Embroidery, etching.....	Mrs. J. C. McCall.....	Stockton.
Embroidery, etching.....	Miss W. Fullerton.....	Stockton.
Embroidery, etching.....	Mrs. R. W. Miller.....	Stockton.
Embroidery, etching.....	Mrs. G. Montana.....	Merced Co.
Two specimens of embroidery, etching.....	Mrs. W. E. Shaw.....	San Francisco.
Embroidery, etching.....	Mrs. Jos. Hale.....	Stockton.
Two specimens of embroidery, kensington in crewel or wool.....	Mrs. J. C. McCall.....	Stockton.
Embroidery, kensington in crewel or wool.....	Mrs. W. C. Miller.....	Stockton.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.
Embroidery, kensington in silk.....	Mrs. J. C. McCall.....	Stockton.
Embroidery, kensington in silk.....	Mrs. George McKenzie.....	Stockton.
Embroidery, kensington in silk.....	Mrs. Jos. Hale.....	Stockton.
Embroidery, kensington in silk.....	Mrs. W. C. Miller.....	Stockton.
Embroidery, arrasene.....	Mrs. J. C. McCall.....	Stockton.
Two specimens of embroidery, arrasene.....	Miss Albertine Hickman.....	Stockton.
Two specimens of embroidery, arrasene.....	Miss J. D. Fanning.....	Stockton.
Two specimens of embroidery, arrasene.....	Mrs. W. C. Miller.....	Stockton.
Embroidery, chenille.....	Mrs. J. C. McCall.....	Stockton.
Two specimens of embroidery, chenille.....	Miss Albertine Hickman.....	Stockton.
Embroidery, chenille.....	Mrs. W. E. Shaw.....	San Francisco.
Two specimens of embroidery, chenille.....	Miss J. D. Fanning.....	Stockton.
Embroidery, chenille.....	Miss Althea Hickman.....	Stockton.
Embroidery, chenille.....	Mrs. W. C. Miller.....	Stockton.
Embroidery, ribbon.....	Mrs. J. C. McCall.....	Stockton.
Embroidery, ribbon.....	Miss Albertine Hickman.....	Stockton.
Embroidery, ribbon.....	Miss J. D. Fanning.....	Stockton.
Embroidery, couching.....	Mrs. J. C. McCall.....	Stockton.
Embroidery, tinsel.....	Miss Albertine Hickman.....	Stockton.
Crochet lace.....	Mrs. J. C. McCall.....	Stockton.
Three specimens of crochet lace.....	Miss W. Fullerton.....	Stockton.
Six specimens of crochet lace.....	Mrs. W. E. Shaw.....	San Francisco.
Five specimens of crochet lace.....	Miss Althea Hickman.....	Stockton.
Two specimens of crochet lace.....	Mrs. W. C. Miller.....	Stockton.
Crochet cotton.....	Mrs. J. C. McCall.....	Stockton.
Crochet cotton.....	H. Marks.....	Stockton.
Crochet cotton.....	Mrs. W. E. Shaw.....	San Francisco.
Crochet wool.....	Mrs. W. E. Shaw.....	San Francisco.
Crochet shawl.....	Mrs. Geo. McKenzie.....	Stockton.
Crochet shawl.....	Mrs. W. C. Miller.....	Stockton.
Baby afghan.....	Mrs. W. E. Shaw.....	San Francisco.
Carriage afghan.....	Mrs. W. E. Shaw.....	San Francisco.
Carriage afghan.....	Mrs. B. H. Brown.....	Stockton.
Scarf of crazy work.....	Mrs. J. C. McCall.....	Stockton.
Scarf of crazy work.....	Miss Althea Hickman.....	Stockton.
Specimen in etching.....	Mrs. Geo. McKenzie.....	Stockton.
Specimen in etching.....	Mrs. W. E. Shaw.....	San Francisco.
Specimen in etching.....	Mrs. Jos. Hale.....	Stockton.
CLASS IV "B."		
Cotton knitting.....	Mrs. I. Canale.....	Westly.
Three specimens of cotton knitting.....	Mrs. Z. J. Fuller.....	Stockton.
Cotton knitting.....	Mrs. J. A. McCloud.....	Stockton.
Eight specimens of cotton knitting.....	Mrs. W. E. Shaw.....	San Francisco.
Cotton knitting.....	Mrs. Mary Pennell.....	Stockton.
Cotton knitting.....	Mrs. D. C. Matteson.....	Stockton.
Two specimens of worsted knitting.....	Miss Albertine Hickman.....	Stockton.
Three specimens of worsted knitting.....	Mrs. W. E. Shaw.....	San Francisco.
Worsted knitting.....	Mrs. Jos. Hale.....	Stockton.
Worsted knitting.....	Mrs. Mary Pennell.....	Stockton.
Display of hand-knit underwear.....	Mrs. W. E. Shaw.....	San Francisco.
Two specimens of darned net.....	Mrs. Z. J. Fuller.....	Stockton.
Two specimens of darned net.....	Miss W. Fullerton.....	Stockton.
Five specimens of darned net.....	Mrs. W. E. Shaw.....	San Francisco.
Darned net.....	Mrs. Mary Pennell.....	Stockton.
Darned net.....	Mrs. W. C. Miller.....	Stockton.
Hand-made lace.....	Miss W. Fullerton.....	Stockton.
Hand-made lace.....	Mrs. W. E. Shaw.....	San Francisco.
Specimen of hand-made lace.....	Mrs. W. C. Miller.....	Stockton.
Two specimens of hand-made lace.....	Mrs. Mary Pennell.....	Stockton.
Two specimens of netting.....	Mrs. G. Montana.....	Merced County.
Netting.....	Lottie Dorr.....	Stockton.
Netting.....	Mrs. W. C. Miller.....	Stockton.
Fancy apron for lady.....	Mrs. J. C. McCall.....	Stockton.
Fancy apron for lady.....	Mrs. George McKenzie.....	Stockton.
Fancy apron for lady.....	Mrs. R. W. Miller.....	Stockton.
Fancy apron for lady.....	Mrs. G. Montana.....	Merced County.
Fancy apron for lady.....	Mrs. W. E. Shaw.....	San Francisco.
Fancy apron for lady.....	Miss Booker.....	Stockton.
Fancy apron for lady.....	Miss Althea Hickman.....	Stockton.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.
Fancy apron for lady.....	Mrs. Jos. Hale.....	Stockton.
Fancy apron for lady.....	Mrs. Mary Pennell.....	Stockton.
Two specimens of Spanish drawn work.....	Mrs. G. Montana.....	Merced County.
Two specimens of Spanish drawn work.....	Miss J. D. Fanning.....	Stockton.
Spanish drawn work.....	Mrs. George McKenzie.....	Stockton.
Embroidered handkerchief.....	Miss Althea Hickman.....	Stockton.
Lace handkerchief.....	Miss Albertine Hickman.....	Stockton.
Lace handkerchief.....	Miss W. Fullerton.....	Stockton.
Lace handkerchief.....	Miss J. D. Fanning.....	Stockton.
Tatting display (one yard long).....	Mrs. W. E. Shaw.....	San Francisco.
Ornamental perfume sachet.....	Mrs. J. C. McCall.....	Stockton.
Ornamental perfume sachet.....	Mrs. George McKenzie.....	Stockton.
Two ornamental perfume sachets.....	Miss Albertine Hickman.....	Stockton.
Three ornamental perfume sachets.....	Miss J. D. Fanning.....	Stockton.
Specimen of hand sewing.....	Miss W. Fullerton.....	Stockton.
Display of crochet.....	Mrs. W. E. Shaw.....	San Francisco.
Display of crochet.....	Miss W. Fullerton.....	Stockton.
Display of crochet.....	Miss Althea Hickman.....	Stockton.
Display of drawn thread work.....	Mrs. G. Montana.....	Merced County.
Display of drawn thread work.....	Lottie Dorr.....	Stockton.
Display of drawn thread work.....	Miss J. D. Fanning.....	Stockton.
Display of hemstitching.....	Mrs. R. W. Miller.....	Stockton.
Display of hemstitching.....	Mrs. G. Montana.....	Merced County.
Display of hemstitching.....	Lottie Dorr.....	Stockton.
Large display of all kinds of fancy work made by the exhibitor.....	Mrs. J. C. McCall.....	Stockton.
Large display of all kinds of fancy work made by the exhibitor.....	Mrs. W. E. Shaw.....	San Francisco.
Large display of all kinds of fancy work made by the exhibitor.....	Miss J. D. Fanning.....	Stockton.
Large display of all kinds of fancy work made by the exhibitor.....	Mrs. Mary Pennell.....	Stockton.
Large display of all kinds of fancy work made by the exhibitor.....	Mrs. W. C. Miller.....	Stockton.
CLASS IV "C."		
Drawn rug.....	Mrs. C. H. Keagle.....	Stockton.
Patchwork quilt.....	Mrs. J. C. McCall.....	Stockton.
Patchwork quilt.....	Mrs. R. W. Miller.....	Stockton.
Patchwork quilt.....	Mrs. W. E. Shaw.....	San Francisco.
Patchwork quilt.....	Mrs. D. C. Matteson.....	Stockton.
Worsted skirt.....	Miss Albertine Hickman.....	Stockton.
Four worsted skirts.....	Mrs. W. E. Shaw.....	San Francisco.
Worsted skirt.....	Lottie Dorr.....	Stockton.
Worsted skirt.....	Mrs. Mary Pennell.....	Stockton.
Portiere.....	Mrs. George McKenzie.....	Stockton.
Paper flowers.....	Miss Laura Miller.....	Stockton.
Lambrequin.....	Miss J. D. Fanning.....	Stockton.
Moss work.....	Miss J. D. Fanning.....	Stockton.
Drawn rag rug.....	Mrs. C. H. Keagle.....	Stockton.
Two crochet bedspreads.....	Lottie Cazaretto.....	Stockton.
Crochet bedspread.....	Miss Albertine Hickman.....	Stockton.
Crochet bedspread.....	Mamie Murray.....	Stockton.
Crochet bedspread.....	Mrs. B. H. Brown.....	Stockton.
Crochet bedspread.....	Mrs. D. C. Matteson.....	Stockton.
Crazy quilt.....	Miss Althea Hickman.....	Stockton.
Crazy quilt.....	Mrs. George McKenzie.....	Stockton.
Crazy quilt.....	Miss W. Fullerton.....	Stockton.
Two crazy quilts.....	Miss J. D. Fanning.....	Stockton.
Plush flowers.....	Miss Albertine Hickman.....	Stockton.
Embroidered panel.....	Mrs. J. C. McCall.....	Stockton.
Embroidered panel.....	Miss J. D. Fanning.....	Stockton.
Knitted slumber robe.....	Mrs. J. C. McCall.....	Stockton.
Two table scarfs.....	Mrs. J. C. McCall.....	Stockton.
Table scarf.....	Miss Albertine Hickman.....	Stockton.
Table scarf.....	Mrs. I. Brown.....	Stockton.
Table scarf.....	Mrs. R. W. Miller.....	Stockton.
Table scarf.....	Mrs. W. E. Shaw.....	San Francisco.
Table scarf.....	Mrs. W. C. Miller.....	Stockton.
Table cover.....	Mrs. J. C. McCall.....	Stockton.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.
Table cover	Mrs. George McKenzie	Stockton.
Table cover	Miss J. D. Fanning	Stockton.
Table cover	Miss E. Dunning	Stockton.
Calico dress for a lady over fourteen years of age, made by the exhibitor from calico costing not over 12½ cents per yard, dress to be exhibited at the Pavilion during Fair and worn by the maker at the Pavilion on the evenings of Thursday, Sept. 26th, Wednesday, Oct. 2d, and Friday, Oct. 4th	Mrs. R. W. Miller	Stockton.
Calico dress for a lady over fourteen years of age, made by the exhibitor from calico costing not over 12½ cents per yard, dress to be exhibited at the Pavilion during Fair and worn by the maker at the Pavilion on the evenings of Thursday, Sept. 26th, Wednesday, Oct. 2d, and Friday, Oct. 4th	Lottie Dorr	Stockton.
CLASS V—JUVENILE.		
Crochet cotton	Sadie Orpha Dorr	Stockton.
Etching	Lottie Dorr	Stockton.
Map drawing	St. Mary's College	Stockton.
Map drawing	St. Mary's College	Stockton.
Mechanical drawing	St. Mary's College	Stockton.
Ornamental drawing	St. Mary's College	Stockton.
Ornamental drawing	St. Mary's College	Stockton.
Ornamental drawing	St. Mary's College	Stockton.
CLASS VI—DISPLAYS.		
General display of gents' furnishing goods	Lothrop & Noble	Stockton.
General display of hats and caps	Lothrop & Noble	Stockton.
General display of china	Quan Yak	Stockton.
General display of hardware, stoves, etc.	W. B. Austin	Stockton.
General display of druggists' sundries	J. A. Patterson	Stockton.
General display of harness and saddlery	H. C. Shaw Plow Works	Stockton.
General display of furniture and carpets	A. and G. S. Easton	Stockton.
General display of musical instruments	A. Alberti	Stockton.

COUNTY EXHIBITS.

County.	Exhibitor.	Address.
San Joaquin County	J. D. Huffman	San Joaquin County.
Calaveras County	Calaveras Board of Trade	Calaveras County.
Nevada County	J. R. Nickerson	Nevada County.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.
One portrait, crayon drawing	J. P. Spooner	Stockton.
One portrait, crayon drawing	Thomas Corcoran	Stockton.
One portrait, crayon drawing	F. O. Young	Sacramento.
Cotton knitted bedspread	Mrs. I. Canale	Westly.
Cotton knitted bedspread	Mrs. J. A. McCloud	Stockton.
Cotton knitted bedspread	Mrs. D. C. Matteson	Stockton.
Sofa cushion of crazy work	Mrs. I. Brown	Stockton.
Sofa cushion of crazy work	Mrs. R. W. Miller	Stockton.
Display of landscape painting in water colors—three paintings	Mrs. S. E. Dorr	Stockton.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.
Display of landscape painting in water colors—nine paintings	Miss N. Littlehale	Stockton.
Exhibit of canary birds	Mrs. B. C. Miller	Stockton.
Exhibit of canary birds	Mrs. W. W. Bingham	Stockton.
One surrey	John Caine	Stockton.
One surrey	Grangers Union	Stockton.
Two surreys	M. P. Henderson & Son	Stockton.
One twelve-inch single plow	Matteson & Williamson	Stockton.
One single plow, California manufacture	John Caine	Stockton.
Display of skeleton plows	Matteson & Williamson	Stockton.
Display of plows for all purposes	Grangers Union	Stockton.
One road plow	Matteson & Williamson	Stockton.
Four singletrees	Matteson & Williamson	Stockton.
Tubular singletrees	Grangers Union	Stockton.
Three doubletrees for iron harrow	Matteson & Williamson	Stockton.
Tubular doubletrees	Grangers Union	Stockton.
Display of sewing machines	J. E. Woods	Stockton.
Display of sewing machines	Hull & Stewart	Stockton.
Eureka sack holder	John W. Rush	Stockton.
One bag holder	John Fess	Stockton.
Lever power engine	E. T. Wheel	Oakdale.
Bowdoin's kitchen cabinet	L. M. Bowdoin & Son	Stockton.
Ant-proof meat safe	L. M. Bowdoin & Son	Stockton.
Sack of Seneca Chief wheat raised in San Joaquin County	N. W. Hammond	Tulare.
Italian electro-voltaic belt	P. F. Valiant	Jefferson.
Automatic grain scale	H. C. Shaw Plow Works	Stockton.
Shoe for harvester	S. C. H. & A. Works	Stockton.
Bean's spray pump and spray nozzle	William Kelley	Los Gatos.
Display of three carts	M. P. Henderson & Son	Stockton.
One Ashley cart	John Caine	Stockton.
One speeding cart	Grangers Union	Stockton.
One cutter sleigh	M. P. Henderson & Son	Stockton.
One eight-passenger stage	M. P. Henderson & Son	Stockton.
One fourteen-seated wagonette	M. P. Henderson & Son	Stockton.
Display of planing mill work, home production	P. A. Buell & Co.	Stockton.
Display of mantel and cabinet work, home production	P. A. Buell & Co.	Stockton.
Tanks and barrels, home production	P. A. Buell & Co.	Stockton.
Three pair of stretchers	Matteson & Williamson	Stockton.
Two stretcher sticks	Matteson & Williamson	Stockton.
One steamboat truck for barrels	Matteson & Williamson	Stockton.
One warehouse truck	Matteson & Williamson	Stockton.
One garden wheelbarrow	Matteson & Williamson	Stockton.
Three plow shares	Matteson & Williamson	Stockton.
Two pair of stretcher-chains	Matteson & Williamson	Stockton.
Display of pianos	Hull & Stewart	Stockton.
Display of organs	Hull & Stewart	Stockton.
Model of farm gate	John Chenoweth	Stockton.
Patent pole for buggies and carriages	John Caine	Stockton.
One doctor's phaeton	Grangers Union	Stockton.
Fourteen gas stoves	H. Adams	Stockton.
One patent condenser	M. I. Howe	Stockton.
One patent mop wringer	M. I. Howe	Stockton.
Automatic corkscrew	W. E. Bidwell	Stockton.
Indian war club	J. Gambetta	Stockton.
Specimens of basaltic rock	D. Tumelty	Stockton.
Slate for roofing	P. J. Littlehale	Valley Springs.
Slate for roofing	Jacob Strahle	El Dorado County.
Radams' microbe killer	L. L. Goddard & Co.	Sacramento.
Pair of chipmunks	William Hickox	Stockton.
Pair of guinea pigs	Lulu Castle	Stockton.
Calaveras County minerals	Calaveras Board of Trade	Calaveras County.
General display of all kinds of plants and trees	E. C. Clowes	Stockton.
Ten five-gallon drums of sheep dip. Ten one-gallon cans of sheep dip	Catton, Bell & Co.	San Francisco.
Four boxes of dog soap	Catton, Bell & Co.	San Francisco.
Display of anti-pest—an insecticide	Catton, Bell & Co.	San Francisco.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.
Display of kindergarten work.....	Mrs. E. M. Tureman.....	Stockton.
Three embroidered handkerchiefs for display.....	Mrs. George McKenzie.....	Stockton.
One fancy skirt.....	Mrs. R. W. Miller.....	Stockton.
One applique velvet tidy.....	Miss Booker.....	Stockton.
One pair embroidered lace pillow shams.....	Miss Booker.....	Stockton.
Agricultural wreath.....	Mrs. B. C. Miller.....	Stockton.
Basket of silk flowers.....	Mrs. J. D. Utt.....	Stockton.
Chinese and Japanese fancy goods.....	Quan Yak.....	Stockton.
All kinds of embroidered dressing gowns.....	Quan Yak.....	Stockton.
Ladies' silk underwear.....	Quan Yak.....	Stockton.
Gents' silk shirts.....	Quan Yak.....	Stockton.
Silk lambrequins.....	Quan Yak.....	Stockton.
Silk banners.....	Quan Yak.....	Stockton.
Hand-carved ivory ornaments.....	Quan Yak.....	Stockton.
Display of best Italian strings.....	A. Alberti.....	Stockton.
Display of piano covers.....	A. Alberti.....	Stockton.
Display of fire screens.....	Quan Yak.....	Stockton.
Two silk scarfs for ladies.....	Quan Yak.....	Stockton.
One piano scarf.....	Quan Yak.....	Stockton.
One Japanese painting on glass.....	Quan Yak.....	Stockton.
Two specimens of Chinese painting on glass.....	Quan Yak.....	Stockton.
Ladies' cotton underwear.....	Quan Yak.....	Stockton.
Display of bamboo and bead curtains.....	Quan Yak.....	Stockton.
Two pair of embroidered suspenders.....	Miss Althea Hickman.....	Stockton.
Bottle of olive oil.....	Mrs. W. H. Buttrick.....	Stockton.
Display of corsets.....	W. C. Blodgett.....	San Francisco.
Display of dried figs, twelve boxes.....	Mrs. Jos. Hale.....	Stockton.
One pair of silk stockings made from silk spun by the exhibitor.....	Mrs. W. C. Miller.....	Stockton.
One piece of scroll work.....	Mrs. W. C. Miller.....	Stockton.
One pair of braided pillow shams.....	Mrs. W. C. Miller.....	Stockton.
Display of skeletonized leaves.....	Mrs. W. C. Miller.....	Stockton.
Silk embroidery on felt.....	Mrs. W. C. Miller.....	Stockton.
Box of dried apples.....	B. F. Langford.....	Lodi.
Collection of old California Missions in water colors, twenty-five paintings.....	Miss Mable Aaron.....	Stockton.
Collection of pencil drawings.....	Miss Mable Aaron.....	Stockton.
Collection of charcoal sketches, seven sketches.....	Miss Mable Aaron.....	Stockton.
Painting on straw.....	Mrs. E. M. Tureman.....	Stockton.
Display of marine paintings in oil, four paintings.....	Mrs. Clara Bugbee.....	Stockton.
Group—an oil painting.....	E. L. Colnon.....	Stockton.
Display of flower painting in oil, three paintings.....	Mrs. Clara Bugbee.....	Stockton.
Bird painting in oil.....	Mrs. George McKenzie.....	Stockton.
Painting in oil, a hunting scene.....	Mrs. S. E. Dorr.....	Stockton.
Screen, hand-painted in oil.....	Mrs. S. E. Dorr.....	Stockton.
Study of a head, an oil painting.....	T. Corcoran.....	Stockton.
Study in black and white.....	F. J. Corcoran.....	Stockton.
Display of water colors, eight landscape and marine paintings.....	St. Mary's College.....	Stockton.
Flower painting in water colors.....	Mrs. G. S. Allard.....	Stockton.
Collection of portraits in water colors, fourteen portraits.....	Jos. Goyette.....	Stockton.
Two specimens of portrait painting in water colors.....	Jos. Goyette.....	Stockton.
Collection of penmanship by pupils fifteen years of age.....	St. Mary's College.....	Stockton.
Collection of architectural drawings.....	St. Mary's College.....	Stockton.
One relief map.....	St. Mary's College.....	Stockton.
Collection of colored crayon drawings; average age of artists, eight years.....	St. Mary's College.....	Stockton.
Collection of colored crayon drawings, by pupils aged fifteen years.....	St. Mary's College.....	Stockton.
One pen drawing.....	Mrs. E. M. Tureman.....	Stockton.
Collection of portraits in india ink, ten portraits.....	Jos. Goyette.....	Stockton.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.
General display of penmanship, pen drawing and general writing	Bainbridge Business College	Sacramento.
Exhibition of penmanship, general.	F. O. Young	Sacramento.
One piece of stumped crayon work.	St. Mary's College	Stockton.
One knitting machine	Mrs. Mary Pennell	Stockton.
One pair of knitted stockings	Mrs. Mary Pennell	Stockton.
One india ink portrait	St. Mary's College	Stockton.
Callustro	Mrs. Clara Bugbee	Stockton.
Lamps	F. Jantzen	San Francisco.
Two portraits in oil	H. Behrens	Stockton.

EXHIBITS NOT ENTERED FOR PREMIUMS.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.
Quilt, eighty-seven years old	Mrs. R. W. Anderson.
Bouquet of wax flowers	Olive B. Spohr.
Patchwork quilt	Mrs. C. Murray.
Two patchwork quilts	Miss Mary Goodman.
One cabinet	Miss Mary Goodman.
One bureau	Miss Mary Goodman.
Two table scarfs of drawn thread work	Mrs. L. Basillio.
Two handkerchiefs of drawn thread work	Mrs. L. Basillio.
Three crepe shawls	Mrs. L. Basillio.
Two pieces of roofing slate	N. M. Flower.
One silk crazy quilt	Mrs. W. S. Montgomery.
One crochet cape	Mrs. W. S. Montgomery.
Footstool and sofa-cushion covers—raised embroidery	Mrs. W. S. Montgomery.
Drawn linen apron	Mrs. W. S. Montgomery.
One piece of lace	Mrs. W. S. Montgomery.
One knit carriage afghan	Miss Sallie Weeks.
One crazy quilt	Mrs. Howard Brown.
Banner of shell work	Miss Nellie Smith.
Chenille embroidery on felt	Miss Nellie Smith.
Two silk quilts	Mrs. J. C. Smith.
One pair of bantams	William Hickox.
White and red sandstone	Bernard Isaacs.
General exhibit of grapes	F. A. West.
Bath tub	Mr. Hollon.
Carbolic ointment	J. C. Gage.
Liniment	J. C. Gage.
Condition powders	J. C. Gage.
Shoes	John Garwood.
Groceries	L. W. Robbins & Co.
H. H. horse medicine and squirrel poison	H. H. Moore & Sons.
Perfumeries	H. H. Moore & Sons.
Cigars and tobacco	H. O. Haas.
Model of Relief windmill	Relief Windmill Company.
Model of steamboat	Relief Windmill Company.
San Francisco "Examiner" premiums for subscription—about forty articles	San Francisco "Examiner."
Druggists' fancy notions	I. D. Holden.
One pen drawing	Norton Bush.
Orange	Schmidt & Co.
Sarsaparilla and iron	Schmidt & Co.
Five sacks of white Australian wheat—sample of one thousand acres	C. Lamasney.
Crown electric belt	F. A. Kennedy.
Irrigation and deep well pumps	F. A. Ruhl.
Gas stoves	James T. Mills.
Model of patent rake	Grangers Union.
Buffalo forge	Grangers Union.
Polar bear skin	C. F. Whale.
Moccasins from Arctic regions	C. F. Whale.

EXHIBITS NOT ENTERED FOR PREMIUMS—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.
Stockton natural gas exhibit—first exhibit of natural gas on the Pacific Coast.....	Jerome Haas.
Silverware.....	Owen & Condy.
Gas stoves.....	Jackson & Earle.
Liniment.....	J. Achard.
Hair wash.....	C. Parker.
Pain paint.....	Mrs. J. B. Messick.
Hair display.....	Mrs. L. M. Gould.
Two books bound in human skin; two hundred and fifty and three hundred years old, respectively.....	Dr. Czartoryski.
Display of fancy work made by the State Insane Asylum patients.....	Mrs. Ramsey.
Eighteen-foot corn.....	D. J. Murphy.
One plate of biscuit.....	Mrs. W. Brown.
Pouches of squirrel filled with wheat.....	H. H. Moore & Sons.
Fancy tidies.....	Mrs. Bruce Harrison.

SPECIAL BABY SHOW.

Children.	Parents.
TWINs.	
Ada Frances and Mary Agnes.....	Mr. and Mrs. William O'Connell.
Walter and Wallace.....	Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Colnon.
CLASS I—UNDER THREE MONTHS.	
Myrtle.....	Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Sanderson.
Sophie.....	Mr. and Mrs. S. Kaiser.
Robert Eugene.....	Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Abernethy.
Mary.....	Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Fisher.
CLASS II—FROM THREE TO SIX MONTHS.	
Edna.....	Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Donnell.
Virginia.....	Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Laufenburg.
Last of the Cluffs.....	Mr. and Mrs. Cluff.
George B.....	Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Field.
Willie.....	Mr. and Mrs. I. Geschel.
Carrie.....	Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Moore.
Maynard.....	Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Holley.
Hester.....	Mr. and Mrs. W. Brown.
Charlie E.....	Mr. and Mrs. J. F. McGinnis.
Leon.....	Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Tillson.
Frances.....	Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bullock.
	Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Robbins.
CLASS III—FROM SIX TO TWELVE MONTHS.	
Ivy.....	Mr. and Mrs. Sellman.
Henrietta Pearl.....	Mr. and Mrs. Henry Henceman.
Bessie.....	Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hughes.
Ruth E.....	Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Williamson.
Hazel.....	Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Sims.
Joseph Silva.....	Mr. and Mrs. George Silva Nett.
Mary Irene.....	Mr. and Mrs. D. J. McAllen.
Ellen Clare.....	Mr. and Mrs. Philip Patton.
Viola.....	Mr. and Mrs. Washington.
Harrison.....	Mr. and Mrs. William Hart.
M.....	Mr. and Mrs. James W. Isom.
Cecilia Mary.....	Mr. and Mrs. Rendon.
Lulu.....	Mr. and Mrs. Sam. Anderson.
Birdie.....	Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Dodge.
Henry.....	Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Houghton.
Burnue.....	Mr. and Mrs. Sheelt.
Louis.....	Mr. and Mrs. G. Delpy.
Sheridan.....	Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Gaffney.
Tressie Beatrice.....	Mr. and Mrs. Edward Robinson.

SPECIAL BABY SHOW—Continued.

Children.	Parents.
Homer.....	Mr. and Mr. C. L. Neill.
John.....	Mr. and Mrs. James Cassedy.
CLASS IV—FROM TWELVE TO EIGHTEEN MONTHS.	
Fannie R.....	Mr. and Mrs. Sturke.
Ralph.....	Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Geoffroy.
Dimcy Ella.....	Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Louis.
Gladys.....	Mr. and Mrs. Joe Swain.
Grover Allen.....	Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Grider.
Ettie.....	Mr. and Mrs. I. Brown.
Jessie.....	Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Brown.
William Henry.....	Mr. and Mrs. Z. J. Barringer.
Myrtle V.....	Mr. and Mrs. S. Vanner.
C. Leland.....	Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Blair.
Ruth E.....	Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Kaiser.
Leslie B.....	Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Arnest.
Carrie.....	Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Payn.
James.....	Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Brown.
Mabel.....	Mr. and Mrs. M. Eck.
Ray.....	Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Snow.
Beatrice.....	Mr. and Mrs. W. Z. Waugh.
Lela.....	Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Davidson.
Alma.....	Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Knight.
Edward E.....	Mr. and Mrs. T. Richard.
Mike.....	Mr. and Mrs. John Sheehan.
Frankie.....	Mr. and Mrs. R. W. King.
Florence.....	Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert.
Willie.....	Mr. and Mrs. William Garvey.

SECOND SPECIAL BABY SHOW.

Children.	Parents.
TWINS.	
Inez and Ethel.....	Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Humphrey.
CLASS I—UNDER THREE MONTHS.	
Mary.....	Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Fisher.
Sophie.....	Mr. and Mrs. S. Kaiser.
CLASS II—FROM THREE TO SIX MONTHS.	
George B.....	Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Field.
Willie.....	Mr. and Mrs. I. Geschel.
Carrie.....	Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Moore.
Maynard.....	Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Holley.
Charles E.....	Mr. and Mrs. J. F. McGinnis.
Leon.....	Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Tillson.
Oscar Sargent.....	Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Norton.
May Agnes Delia.....	Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Benson.
CLASS III—FROM SIX TO TWELVE MONTHS.	
Bessie.....	Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hughes.
Joseph Silva.....	Mr. and Mrs. George Silva Nett.
Harrison.....	Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hart.
Birdie.....	Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Dodge.
Henry.....	Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Houghton.
Tressie Beatrice.....	Mr. and Mrs. Edward Robinson.
Lester Hyatt.....	Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Tretheway.
Arthur.....	Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Doyle.
William.....	Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Reimers.
Ray.....	Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Veirs.
Louis Herbert.....	Mr. and Mrs. P. Augustine.
Annie Irene.....	Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Wise.
George Avis.....	Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Minges.
Evelyn Abbie.....	Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Morse.

SECOND SPECIAL BABY SHOW—Continued.

Children.	Parents.
Ralph	Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Michael.
Genevieve Laree	Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Ross.
CLASS IV—FROM TWELVE TO EIGHTEEN MONTHS.	
Florence	Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert.
Willie	Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Garvey.
Jessie	Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Brown.
Lulu	Mr. and Mrs. Sam. Anderson.
Myrtle V.	Mr. and Mrs. S. Vanner.
Carrie	Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Payn.
Edward E.	Mr. and Mrs. T. Richard.
Ray Lincoln	Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Jenks.
George	Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lauxen.
Edna Murl	Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Young.
Florence Maud	Mr. and Mrs. Henry Potvin.
Oscar	Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Miller.
Hazel	Mr. and Mrs. Payn.

PREMIUMS AWARDED—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—PARK.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I—THOROUGHBREDS—STALLIONS.			
Falsalara, two years old	L. U. Shippee	Stockton .....	.....\$15 00
MARES.			
Queen, ten years old	D. Towle	Stockton .....	.....\$15 00
—, suckling filly	Geo. Harrison	Stockton .....	.....\$2 00
CLASS II—ROADSTERS—STALLIONS.			
Hawthorne, eleven years old	L. U. Shippee	Stockton .....	.....\$25 00
Mount Vernon, eight years old	J. A. McCloud	Stockton .....	.....\$3 00
Campaign, three years old	W. H. Parker	Stockton .....	.....\$15 00
Hamlet, three years old	L. M. Morse	Lodi .....	.....\$5 00
J E, two years old	W. F. Jordan	Stockton .....	.....\$10 00
Arion, two years old	Isaiah Reins	Stockton .....	.....\$3 00
Reverie, one year old	Geo. Kneier	Stockton .....	.....\$7 50
—, one year old	L. U. Shippee	Stockton .....	.....\$2 50
MARES OR GELDINGS.			
Grace Vernon, four years old	J. A. McCloud	Stockton .....	.....\$15 00
Dewdrop, three years old	W. F. Jordan	Stockton .....	.....\$10 00
Alice G, three years old	C. Garrow	Stockton .....	.....\$3 00
—, two years old	Geo. W. French	Stockton .....	.....\$7 50
Nellie, two years old	F. B. Haslam	Stockton .....	.....\$2 50
Rosalind, yearling filly	M. B. Tam	Stockton .....	.....\$5 00
Blondy, yearling filly	W. A. French	Stockton .....	.....\$2 00
MATCHED ROADSTERS.			
Mary and Sam	Sam. Hewlett	Stockton .....	.....\$20 00
Frank and mate	S. Lombard	Stockton .....	.....\$7 00
TROTTING SUKLINGS.			
—, suckling colt	L. U. Shippee	Stockton .....	.....\$4 00
Birdie, suckling filly	W. A. French	Stockton .....	.....\$4 00
Alline, suckling filly	A. C. Davenport	Stockton .....	.....\$2 00
CLASS III—HORSES FOR ALL PURPOSES—STALLIONS.			
Stampede, three years old	H. W. Cowell	Stockton .....	.....\$25 00
Johnny Vernon, three years old	Alex. Gross	Stockton .....	.....\$8 00
Lathrop, two years old	G. H. Shedd	Lathrop .....	.....\$15 00
Rocklin, two years old	Kelly & Son	Stockton .....	..... Sub. to "Independent."
Dark Walnut, one year old	J. Mangussos	Stockton .....	.....\$9 00
CLASS IV—DRAFT HORSES—STALLIONS.			
Prince George, three years old	N. Nevins	Stockton .....	.....\$25 00
Sir Francis, four years old	C. P. Allison	Stockton .....	.....\$8 00
Black Prince, two years old	C. E. Barnhart	Stockton .....	.....\$15 00
Dick, suckling colt	C. P. Allison	Lodi .....	.....\$3 00
MARES.			
Nellie, two years old	C. E. Barnhart	Stockton .....	.....\$7 50
CLASS V—CARRIAGE ANIMALS.			
Sam and Prince	H. W. Crabb	Oakville .....	.....\$20 00
Man and Chief	L. U. Shippee	Stockton .....	.....\$7 00
Frank, single carriage animal	L. U. Shippee	Stockton .....	.....\$7 50

TRANSACTIONS OF THE
FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS VI—MULES.			
Mollie and Coley, span of mules.....	L. U. Shippee.....	Stockton.....	\$15 00
CLASS VII—JACKS AND JENNIES—JACKS.			
Tommy, four years old.....	L. U. Shippee.....	Stockton.....	\$25 00
Sam, three years old.....	G. H. and A. B. Crow.....	Stockton.....	\$8 00
Ben, two years old.....	G. H. and A. B. Crow.....	Stockton.....	\$15 00
Goliah, one year old.....	L. U. Shippee.....	Stockton.....	\$9 00
Simon, suckling.....	L. U. Shippee.....	Stockton.....	\$3 00
JENNIES.			
Lummix, seven years old.....	L. U. Shippee.....	Stockton.....	\$15 00
Sister, six years old.....	L. U. Shippee.....	Stockton.....	\$5 00
Biddy, two years old.....	L. U. Shippee.....	Stockton.....	\$10 00
Puss, one year old.....	L. U. Shippee.....	Stockton.....	\$7 50
Rose, suckling.....	L. U. Shippee.....	Stockton.....	\$2 00
CLASS VIII—DURHAMS—BULLS.			
—, one year old.....	L. U. Shippee.....	Stockton.....	\$9 00
COWS.			
Miss Townley, three years old or over.....	L. U. Shippee.....	Stockton.....	\$15 00
Phyllis, two years old.....	L. U. Shippee.....	Stockton.....	\$10 00
—, one year old.....	L. U. Shippee.....	Stockton.....	\$7 50
Virginia 3d, one year old.....	L. U. Shippee.....	Stockton.....	\$2 50
CLASS X—JERSEYS—BULLS.			
Waterman, three years old or over.....	H. S. Sargent.....	Stockton.....	\$20 00
Waterman, Jr., under one year.....	H. S. Sargent.....	Stockton.....	\$3 00
COWS.			
Amy Platt, three years old.....	H. S. Sargent.....	Stockton.....	\$15 00
Lockeford Belle, four years old.....	H. S. Sargent.....	Stockton.....	\$5 00
Susie of El Pinal, two years old.....	H. S. Sargent.....	Stockton.....	\$10 00
Elsie Vener, two years old.....	H. S. Sargent.....	Stockton.....	\$3 00
—, under one year.....	H. S. Sargent.....	Stockton.....	\$2 00
CLASS XI—HOLSTEINS—BULLS.			
Pio Pico, four years old.....	State Insane Asylum.....	Stockton.....	\$20 00
Stockton, two years old.....	E. S. Beecher.....	Stockton.....	\$15 00
Lodi, one year old.....	State Insane Asylum.....	Stockton.....	\$9 00
COWS.			
Duchess of Oak Grove, four years old.....	State Insane Asylum.....	Stockton.....	\$15 00
La Vina, under one year.....	State Insane Asylum.....	Stockton.....	\$2 00
Laura, under one year.....	State Insane Asylum.....	Stockton.....	\$1 00
CLASS XIII—HERDS OF CATTLE.			
Jersey herd.....	H. S. Sargent.....	Stockton.....	\$20 00
GRADED HOLSTEINS.			
Tempest, bull calf, under one year.....	State Insane Asylum.....	Stockton.....	\$5 00
Rose, heifer calf, under one year.....	State Insane Asylum.....	Stockton.....	\$4 00
CLASS XVI—ESSEX AND BERKSHIRE SWINE.			
Best boar, two years old.....	T. Waite.....	Sacramento.....	\$10 00
Best sow, two years old.....	T. Waite.....	Sacramento.....	\$9 00
CLASS XVII—POULTRY.			
Best pair of Langshans.....	T. Waite.....	Sacramento.....	\$2 50
Best pair of Brahmas.....	T. Waite.....	Sacramento.....	\$2 50
Second best.....	William Hickox.....	Stockton.....	\$1 50
Best pair of Cochins.....	T. Waite.....	Sacramento.....	\$2 50
Second best.....	William Hickox.....	Stockton.....	\$1 25
Best pair of Plymouth Rocks.....	T. Waite.....	Sacramento.....	\$2 50
Second best.....	L. U. Shippee.....	Stockton.....	\$1 25

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Best pair of Leghorns	W. A. French	Stockton	\$2 50
Second best	T. Waite	Sacramento	\$1 25
Best pair of Black Spanish	T. Waite	Sacramento	\$2 50
Best pair of Houdans	T. Waite	Sacramento	\$2 50
Best pair of Spangled Hamburgs	T. Waite	Sacramento	\$2 50
Best pair of Polish	T. Waite	Sacramento	\$2 50
Best pair of Wyandottes	T. Waite	Sacramento	\$2 50
Best pair of Bantams	T. Waite	Sacramento	\$2 50
Second best	William Hickox	Stockton	\$1 25
Best Rouen ducks	T. Waite	Sacramento	\$2 50
Best Pekin ducks	A. G. Shippee	Stockton	\$2 50
Second best	T. Waite	Sacramento	\$1 25
Best pair of Toulouse geese	T. Waite	Sacramento	\$2 50
Best trio of turkeys	T. Waite	Sacramento	\$3 00
Second best	L. U. Shippee	Stockton	\$1 50

THIRD DEPARTMENT—PARK.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.			
Best header	H. C. Shaw	Stockton	\$7 50
Best hay press	S. C. H. & A. W'ks.	Stockton	\$5 00
CLASS II—MACHINERY, BLACKSMITH WORK, ETC.			
Best sweep horse power	Strait & Cadle.	Stockton	\$5 00
Best windmill	Relief W'dmill Co.	Stockton	\$5 00
Best combined harvester	S. C. H. & A. W'ks.	Stockton	Sp. pr.

LADIES' EQUESTRIANISM.

Rider.	Premium.	Address.	Award.
Miss Anna S. Smith	First premium	Stockton	*Lady's saddle.
Miss Anita Leadbetter	Second premium	Stockton	\$25 00
Mrs. M. B. Tam	Third premium	Stockton	\$20 00
Mrs. Frankie Cowell	Fourth premium	Stockton	\$15 00

* By the San Francisco "Examiner."

SECOND DEPARTMENT—PAVILION.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I—FARM PRODUCTS RAISED IN THIS DISTRICT.			
Best six varieties of wheat, one hundred pounds each	J. D. Huffman	Lodi	\$10 00
Best two varieties of barley, one hundred pounds each	J. D. Huffman	Lodi	\$10 00
Best fifty pounds of rye	J. D. Huffman	Lodi	10 00
Best fifty pounds of corn	Fred. Arnold	Stockton	\$10 00
Best exhibit of chicory, prepared for market	J. D. Huffman	Lodi	\$5 00

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CULTIVATED NUTS.			
Best five pounds English walnuts	William Hickox	Stockton .....	.....\$2 00
Best five pounds soft-shell almonds	Mrs. Jos. Hale	Stockton .....	.....\$2 00
WOOL.			
Spanish Merino	L. U. Shippee	Stockton .....	.....\$5 00
Different fleeces, five or more	L. U. Shippee	Stockton .....	.....\$10 00
Grade fleeces, five or more	L. U. Shippee	Stockton .....	.....\$10 00
CLASS II—VEGETABLES.			
Best and largest variety of vegetables, raised on one ranch and exhibited by the producer	L. U. Shippee	Stockton .....	.....\$10 00
Best and largest exhibit of vegetables, fruit, etc., by one person	John Elliott	Stockton	Gold Med. and \$30 00
CLASS III—GRAINS AND GRASSES.			
Best thirty bundles of grain, of not less than seven varieties, each ten inches thick at the band, straw not less than two feet long	J. D. Huffman	Lodi .....	.....\$25 00
For the most artistically arranged display of grain, as above	J. D. Huffman	Lodi .....	.....\$10 00
For the best and most artistically ar- ranged display of California grasses	J. D. Huffman	Lodi .....	.....\$10 00
CLASS V—HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT— APPLES.			
Finest and best collection of apples	Joseph Putnam	Clements .....	.....\$10 00
Second finest and best	L. U. Shippee	Stockton .....	.....\$4 00
Best five varieties or over	Joseph Putnam	Clements	Am. Agr.
PEARS.			
Finest and best collection of pears	Joseph Putnam	Clements .....	.....\$8 00
Second finest and best	L. U. Shippee	Stockton .....	.....\$3 00
Best five varieties, five each	Joseph Putnam	Clements .....	.....\$3 00
Best three varieties, five each	L. U. Shippee	Stockton	Am. Agr.
PEACHES.			
Finest and best collection of peaches	B. F. Langford	Lodi .....	.....\$5 00
Second finest and best	L. U. Shippee	Stockton .....	.....\$2 00
Best twelve peaches of any variety	L. U. Shippee	Stockton .....	.....\$2 00
QUINCES.			
Best twelve specimens of quinces	B. F. Langford	Lodi .....	.....\$3 00
Second best	Allan Reid	Stockton	Am. Agr.
POMEGRANATES.			
Best collection of pomegranates	Walton Rhodes	Stockton .....	.....\$3 00
ORANGES.			
Finest and best display of oranges	K. Vogt	Knights Ferry .....	.....\$15 00
Best four varieties, five each	K. Vogt	Knights Ferry .....	.....\$7 50
LEMONS.			
Finest and best display of lemons	K. Vogt	Knights Ferry .....	.....\$15 00
Best four varieties, five each	K. Vogt	Knights Ferry .....	.....\$7 50
GRAPES.			
Best collection of grapes	Joseph Putnam	Clements .....	.....\$10 00
Second best	L. U. Shippee	Stockton .....	.....\$5 00
Best five varieties	L. U. Shippee	Stockton .....	.....\$3 00
Second best	Joseph Putnam	Clements	Am. Agr.
Best single variety	Joseph Putnam	Clements .....	.....\$3 00
Best eight bunches of raisin grapes	Joseph Putnam	Clements .....	.....\$5 00
FIGS.			
Best collection of figs	J. D. Huffman	Lodi .....	.....\$3 00
Second best	L. U. Shippee	Stockton .....	.....\$1 50
Best six specimens	Allan Reid	Stockton .....	.....\$2 00

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
OLIVES.			
Best exhibit	Mrs. W. H. Buttrick	Stockton	\$3 00
BEST EXHIBIT OF FRUIT.			
Largest and best exhibit of fruit	J. D. Huffman	Lodi	\$20 00
CLASS V "A"—DRIED FRUITS.			
Best box of prunes	B. F. Langford	Lodi	\$3 00
Best box of raisins	Mrs. Jos. Hale	Stockton	\$3 00
Best box of figs	A. Collins	Knights Ferry	\$3 00
Second best	Mrs. Jos. Hale	Stockton	\$1 50
Best box of plums	B. F. Langford	Lodi	\$2 00
Best box of peaches	B. F. Langford	Lodi	\$2 00
Best box of pears	B. F. Langford	Lodi	\$2 00
Best box of apricots	B. F. Langford	Lodi	\$2 00
FRUITS IN JARS.			
Best exhibit cured by the exhibitor, preserved in spirits, not less than five varieties, and one pint each	Mrs. Jos. Hale	Stockton	\$5 00
Second best	Mrs. J. C. Reid	Stockton	\$2 00
Best exhibit cured by the exhibitor, preserved in sugar, not less than five varieties, and one quart each	Mrs. J. C. Reid	Stockton	\$10 00
Second best	Mrs. Jos. Hale	Stockton	\$4 00
JELLIES.			
Best exhibit of five varieties	Mrs. J. C. Reid	Stockton	\$7 50
CANNED FRUITS.			
Best canned fruits	A. Collins	Knights Ferry	\$10 00
Best assortment of pickles of all kinds	Mrs. Jos. Hale	Stockton	\$5 00
Best assortment of crystallized fruit	Mrs. Jos. Hale	Stockton	\$5 00
Best assortment of tomato catsup	Mrs. Jos. Hale	Stockton	\$3 00
CLASS VII—FLORAL.			
Largest collection of flowering plants in bloom	Mrs. R. S. Bates	Stockton	\$5 00
Collection of ornamental foliage plants	M. J. Shaw	Stockton	\$2 00
Collection of new and rare plants	E. C. Clowes	Stockton	\$2 00
Display of cut flowers, to be kept fresh during the Fair by replacing	E. C. Clowes	Stockton	\$3 00
Display of bouquets	E. C. Clowes	Stockton	\$2 00
Collection of plants suitable for greenhouse, conservatory, and window culture	E. C. Clowes	Stockton	\$2 00
Display of hanging baskets, containing plants	Mrs. R. S. Bates	Stockton	\$2 00
Best ornamental grasses	Mrs. R. S. Bates	Stockton	\$2 00
Best and largest display of floral pieces for September 26, 1889	Mrs. R. S. Bates	Stockton	\$15 00
Best single floral piece for September 26, 1889	Mrs. R. S. Bates	Stockton	\$3 00
FLORAL—SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY.			
Best display of not less than six pieces	M. J. Shaw	Stockton	\$10 00
Second best	Mrs. N. E. Carpenter	Stockton	\$3 00
Floral display of not less than six pieces	Mrs. R. S. Bates	Stockton	Sp. men.
Best single floral piece	M. J. Shaw	Stockton	\$2 50
CULINARY EXHIBITS—HOME-MADE.			
Best steamed brown bread	Mrs. Jos. Hale	Stockton	\$2 00
Second best	Mrs. Mary E. Blair	Stockton	\$1 00
Best white bread	Mrs. M. Cahill	Stockton	\$2 00
Second best	Mrs. Mary E. Blair	Stockton	\$1 00
Best graham bread	Mrs. Jos. Hale	Stockton	\$2 00
Second best	Mrs. M. J. Severy	Stockton	\$1 00
Best gingerbread	Mrs. Jos. Hale	Stockton	\$1 50
Best corn bread	Mrs. E. Hickman	Stockton	\$2 50

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Best plate of biscuit	Mrs. H. E. Will-		
	iamson	Stockton	\$2 00
Best fruit cake	Mrs. Jos. Hale	Stockton	\$3 00
Best pound cake	Mrs. E. Hickman	Stockton	\$3 00
Best sponge cake	Hattie Davis	Stockton	\$2 50
Best coffee cake	Mrs. Jos. Hale	Stockton	\$2 50
Best jelly cake	Mrs. J. C. Reid	Stockton	\$1 50
Best chocolate cake	Mrs. H. E. Will-		
	iamson	Stockton	\$1 50
Best nut cake	Mrs. Jos. Hale	Stockton	\$1 50
Best cocoanut cake	Mrs. H. E. Will-		
	iamson	Stockton	\$1 50
Best angel cake	Mrs. J. C. Reid	Stockton	\$1 50
Best doughnuts	Mrs. M. J. Severy	Stockton	\$1 50
CULINARY—SPECIAL PREMIUM.			
Best loaf of bread made by a miss under sixteen years of age, residing in the district; bread being baked before Tuesday, October 1, 1889, date of competition.	Hattie Davis	Stockton	\$10 photograph, by J. P. Spooner.
Loaf of bread made by a miss under sixteen years of age, residing in the district; bread being baked before Tuesday, October 1, 1889, date of competition.	Emma Bell	Peters	\$2 00

THIRD DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.			
Best mowing machine	John Caine	Stockton	\$5 00
Best combined clod crusher, harrow, pulverizer, and leveler	Grangers Union	Stockton	\$5 00
Best plow for all purposes	Grangers Union	Stockton	\$3 00
Best gang plow	Grangers Union	Stockton	\$3 00
Best sulky plow	Matteson & Will-		
	iamson	Stockton	\$3 00
Best fanning mill	S. C. H. & A. W'ks.	Stockton	\$3 00
Best grain cleaning attachment for thrasher	S. C. H. & A. W'ks.	Stockton	\$3 00
Best grain cleaner (independent)	S. C. H. & A. W'ks.	Stockton	\$2 00
Best harrow	H. C. Shaw Plow Works	Stockton	\$3 00
Best grain sower	H. C. Shaw Plow Works	Stockton	\$2 00
Best hay and straw cutter	H. C. Shaw Plow Works	Stockton	\$2 00
Best cultivator	H. C. Shaw Plow Works	Stockton	\$3 00
Best derrick fork	Matteson & Will-		
	iamson	Stockton	\$3 00
Best farm wagon for general purposes, wood or iron	John Caine	Stockton	\$4 00
Best road scraper	Matteson & Will-		
	iamson	Stockton	\$5 00
CLASS II—MACHINERY, BLACKSMITH WORK, ETC.			
Best display of agricultural implements by any one house, Cal. manufacture	Matteson & Will-		
	iamson	Stockton	\$20 00
CLASS III—TOOLS AND HOUSEHOLD IMPLEMENTS.			
Best churn	Grangers Union	Stockton	\$2 00
Best washing machine	F. B. Churchill	Acampo	Diploma.
Best wine press	H. C. Shaw Plow Works	Stockton	\$2 00

THIRD DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS IV—VEHICLES.			
Best and largest display	M. P. Henderson & Son	Stockton	\$10 00
Best family carriage	William P. Miller	Stockton	\$5 00
Best top buggy	William P. Miller	Stockton	\$3 00
Best open buggy	M. P. Henderson & Son	Stockton	\$2 00
Best two-seated open wagon	M. P. Henderson & Son	Stockton	\$3 00
Best trotting wagon	Grangers Union	Stockton	\$2 00
Best spring market wagon	M. P. Henderson & Son	Stockton	\$2 00
Best track sulky	M. P. Henderson & Son	Stockton	\$2 00
Best lady's phaeton	M. P. Henderson & Son	Stockton	\$3 00
Best wagon or carriage brake	M. P. Henderson & Son	Stockton	\$1 00
Best carriage springs	M. P. Henderson & Son	Stockton	\$2 00
Best buckboard	M. P. Henderson & Son	Stockton	\$1 00
Best display of carriage materials, wheels, and trimmings	M. P. Henderson & Son	Stockton	\$4 00
Best display of vehicles manufactured in California, variety considered (only one vehicle of a kind to be admitted in display)	William P. Miller	Stockton	\$7 50
CLASS V—BUILDING MATERIAL.			
Best lime	Calaveras County	.....	\$2 00
Best freestone, worked	Calaveras County	.....	\$3 00
Best granite	Calaveras County	.....	\$3 00

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I—PAINTING AND DRAWING—PAINTING IN OIL.			
Best specimen of marine painting	Mrs. S. E. Dorr	Stockton	\$5 00
Second best	Mrs. Clara Bugbee	Stockton	\$2 00
Best specimen of portrait painting	E. L. Colnon	Stockton	\$7 50
Second best	J. P. Spooner	Stockton	\$2 50
Best specimen of figure painting	Mrs. G. S. Allard	Stockton	\$3 00
Best specimen of landscape painting	Mrs. S. E. Dorr	Stockton	\$7 50
Second best	Thomas Corcoran	Stockton	\$2 50
Best specimen of animal painting	Miss Mabel Aaron	Stockton	\$2 50
Best display of plaque painting	Mrs. E. C. Beebe	Stockton	\$3 00
Second best	Miss F. Bugbee	Stockton	\$1 00
Best specimen of flower painting	Mrs. G. S. Allard	Stockton	\$3 00
Second best	Miss F. Bugbee	Stockton	\$1 00
Best California wild flowers	Miss Mabel Aaron	Stockton	\$5 00
Best specimen of fruit painting	Miss F. Bugbee	Stockton	\$3 00
Second best	Mrs. E. M. Tureman	Stockton	\$1 00
Best general exhibition of paintings in oil	Mrs. Clara Bugbee	Stockton	\$10 00
PAINTING IN WATER COLORS.			
Best California wild flowers	Miss Mabel Aaron	Stockton	\$3 00
Best specimen of landscape painting	Miss N. Littlehale	Stockton	\$5 00
Second best	Mrs. S. E. Dorr	Stockton	\$2 00
Best display of flower painting	Miss N. Littlehale	Stockton	\$3 00
Best pencil drawing	Miss Mabel Aaron	Stockton	\$1 50

TRANSACTIONS OF THE
FOURTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
EXHIBITIONS.			
Best photographs	M. Monaco	Stockton	\$10 00
Second best	J. P. Spooner	Stockton	\$4 00
Best penmanship	F. O. Young	Sacramento	\$3 00
Best crayon drawings	J. P. Spooner	Stockton	\$2 50
Best pen drawings	Miss N. Littlehale	Stockton	\$3 00
Second best	Miss Mabel Aaron	Stockton	\$1 00
Ornamental penmanship	F. O. Young	Sacramento	\$2 special prem.rec.
Special exhibition of paintings	Norton Bush	Sacramento	\$150sp.pr.
CLASS II—ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.			
Best luster painting	Miss Althea Hickman	Stockton	\$2 00
Second best	Mrs. W. C. Miller	Stockton	\$1 00
Best kensington painting	Miss Althea Hickman	Stockton	\$2 00
Best painting on china	Mrs. S. E. Dorr	Stockton	\$2 00
Best painting on silk	Miss N. Littlehale	Stockton	\$2 00
Second best	Miss F. Bugbee	Stockton	\$1 00
Best painting on bolting cloth	Miss N. Littlehale	Stockton	\$2 00
Second best	Miss Althea Hickman	Stockton	\$1 00
Best painting on mirror	Mrs. E. C. Beebe	Stockton	\$2 00
Second best	Miss Mabel Aaron	Stockton	\$1 00
Best panel painting	Mrs. G. S. Allard	Stockton	\$2 00
Second best	Mrs. Clara Bugbee	Stockton	\$1 00
Best collection of paintings of all kinds by any one person	Miss N. Littlehale	Stockton	\$10 00
Second best	Mrs. S. E. Dorr	Stockton	\$4 00
Best painted tile	Miss F. Bugbee	Stockton	\$1 50
Best painting on white velvet	Miss Althea Hickman	Stockton	\$2 00
Best painting on white chamois	Miss N. Littlehale	Stockton	\$2 00
Best painting on white satin	Miss N. Littlehale	Stockton	\$2 00
CLASS III—SPECIALS AND SWEEPSTAKES— SILK CULTURE.			
Best display of silk cocoons	Mrs. Jos. D. Utt	Stockton	\$10 00
Second best	Mrs. J. C. Reid	Stockton	\$4 00
Best display of reeled silk	Mrs. Jos. D. Utt	Stockton	\$8 00
CLASS IV "A"—NEEDLEWORK, ETC.			
Best embroidery, raised	Mrs. G. Montana	Stockton	\$3 00
Second best	Miss Albertine Hickman	Stockton	\$1 00
Embroidery, raised	Miss J. D. Fanning	Stockton	\$1 00
Best embroidery, silk on flannel	Mrs. J. C. Reid	Stockton	\$3 00
Second best	Miss W. Fullerton	Stockton	\$1 00
Best embroidery, cotton	Mrs. J. C. McCall	Stockton	\$1 00
Best embroidery, tapestry or cross stitch	Mrs. W. C. Miller	Stockton	\$1 50
Best embroidery etching	Mrs. G. Montana	Stockton	\$1 00
Best embroidery, kensington in crewel or wool	Mrs. J. C. McCall	Stockton	\$3 00
Second best	Mrs. W. C. Miller	Stockton	\$1 00
Best embroidery, kensington in silk	Mrs. Jos. Hale	Stockton	\$3 00
Second best	Mrs. W. C. Miller	Stockton	\$1 00
Best embroidery, arrasene	Mrs. W. C. Miller	Stockton	\$3 00
Second best	Miss Albertine Hickman	Stockton	\$1 00
Best embroidery, chenille	Miss Albertine Hickman	Stockton	\$3 00
Second best	Miss Althea Hickman	Stockton	\$1 00
Best embroidery, ribbon	Miss Albertine Hickman	Stockton	\$1 00
Best embroidery, couching	Mrs. J. C. McCall	Stockton	\$1 00
Best embroidery, tinsel	Miss Albertine Hickman	Stockton	\$1 00
Best crochet lace	Mrs. J. C. McCall	Stockton	\$1 50

FOURTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Best crochet cotton.....	H. Marks.....	Stockton.....	.....\$1 00
Best crochet wool.....	Mrs. W. E. Shaw.....	San Francisco.....	.....\$1 00
Best crochet shawl.....	Mrs. G. A. McKenzie.....	Stockton.....	.....\$3 00
Second best.....	Mrs. W. C. Miller.....	Stockton.....	.....\$1 00
Best baby afghan.....	Mrs. W. E. Shaw.....	San Francisco.....	.....\$2 00
Best carriage afghan.....	Mrs. B. H. Brown.....	Stockton.....	.....\$3 00
Second best.....	Mrs. W. E. Shaw.....	San Francisco.....	.....\$1 00
Best scarf of crazy work.....	Miss Althea Hickman.....	Stockton.....	.....\$1 50
Best specimen in etching.....	Mrs. Geo. A. McKenzie.....	Stockton.....	.....\$1 00
CLASS IV "B."			
Best cotton knitting.....	Mrs. Z. J. Fuller.....	Stockton.....	.....\$1 50
Best worsted knitting.....	Miss Albertine Hickman.....	Stockton.....	.....\$1 50
Best display of hand-knit underwear.....	Mrs. W. E. Shaw.....	San Francisco.....	.....\$3 00
Best darned net.....	Mrs. Z. J. Fuller.....	Stockton.....	.....\$1 00
Best hand-made lace.....	Miss W. Fullerton.....	Stockton.....	.....\$1 00
Best netting.....	Mrs. G. Montana.....	Stockton.....	.....\$1 00
Best fancy apron for lady.....	Mrs. Geo. A. McKenzie.....	Stockton.....	.....\$1 00
Best Spanish drawn work.....	Mrs. G. Montana.....	Stockton.....	.....\$2 50
Second best.....	Miss J. D. Fanning.....	Stockton.....	.....\$1 00
Best embroidered handkerchief.....	Miss Althea Hickman.....	Stockton.....	.....\$1 00
Best lace handkerchief.....	Miss Albertine Hickman.....	Stockton.....	.....\$1 50
Best tatting display (one yard long).....	Mrs. W. E. Shaw.....	San Francisco.....	.....\$1 00
Best ornamental perfume sachet.....	Miss J. D. Fanning.....	Stockton.....	.....\$1 00
Best specimen of hand sewing.....	Miss W. Fullerton.....	Stockton.....	.....\$1 00
Best display of crochet from any one person.....	Miss W. Fullerton.....	Stockton.....	.....\$2 00
Best display of drawn thread work.....	Mrs. G. Montana.....	Stockton.....	.....\$2 00
Best display of hemstitching.....	Mrs. G. Montana.....	Stockton.....	.....\$2 00
Second best.....	Lottie Dorr.....	Stockton.....	.....\$1 00
Best and largest display of all kinds of fancy work made by the exhibitor.....	Mrs. J. C. McCall.....	Stockton.....	.....Sub. to
Large display of all kinds of fancy work made by the exhibitor.....	Miss J. D. Fanning.....	Stockton.....	.....Indepnt. .....\$2 00
CLASS IV "C."			
Best drawn rug.....	Mrs. C. H. Keagle.....	Stockton.....	.....\$1 50
Best patchwork quilt.....	Mrs. J. C. McCall.....	Stockton.....	.....\$3 00
Second best.....	Mrs. R. W. Miller.....	Stockton.....	.....\$1 00
Best worsted skirt.....	Miss Albertine Hickman.....	Stockton.....	.....\$3 00
Second best.....	Mrs. Mary Pennell.....	Stockton.....	.....\$1 00
Best portiere.....	Mrs. Geo. A. McKenzie.....	Stockton.....	.....\$5 00
Best paper flowers.....	Miss Laura Miller.....	Stockton.....	.....\$1 00
Best lambrequin.....	Miss J. D. Fanning.....	Stockton.....	.....\$2 00
Best moss work.....	Miss J. D. Fanning.....	Stockton.....	.....\$1 00
Best drawn rag rug.....	Mrs. C. H. Keagle.....	Stockton.....	.....\$1 00
Best crochet bedspread.....	Lottie Cazaretto.....	Sonora.....	.....\$3 00
Second best.....	Mrs. B. H. Brown.....	Stockton.....	.....\$1 00
Best crazy quilt.....	Miss Althea Hickman.....	Stockton.....	.....\$5 00
Second best.....	Miss J. D. Fanning.....	Stockton.....	.....\$2 00
Best plush flowers.....	Miss Albertine Hickman.....	Stockton.....	.....\$1 00
Best embroidered panel.....	Mrs. J. C. McCall.....	Stockton.....	.....\$1 50
Best knitted slumber robe.....	Mrs. J. C. McCall.....	Stockton.....	.....\$2 00
Best table scarf.....	Miss Albertine Hickman.....	Stockton.....	.....\$2 00
Best table cover.....	Miss E. Dunning.....	Stockton.....	.....\$2 50

FOURTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Best calico dress for a lady over fourteen years of age, made by the exhibitor from calico costing not over 12½ cents per yard; dress to be exhibited at the Pavilion during Fair, and worn by the maker at the Pavilion on the evenings of Thursday, September 26; Wednesday, October 2; and on Friday, October 4, 1889	Mrs. R. W. Miller..	Stockton.....	.....\$10 00
CLASS V—JUVENILE—UNDER FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE.			
Best crochet cotton	Sadie Orpha Dorr..	Stockton.....	.....\$1 00
Best etching	Lottie Dorr	Stockton.....	.....\$1 00
Best map drawing	St. Mary's College..	Stockton.....	.....\$2 00
Second best	St. Mary's College..	Stockton.....	.....\$1 00
Best mechanical drawing	St. Mary's College..	Stockton.....	Am. Agr.
Best ornamental drawing	St. Mary's College..	Stockton.....	.....\$2 00
Second best	St. Mary's College..	Stockton.....	.....\$1 00
CLASS VI—DISPLAYS.			
Best general display of gents' furnishing goods	Lothrop & Noble..	Stockton.....	.....\$5 00
Best general display of hats and caps	Lothrop & Noble..	Stockton.....	.....\$5 00
Best general display of china	Quan Yak	Stockton.....	.....\$7 50
Best general display of hardware, stoves, etc.	W. B. Austin.....	Stockton.....	.....\$7 50
Best general display of druggists' sundries	J. A. Patterson....	Stockton.....	.....\$5 00
Best general display of harness and saddlery	H. C. Shaw Plow Works	Stockton.....	.....\$7 50
Best general display of furniture and carpets	A. and G. S. Easton	Stockton.....	.....\$10 00
Best general display of musical instruments	A. Alberti.....	Stockton.....	.....\$10 00

COUNTY EXHIBITS.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Best exhibit	Pomona Grange	San Joaquin County..	.....\$150 00
Second best	Calaveras Board of Trade	Calaveras County .....	.....\$100 00
Third best	J. R. Nickerson	Nevada County .....	.....\$75 00

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Portrait crayon drawing	Thomas Corcoran..	Stockton.....	Sp. \$2 50
Cotton knitted bedspread	Miss I. Canale	Westly	Sp. \$2 50
Sofa cushion, crazy work	Mrs. I. Brown.....	Stockton.....	Sp. \$2 50
Display of landscape painting in water-colors	Mrs. S. E. Dorr.....	Stockton.....	Sp. men.
Exhibit of canary birds	Mrs. B. C. Miller....	Stockton.....	Sp. men.
Surrey	Grangers Union	Stockton.....	Sp. men.
Twelve-inch single plow	Matteson & Williamson	Stockton.....	Sp. men.
Display of skeleton plows	Matteson & Williamson	Stockton.....	Sp. men.
Display of plows for all purposes	Grangers Union	Stockton.....	Sp. men.
Road plow	Matteson & Williamson	Stockton.....	Sp. men.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Singletrees.....	Matteson & Will- iamson.....	Stockton.....	Sp. men.
Tubular singletrees.....	Grangers Union.....	Stockton.....	Sp. men.
Doubletrees for iron harrow.....	Matteson & Will- iamson.....	Stockton.....	Sp. men.
Tubular doubletrees.....	Grangers Union.....	Stockton.....	Sp. men.
Display of sewing machines.....	J. E. Woods.....	Stockton.....	Sp. men.
Display of sewing machines.....	Hull & Stewart.....	Stockton.....	Sp. men.
Eureka sack holder.....	John W. Rush.....	Stockton.....	Sp. \$2 50
Lever power engine.....	E. T. Wheel.....	Oakdale.....	Sp. dip.
Bowdoin's kitchen cabinet.....	L. M. Bowdoin & Son.....	Stockton.....	Diploma.
Bowdoin's ant-proof meat safe.....	L. M. Bowdoin & Son.....	Stockton.....	Diploma.
Sack of Seneca Chief wheat, raised in San Joaquin County.....	N. W. Hammond.....	Tulare.....	Sp. \$2 50
Italian electro voltaic belt.....	P. F. Valiant.....	Jefferson, Iowa.....	Diploma.
Automatic grain scale.....	H. C. Shaw Plow Works.....	Stockton.....	Sp. men.
Red and white sandstone for building purposes.....	B. Isaacs.....	Ione.....	Sp. dip.
Shoe for harvester.....	S. C. H. & A. Wks.....	Stockton.....	Sp. men.
Bean spray pump and spray nozzle.....	William Kelley.....	Los Gatos.....	Diploma.
Ashley cart.....	John Caine.....	Stockton.....	Sp. men.
One cutter sleigh.....	M. P. Henderson & Son.....	Stockton.....	Sp. men.
One eight-passenger stage.....	M. P. Henderson & Son.....	Stockton.....	Sp. men.
One fourteen-seated wagonette.....	M. P. Henderson & Son.....	Stockton.....	Sp. men.
Display of planing mill work—home pro- duction.....	P. A. Buell & Co.....	Stockton.....	Diploma.
Display of mantel and cabinet work— home production.....	P. A. Buell & Co.....	Stockton.....	Diploma.
Tanks and barrels—home production.....	P. A. Buell & Co.....	Stockton.....	Diploma.
Three pairs of stretchers.....	Matteson & Will- iamson.....	Stockton.....	Sp. men.
Steamboat truck for barrels.....	Matteson & Will- iamson.....	Stockton.....	Sp. men.
Garden wheelbarrow.....	Matteson & Will- iamson.....	Stockton.....	Sp. men.
Display of pianos.....	Hull & Stewart.....	Stockton.....	Sp. men.
Display of organs.....	Hull & Stewart.....	Stockton.....	Sp. men.
Model of farm gate.....	John Chenoweth.....	Stockton.....	Diploma.
Patent pole for buggies and carriages.....	John Caine.....	Stockton.....	Sp. men.
Doctor's phaeton.....	Grangers Union.....	Stockton.....	Sp. men.
Fourteen gas stoves.....	H. Adams.....	Stockton.....	Diploma.
Patent condenser.....	M. I. Howe.....	Stockton.....	Diploma.
Patent mop-wringer.....	M. I. Howe.....	Stockton.....	Diploma.
Automatic corkscrew.....	W. E. Bidwell.....	Stockton.....	Sp. men.
Indian war club.....	J. Gambetta.....	Stockton.....	Sp. men.
Specimens of basaltic rock.....	D. Tumelty.....	Stockton.....	Diploma.
Slate roofing.....	Jacob Strahle.....	El Dorado Co.....	Dip. rec.
Radams' microbe killer.....	L. L. Goddard & Co.....	Sacramento.....	Sp. men.
Pair of chipmunks.....	Will Hickox.....	Stockton.....	Sp. \$0 50
Pair of Guinea pigs.....	Lulu Castle.....	Stockton.....	Sp. \$0 50
General display of all kinds of plants and trees.....	E. C. Clowes.....	Stockton.....	Sp. \$10
Ten five-gallon drums of sheep dip.....	Catton, Bell & Co.....	San Francisco } San Francisco }	Diploma.
Ten one-gallon cans of sheep dip.....	Catton, Bell & Co.....	San Francisco }	Diploma.
Four boxes of dog soap.....	Catton, Bell & Co.....	San Francisco }	Diploma.
Display of anti-pest and insecticide.....	Catton, Bell & Co.....	San Francisco }	Diploma.
Display of kindergarten work.....	Mrs. E. M. Tureman.....	Stockton.....	Sp. dip.
Three embroidered handkerchiefs, for display.....	Mrs. Geo. A. Mc- Kenzie.....	Stockton.....	Sp. men.
Fancy skirt.....	Mrs. R. W. Miller.....	Stockton.....	Sp. men.
Applique tidy, velvet.....	Miss Booker.....	Stockton.....	} Sp. \$2 50
Pair of pillowshams, embroidered lace.....	Miss Booker.....	Stockton.....	
Agricultural wreath.....	Mrs. B. C. Miller.....	Stockton.....	Diploma.
Basket of silk flowers.....	Mrs. J. D. Utt.....	Stockton.....	Sp. \$2 00
Chinese and Japanese fancy goods.....	Quan Yak.....	Stockton.....	Sp. men.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
All kinds of silk embroidered dressing gowns	Quan Yak	Stockton	Sp. men.
Ladies' silk underwear	Quan Yak	Stockton	Sp. men.
Gents' silk shirts	Quan Yak	Stockton	Sp. men.
Silk lambrequins	Quan Yak	Stockton	Sp. men.
Silk banners	Quan Yak	Stockton	Sp. men.
Hand-carved ivory ornaments	Quan Yak	Stockton	Sp. men.
Display of fire-screens	Quan Yak	Stockton	Sp. men.
Ladies' cotton underwear	Quan Yak	Stockton	Sp. \$2 50
Display of bamboo and bead curtains	Quan Yak	Stockton	Sp. \$1 50
Display of best Italian strings	A. Alberti	Stockton	Sp. men.
Display of piano covers	A. Alberti	Stockton	Sp. men.
Two pairs of embroidered suspenders	Miss Althea Hickman	Stockton	Sp. men.
Bottle of olive oil	Mrs. W. H. Buttrick	Stockton	Diploma.
Display of corsets	W. C. Blodgett	San Francisco	Diploma.
Pair of silk stockings, made from silk spun by the exhibitor	Mrs. W. C. Miller	Stockton	Diploma.
Display of skeletonized leaves	Mrs. W. C. Miller	Stockton	Sp. \$2 50
Box of dried apples	B. F. Langford	Lodi	Sp. men.
Collection of old California Missions in water colors (twenty-five paintings)	Miss Mabel Aaron	Stockton	Diploma.
Collection of charcoal sketches	Miss Mabel Aaron	Stockton	Sp. \$2 00
Painting on straw	Mrs. E. M. Tureman	Stockton	Sp. \$2 50
Display of marine painting in oil	Mrs. Clara Bugbee	Stockton	Sp. men.
Group, oil painting	E. L. Colnon	Stockton	Sp. men.
Display of flower painting in oil	Mrs. Clara Bugbee	Stockton	Sp. men.
Bird painting in oil	Mrs. Geo. A. McKenzie	Stockton	Sp. men.
Hunting scene, oil painting	Mrs. S. E. Dorr	Stockton	Sp. men.
Study in black and white	F. J. Corcoran	Stockton	Diploma.
Display of water colors	St. Mary's College	Stockton	Diploma.
Landscape and marine paintings	St. Mary's College	Stockton	Sp. \$1 00
Flower painting in water colors	Mrs. G. S. Allard	Stockton	Sp. men.
Collection of portrait paintings in water colors	Joseph Goyette	Stockton	Sp. \$2 50
Collection of architectural drawings	St. Mary's College	Stockton	Sp. \$2 00
Relief map	St. Mary's College	Stockton	Diploma.
Collection of colored crayon drawings, average age of artists, eight years	St. Mary's College	Stockton	Diploma.
Collection of colored crayon drawings by pupils, fifteen years old	St. Mary's College	Stockton	Diploma.
Collection of portraits in india ink	Joseph Goyette	Stockton	Diploma.
General display of penmanship, pen drawing, and general writing	Bainbridge Business College	Sacramento	Diploma.
Stumped crayon work	St. Mary's College	Stockton	Sp. \$1 00
Knitting machine	Mrs. Mary Pennell	Stockton	Diploma.
India ink portrait	St. Mary's College	Stockton	Sp. \$1 00
"Callustro"	Mrs. Clara Bugbee	Stockton	Diploma.
Lamps	F. Jantzen	San Francisco	Diploma.
Collection of portraits, oil paintings	H. Beherns	Stockton	Sp. \$2 00

The committee recommend a special diploma for the "Stockton Natural Gas Exhibit," it being the first natural gas exhibit on the Pacific Coast.

NOTE.—Mrs. Jos. Hale did not enter jellies this year, as she had taken so many premiums in that class heretofore.

SCHOOL WORK.

The committee recommend the following special premiums for penmanship. St. Mary's College:

Name of Student.	Award.
HIGH CLASS.	
James Barriclo.....	Diploma.
Thomas Carr.....	\$1 00
FIRST GRAMMAR CLASS.	
W. Fitzgerald.....	Diploma.
John McCarthy.....	\$1 00
SECOND GRAMMAR CLASS.	
M. Meza.....	Diploma.
A. Hurley.....	\$1 00
INTERMEDIATE CLASS.	
J. Peri.....	Diploma.
W. Martin.....	\$1 00
PRIMARY CLASS.	
W. Augustine.....	Diploma.
W. Heeney.....	\$1 00

SPECIAL BABY SHOW.

Name of Child.	Award.
TWINS.	
Ada Frances and Mary Agnes O'Connel.....	\$4 00
Walter and Wallace Colnon.....	\$4 00
CLASS I—UNDER THREE MONTHS.	
Myrtle Sanderson.....	\$2 00
Robert Eugene Abernethy.....	\$2 00
CLASS II—FROM THREE TO SIX MONTHS.	
Edna O'Donnell.....	\$2 00
Virginia Laufenburg.....	\$2 00
Last of the Cluffs.....	\$2 00
Francis Bullock.....	Pair of shirts.
— Robbins.....	Embroidered dress.
CLASS III—FROM SIX TO TWELVE MONTHS.	
Ruth E. Williamson.....	\$2 00
Henrietta Pearl Henceman.....	Hood.
Homer Neill.....	Mother Hubbard.
CLASS IV—FROM TWELVE TO EIGHTEEN MONTHS.	
Ruth E. Kaiser.....	\$2 00
Lela Davison.....	\$2 00
Ray Snow.....	\$2 00
C. Leland Blair.....	Set of table cutlery.

SECOND SPECIAL BABY SHOW.

Name of Child.	Award.
TWINS.	
Inez and Ethel Humphrey.....	\$4 00
CLASS I—UNDER THREE MONTHS.	
Sophie Kaiser.....	\$2 00
Mary Fisher.....	Cut-glass powder box.
CLASS II—FROM THREE TO SIX MONTHS.	
Carrie Moore.....	\$2 00
Oscar Sargent Norton.....	\$2 00
May Agnes Delia Benson.....	Worsted jacket.
Leon Tillson.....	Baby jacket.
Willie Geschel.....	Pair of shoes.
George B. Field.....	Box of candy.
CLASS III—FROM SIX TO TWELVE MONTHS.	
Bessie Hughes.....	\$2 00
Ralph Michael.....	\$2 00
Birdie Dodge.....	Crib blanket.
Georgie Avis Minges.....	Toy deer.
Arthur Doyle.....	Pair of shoes.
Wm. Reimers.....	Pair of shoes.
CLASS IV—FROM TWELVE TO EIGHTEEN MONTHS.	
Myrtle V. Vanner.....	\$2 00
George Lauxen.....	\$2 00
Jessie Brown.....	Cloak.
Edna Murl Young.....	Ring.
Willie Garvey.....	Bisque.
Oscar Miller.....	Painting.
T. Beatrice Robinson.....	Special, \$1 25
Hazel Payne.....	Special, \$1 25
Harrison Hart.....	Special, \$1 00

DANCING PRIZES.

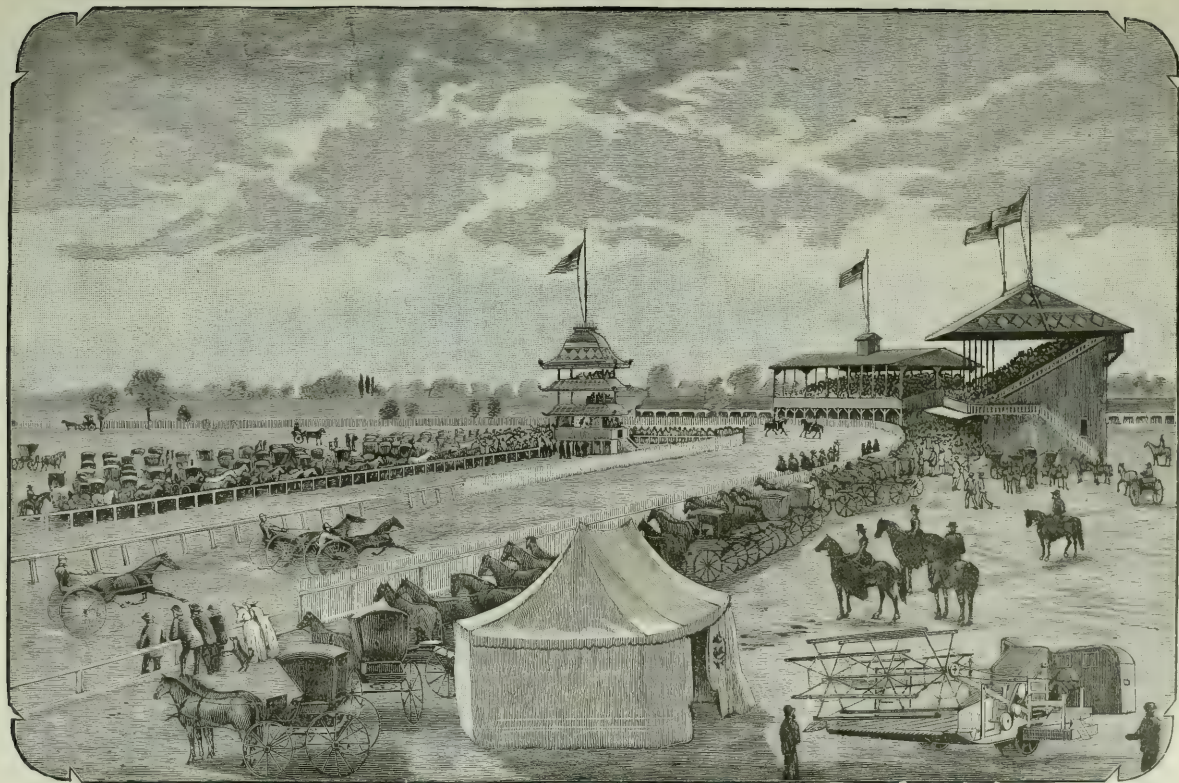
Names of Couple.	Award.
Miss Alice Bumb and Will Nelson.....	\$5 00
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Briedenbach.....	\$5 00
Miss Maggie Davis and James Higgins.....	\$5 00
Miss Lida Trahern and Eugene Wilhoit.....	\$5 00
Miss Jennie Hale and Edward Thompson.....	\$5 00
Miss Ella Brown and E. Trethway.....	\$5 00

PRIZE SINGING.

Names of Singers.	Award.
Mrs. J. C. Bainbridge, Mrs. F. C. Gifford, S. H. Roberts, and Ed. Thompson.....	\$22 00

IRISH JIG DANCE.

Names of Dancers.	Award.
Harry Weaver and John Sexton.....	\$5 00



RACE TRACK AND PARK, STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1889.

RACE No. 1—TROTTING.

Pacific Coast. Free for all. Two-year old stake. Fifty dollars each; two hundred and fifty dollars added. Mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Del Mar, b. c., by Electioneer; dam, Sontag Dixie.	Palo Alto Stock Farm.	Menlo Park.
Pedlar, b. c., by Electioneer; dam, Penelope, by Mohawk Chief.	Palo Alto Stock Farm.	Menlo Park.
Bow Bells (formerly Alto), b. c., by Electioneer; dam, Beautiful Bells.	Palo Alto Stock Farm.	Menlo Park.
Emma R, b. f., by Electioneer; dam, Emma Robson.	Palo Alto Stock Farm.	Menlo Park.
Norris, ch. f., by Ansell; dam, Norma, by Alice's Norman.	Palo Alto Stock Farm.	Menlo Park.
Wildmont, b. f., by Piedmont; dam, Wild Flower.	Palo Alto Stock Farm.	Menlo Park.
Fleet, blk. f., by Sidney; dam, Flight, by Buccaneer.	Valensin Stock Farm.	Pleasanton.
Millie Wilkes, b. f., by Guy Wilkes; dam, Rosetta, by The Moor.	San Mateo Stock Farm.	San Mateo.
Regal Wilkes, b. c., by Guy Wilkes; dam, Margaret, by Sultan.	San Mateo Stock Farm.	San Mateo.
Lizzie F, by Elector; dam, by Duke McClellan.	Funck Bros.	Farmington.
Thornwood, s. c., by Hawthorne; dam, by Hambletonian.	L. U. Shippee.	Stockton.
Brownthorne, br. c., by Hawthorne; dam, by Priam.	L. U. Shippee.	Stockton.
Rachael T, br. f., by Nephew; dam, by Nutwood.	Percy Williams.	Stockton.

SUMMARY.

Regal Wilkes W. O.

SPECIAL TROTTING.

Special to beat 2:30. Purse, fifty dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Regal Wilkes, b. c., by Guy Wilkes; dam, Margaret, by Sultan.	San Mateo Stock Farm.	San Mateo.

SUMMARY.

Regal Wilkes 1
Time 2

Time—2:26½.

RACE No. 2—TROTTING.

Pacific Coast. Free for all. Three-year old stake. Fifty dollars each; two hundred and fifty dollars added. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Lady Well, blk. f., by Electioneer; dam, Lady Lowell	Palo Alto Stock Farm	Menlo Park.
Sunol, b. f., by Electioneer; dam, Waxana	Palo Alto Stock Farm	Menlo Park.
Coloma, g. f., by Electioneer; dam, Sontag Mohawk	Palo Alto Stock Farm	Menlo Park.
Laureola, br. f., by Benefit; dam, Laura C	Palo Alto Stock Farm	Menlo Park.
Lillian Wilkes, b. f., by Guy Wilkes; dam, Flora Langford	San Mateo Stock Farm	San Mateo.
Margaret S, b. f., by Director; dam, Mayday	Pleasanton Stock Farm	Pleasanton.
J R, br. c., by Elector	William Murray	Stockton.
Chloe, blk. f., by Dexter Prince; dam, by Hawthorne	L. M. Morse	Lodi.
Major Thorne, blk. c., by Hawthorne; dam, by Morgan's Rattler	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.

SUMMARY.

J R W. O.

RACE No. 2½—SPECIAL TROTTING.

Purse, three hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Melrose, br. g., by Sultan; dam, by Ten Broeck	John Green	
Don Tomas, blk. g., by Del Sur; dam, Vashti, by Mambrino Patchen	E. B. Gifford	San Francisco.
Gus Wilkes, b. g., by Mambrino Wilkes; dam, by Bonner	J. A. Dustin	San Francisco.
Pink, ch. m., by Inca; dam, by Echo	B. C. Holly	Vallejo.

SUMMARY.

Don Tomás	2	1	1	1
Gus Wilkes	1	2	3	3
Pink	4	3	2	2
Melrose	3	4	4	4

Time—2:25¾; 2:24; 2:25; 2:27¼.

RACE NO. 3—TROTTING.

Pacific Coast Trotting Stake. 2:26 Class. Purse, one thousand dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Mary Lou, s. m., by Tom Benton; dam, Brown Jennie.....	J. L. McCord.....	Sacramento.
Eva W, ch. m., by Nutwood; dam, Alice R.....	George Cropsey.....	Marysville.
Moro, blk. m., by Pasha; dam, by Messenger Duroc.....	L. J. Rose.....	Los Angeles.
Kate Agnew, g. m., by Ben Franklin.....	J. B. Agnew.....	Visalia.
Alloretta, ch. m., by Altoona; dam, Nellie.....	J. Cochran.....	Sacramento.
Homestake, b. g., by Gibraltar; dam, Kate.....	Pleasanton Stock Farm.....	Pleasanton.
Arrol, b. m., by Electioneer.....	Palo Alto Stock Farm.....	Menlo Park.
San Diego, b. g., by Victor; dam, thoroughbred.....	B. C. Holly.....	Vallejo.
Nina H., s. m., by Nutwood; dam, Adelaide.....	John A. Goldsmith.....	San Mateo.
Soudan, blk. s., by Sultan; dam, Lady Babcock.....	D. J. Murphy.....	San José.

SUMMARY.

Arrol.....	2	1	1	1
Mary Lou.....	1	5	3	5
Alloretta.....	3	2	7	2
San Diego.....	4	7	2	3
Soudan.....	5	3	6	6
Nina H.....	7	4	5	4
Eva W.....	8	6	4	8
Moro.....	6	8	8	7

Time—2:25 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:24 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:24; 2:25 $\frac{1}{2}$.

SPECIAL TROTTING.

Special to beat 2:28 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Fleet, blk. f., by Sidney; dam, Flight, by Bucaneer.....	Valensin Stock Farm.....	Pleasanton.

SUMMARY.

Fleet.....	1
Time.....	2

Time—2:24 $\frac{1}{2}$.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1889.

RACE No. 4—RUNNING.

Pavilion Stake of 1889. A sweepstakes for two-year olds. Fifty dollars each, h. f., or only ten dollars if declared on or before January first, or fifteen dollars by May first. Three hundred dollars added, of which seventy-five dollars to second; third to save stake. Winner of any stake race of the value of one thousand dollars to carry five pounds extra; of any other event, three pounds; of two or more, five pounds. Maidens allowed five pounds. Five eighths of a mile.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Adelaide, b. f., by Grinstead; dam, Victoria.....	E. S. Paddock.....	Sacramento.
Glenbrook, s. g., by Nick of the Woods; dam, Nellie W.....	A. D. West.....	Grass Valley.
Retta B, ch. f., by Joe Hooker; dam, Kate Car- son.....	G. W. Trahern.....	Stockton.
Flambeau, ch. c., by Wildidle; dam, imported Flirt.....	Palo Alto Stock Farm.....	Menlo Park.
Racine, b. c., by Bishop; dam, Fairy Rose.....	Palo Alto Stock Farm.....	Menlo Park.
Jessie C, b. f., by Bishop; dam, Jennie C.....	Palo Alto Stock Farm.....	Menlo Park.
Glenloch, b. f., by Flood; dam, Glendew.....	Palo Alto Stock Farm.....	Menlo Park.
Eveline, b. f., by Flood; dam, Lady Evangeline.....	Palo Alto Stock Farm.....	Menlo Park.
Fabiola, ch. f., by Warwick; dam, Maggie S.....	C. Halverson.....	Routiers.
Major Ban, ch. c., by King Ban; dam, Hearsay.....	L. U. Shippee.....	Stockton.
Fellowcharm, b. c., by Longfellow; dam, Trin- ket.....	L. U. Shippee.....	Stockton.
Take Notice, b. c., by Prince Charlie; dam, Nota Bene.....	L. U. Shippee.....	Stockton.
Mabel F, b. f., by Longfellow; dam, Carrie Phil- lips.....	L. U. Shippee.....	Stockton.
Bonnie Brook, b. f., by Ten Broeck; dam, Bon- nie Kate.....	L. U. Shippee.....	Stockton.
Elsie S, ch. f., by Glenelg; dam, Myriad.....	L. U. Shippee.....	Stockton.
Whisban, ch. f., by King Ban; dam, Whisper- ine.....	L. U. Shippee.....	Stockton.
Tippecanoe, ch. f., by Young Bazaar; dam, Liz- zie P.....	W. L. Pritchard.....	Sacramento.
Phelan, ch. c., by Joe Hooker; dam, Lena's First.....	W. L. Pritchard.....	Sacramento.
—, b. c., by Norfolk; dam, Flora.....	J. McNasser.....	Sacramento.
—, b. c., by Joe Hooker; dam, Ada C.....	J. McNasser.....	Sacramento.
Willoughby, br. g., by Jocko; dam, Fannie D.....	Maltese Villa Stable.....	Merced.
Kiff Kiff, br. g., by Jocko; dam, Lily A.....	Maltese Villa Stable.....	Merced.
King David, br. c., by Kyrle Daly; dam, Trophy.....	B. C. Holly.....	Vallejo.
Gindo, s. c., by Double Cross; dam, Aurora.....	C. V. Tupper.....	Santa Rosa.
High Jack, b. c., by Three Cheers; dam, Sugena.....	C. V. Tupper.....	Santa Rosa.
Falsalara, ch. f., by Falsetto; dam, Salara.....	L. U. Shippee.....	Stockton.
Stella S, b. f., by Joe Hooker; dam, Tillie C.....	L. U. Shippee.....	Stockton.
Ben, r. g., by Jack Brady.....	A. Davis.....	Sacramento.
—, b. c., by Norfolk; dam, Addie O'Neal.....	T. Winters.....	Sacramento.
Rascal, ch. c., by Joe Hooker; dam, Mattie Glenn.....	T. Winters.....	Sacramento.
—, ch. f., by Joe Hooker; dam, Atlanta.....	T. Winters.....	Sacramento.
Barrett, b. c., by Joe Hooker; dam, Countess Zeika.....	T. Winters.....	Sacramento.
El Rio Rey, ch. c., by Norfolk; dam, Marian.....	T. Winters.....	Sacramento.

SUMMARY.

Racine.....	1
Flambeau.....	2
Jessie C.....	3

Time—1:01½.

RACE No. 5—RUNNING.

Big Tree Stake. A sweepstakes for three-year olds. One hundred dollars each, h. f., or only ten dollars if declared January first, fifteen dollars May first, or twenty-five dollars August 1, 1889. Four hundred dollars added, of which one hundred and twenty-five dollars to second; third to save stake. Winner of any three-year old stake race, of the value of one thousand dollars, to carry five pounds extra; of two three-year old events of any value, ten pounds. Maidens allowed seven pounds. One mile.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Jack Pot, b. g., by Joe Hooker.....	T. G. Jones.....	Santa Rosa.
Joe Hoge, s. c., by Joe Hooker; dam, Viola R.	H. I. Thornton.....	San Francisco.
Songstress, b. f., by Luke Blackburn; dam, Malibran	L. U. Shippee.....	Stockton.
Picnic, b. f., by Mr. Pickwick; dam, imp. Countess	L. U. Shippee.....	Stockton.
Bessie Shannon, b. f., by Shannon; dam, Bettie Bishop	J. Reavy & Co.	Sacramento.
Louis P, ch. c., by Joe Hooker; dam, Lizzie P.	W. L. Pritchard.....	Sacramento.
Don José, ch. c., by Joe Hooker; dam, Countess Zeika	T. Winters.....	Sacramento.
The Czar, ch. c., by Norfolk; dam, Marian	T. Winters.....	Sacramento.
Libertiflibbet, b. f., by Bullion; dam, Flibbertigibbet	L. U. Shippee.....	Stockton.
Agnes B, ch. f., by Glengary; dam, Ensue	L. U. Shippee.....	Stockton.
Glencola, b. f., by Glengary; dam, Marcola	L. U. Shippee.....	Stockton.
Katheline, ch. f., by Long Taw; dam, Athlone	L. U. Shippee.....	Stockton.
Ryland, br. c.	Maltese Villa Stable.....	Merced.
Sir Fire, br. f., by Kyrle Daly; dam, Cousin Peggy	Maltese Villa Stable.....	Merced.
Daphneta, br. f., by Jocko; dam, Lily A.	Maltese Villa Stable.....	Merced.
Kilgariff, br. g., by Flood; dam, imp. mare	Maltese Villa Stable.....	Merced.

SUMMARY.

Songstress	1
Louis P	2
Bessie Shannon	3

Time—1:43½.

RACE No 6—RUNNING.

Street Railway Stake. For all ages. Fifty dollars each, h. f.; two hundred and fifty dollars added; second to save stake. Winner of one stake race this year to carry five pounds extra; of two or more, seven pounds penalty. Beaten maidens allowed ten pounds. One mile and a quarter.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Songstress, b. f. (3), by Luke Blackburn; dam, Malibran	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Tycoon, ch. g. (4), by Reveille; dam, Margery	B. P. Hill	San Diego.
Alfarata, b. f. (3), by Wildidle; dam, by Monday	Montgomery & Rea	San José.
Picnic, b. f. (3), by imp. Mr. Pickwick; dam, imp. Countess	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Lurline, ch. f. (3), by Longfield; dam, Katy Pease	Matt. Storn	Sacramento.
Joe Viva (3), by Joe Hooker; dam, Lady Viva	J. C. Simpson.....	Oakland.

SUMMARY.

Tycoon	1
Picnic	2

Time—2:14½.

SPECIAL TROTTING.

Special matched race. Purse, two hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Linwood, b. h., by Nutwood.....	J. F. Visher .....	..... Stockton.
Cleo, b. m., by Nephew; dam, May, by Dave Hill	J. S. Dunham .....	..... Stockton.

SUMMARY.

Cleo	1	1	2	1
Linwood	2	2	1	2

Time—2:41½; 2:40; 2:45; 2:44.

RACE NO. 7—RUNNING.

Whittaker Stake. For all ages. Open to San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Calaveras Counties; twenty dollars each for all starters; one hundred and fifty dollars added; second horse, half of entrance money. One mile.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Hello, ch. g. (6), by Shannon; dam, Marshra... Jack Brady, b. h. (5), by Wildidle; dam, Sour Grapes	A. Harrison .....	..... Stockton.
Retta B, ch. f. (2), by Joe Hooker; dam, Kate Carson	W. L. Davis .....	..... Copperopolis.
Dutch, by Joe Daniels; dam, Black Monday...	G. W. Trahern .....	..... Stockton.
	S. Miller.....	.....

SUMMARY.

Hello	1
Retta B	2
Dutch	3

Time—1:44.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1889.

SPECIAL TROTTING.

Special for record. Purse, ten dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Clara D, ch. f., by Priam; dam, by Chieftain ...	John E. Moore .....	..... Stockton.

SUMMARY.

Clara D	1
Time	2

Time—2:57½.

RACE NO. 8—TROTTING.

Pacific Coast. Free for all. Four-year old stake. Fifty dollars each; two hundred and fifty dollars added. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Belle Monte, b. f., by Electioneer; dam, Monte Belle, by Mohawk Chief	Palo Alto Stock Farm	Menlo Park.
Del Paso, rn. c., by Dexter Prince; dam, Daisy D, by Electioneer	Palo Alto Stock Farm	Menlo Park.
Wavelet, b. f., by Piedmont; dam, Wave, by Electioneer	Palo Alto Stock Farm	Menlo Park.
Arodi, ch. f., by Piedmont; dam, Arrol, by Electioneer	Palo Alto Stock Farm	Menlo Park.
Grandee, rn. g., by Le Grande; dam, Norma, by Arthurton	San Mateo Stock Farm	San Mateo.
Direct, blk. c., by Director; dam, Echora	Pleasanton Stock Farm	Pleasanton.
Moses S, b. c., by Hawthorne; dam, by McCracken's Blackhawk	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.

SUMMARY.

Direct W. O.

Time—3:53.

RACE NO. 10—TROTTING.

Pacific Coast. 2:20 Class. Purse, one thousand dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Atto Rex, b. h., by Attorney; dam, Roxie	E. B. Gifford	San Francisco.
Valentine, b. g., by Ferrel's Clay; dam, Queen	B. C. Holly	Vallejo.
Victor, br. h., by Echo; dam, by Woodburn	G. A. Doherty	Oakland.
Franklin, blk. g., by Gen. Reno	J. W. Donathan	San José.
Alfred S, b. g., by Elmo; dam, Nora Marshall	O. A. Hickok	San Francisco.

SUMMARY.

Alfred S. 1 1 1
 Franklin 2 2 3
 Victor 3 3 2

Time—2:19½; 2:21¾; 2:18¾.

SPECIAL TROTTING.

Special to beat 2:36½. Purse, one hundred dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Reverie, b. f. (1), by Alcazar; dam, by Arthurton	L. J. Rose	Los Angeles.

SUMMARY.

Reverie 1
 Time 2

Time—2:36½.

RACE No 11—TROTTING.

District. Three-year old stake. Fifty dollars each; one hundred and fifty dollars added. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Ida Vernon, ch. f., by Mount Vernon; dam, Oregon mare	J. A. McCloud	Stockton.
Morning Glory, b. f., by Elector; dam, by Yorktown	L. A. Richards	Grayson.
Chloe, blk. f., by Dexter Prince; dam, by Hawthorne	L. M. Morse	Lodi.
Idaline, ch. f., by Dexter Prince; dam, by Abbottsford	L. M. Morse	Lodi.
J R, br. c., by Elector	William Murray	Stockton.
Crown Prince, ch. g., by Dexter Prince; dam, by Chieftain	John Patterson	Linden.
Kittie Vernon, s. f., by Mount Vernon; dam, by Chieftain	Geo. French	Stockton.
Lady Priam, s. f., by Priam	L. L. Huntley	Stockton.
Jennie Wilkes, b. f., by Mambrino Wilkes; dam, by Winthrop	W. H. Post	Stockton.
Somerset Prince, s. c., by Dexter Prince; dam, by Chieftain	C. H. Corson	Lodi.
Major Thorn, blk. c., by Hawthorne; dam, by Chieftain	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.

SUMMARY.

J R	1
Kittie Vernon	dis.
Chloe	dis.
Ida Vernon	dis.
Jennie Wilkes	dis.

Time—2:24.

RACE No. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ —TROTTING.

Pacific Coast Stallion Race. Purse, one thousand dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Direct, blk. h., by Director; dam, Echora	Pleasanton Stock Farm	Pleasanton.
Palo Alto, b. h., by Electioneer; dam, Winnie	Palo Alto Stock Farm	Menlo Park.
Bay Rose, br. h., by Sultan; dam, by The Moor	O. A. Hickok	San Francisco.

SUMMARY.

Palo Alto	1	1	1
Direct	2	2	2
Bay Rose	3	3	3

Time—2:16 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:17 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:13 $\frac{3}{4}$.

RACE No. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ —SPECIAL PACING.

2:20 Class. Purse, three hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Frank, ch. g.	B. C. Holly	Vallejo.
Little Hopes, ch. g.	Quintin	San Francisco.
Mink, b. g.	H. J. Agnew	San Francisco.
Racquet, br. h.	J. A. Dustin	San Francisco.

SUMMARY.

Little Hopes	1	3	3	1	1
Frank	3	1	1	2	2
Mink	2	2	2	3	3
Racquet	4	dis.			

Time—2:22 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:27 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:23 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:22; 2:24.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1889.

RACE No. 12—RUNNING.

Yosemite Stake of 1889. A sweepstakes for two-year olds. Seventy-five dollars each, h. f., or only ten dollars if declared on or before January first, fifteen dollars by May first, or twenty-five dollars by August 1, 1889. Three hundred and fifty dollars added, of which one hundred dollars to second; third to save stake. Winner of the Annual Stake at Sacramento to carry seven pounds extra; winner of any other stake to carry three pounds; of two or more, seven pounds. Maidens allowed five pounds. Three quarters of a mile.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Adelaide, b. f., by Grinstead; dam, Victoria	E. S. Paddock	Sacramento.
Willoughby, br. g., by Jocko; dam, Fanny D.	Maltese Villa Stable	Merced.
Kiff Kiff, br. f., by Jocko; dam, Lily A.	Maltese Villa Stable	Merced.
King David, b. c., by Kyrle Daly; dam, Trophy	B. C. Holly	Vallejo.
Flambeau, ch. c., by Wildidle; dam, imp. Flirt, by The Hermit	Palo Alto Stock Farm	Menlo Park.
Racine, br. c., by Bishop; dam, Fairy Rose	Palo Alto Stock Farm	Menlo Park.
Jessie C, b. f., by Bishop; dam, Jennie C.	Palo Alto Stock Farm	Menlo Park.
Glenloch, b. f., by Flood; dam, Glendew	Palo Alto Stock Farm	Menlo Park.
Eveline, b. f., by Flood; dam, Lady Evangeline	Palo Alto Stock Farm	Menlo Park.
—, by Bryant W; dam, Minnie Bell	J. A. Shepherd	Lathrop.
Major Ban, ch. c., by King Ban; dam, Hearsay	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Fellowcharm, b. c., by Longfellow; dam, Trinket	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Take Notice, b. c., by Prince Charlie; dam, Nota Bene	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Mabel F, b. f., by Longfellow; dam, Carrie Phillips	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Bonnie Brook, b. f., by Ten Broeck; dam, Bonnie Kate	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Elsie S, ch. f., by Glenelg; dam, Myriad	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Whisban, ch. f., by King Ban; dam, Whisperine	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Falsalara, ch. f., by Falsetto; dam, Salara	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Stella S, b. f., by Joe Hooker; dam, Tillie S.	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Sheridan, ch. c., by Young Bazaar; dam, Lost Girl	W. L. Pritchard	Sacramento.
Oregon, ch. c., by Joe Hooker; dam, Hattie Bell	W. L. Pritchard	Sacramento.
—, b. c., by Joe Hooker; dam, Ada C.	J. McNasser	Sacramento.
El Rio Rey, ch. c., by Norfolk; dam, Marian	T. Winters	Sacramento.
—, b. c., by Norfolk; dam, Addie O'Neal	T. Winters	Sacramento.
Norrett, b. f., by Norfolk; dam, Ballinette	T. Winters	Sacramento.

RACE No. 12—RUNNING—Continued.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Rascal, ch. c., by Joe Hooker; dam, Mattie Glenn	T. Winters	Sacramento.
Barrett, b. c., by Joe Hooker; dam, Countess Zeika	T. Winters	Sacramento.
Fabiola, ch. f., by Warwick; dam, Maggie S.	C. Halverson	Routiers.
—, b. c., by Norfolk; dam, Flora	J. McNasser	Sacramento.
Gindo, s. c., by Double Cross; dam, Aurora	C. V. Tupper	Santa Rosa.
High Jack, b. c., by Three Cheers; dam, Sugena	C. V. Tupper	Santa Rosa.

SUMMARY.

Racine	1
Flambeau	2
Jessie C	3

Time—1:14 $\frac{3}{4}$.

RACE No. 13—RUNNING.

Heliotrope Stake. For all ages. Fifty dollars each, h. f.; two hundred and fifty dollars added, of which fifty dollars to second. Non-winners at State Fair allowed ten pounds. One mile. This race hereafter to be named each successive year for the winner.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Longshot, ch. g. (3), by Duke of Norfolk; dam, by Langford	John McBride	Sacramento.
Songstress, b. f. (3), by Luke Blackburn; dam, Malibran	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Picnic, br. f. (3), by imp. Mr. Pickwick; dam, imp. Countess	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Louis P, ch. c. (3), by Joe Hooker; dam, Lizzie P	Thos. Boyle	Sacramento.
Eda, br. f. (2), by Powhattan; dam, by King Alfonso	D. Dennison	Sacramento.
Bessie Shannon, b. f. (3), by Shannon; dam, Bettie Bishop	John Reavy	Sacramento.
Pliny, b. g. (2), by Flood; dam, Precious	Kelly & Samuels	Sacramento.
Hubert Earl, ch. c. (2), by John A; dam, Hattie J	J. W. Donathan	San José.
Tycoon, ch. g. (4), by Reveille; dam, Margery	B. P. Hill	San Diego.
White Cloud, b. g. (7), by Woodburn; dam, Colly	W. L. Appleby	Santa Clara.
Herzog, b. c. (2), by Norfolk; dam, Irene Harding	D. Dennison	Sacramento.
Glen Ellen, ch. f. (3), by Kyrle Daly; dam, Mistake	Matt. Storn	Sacramento.
Fannie F, b. m. (4), by Wildidle; dam, Sally Hart	Matt. Storn	Sacramento.

SUMMARY.

Tycoon (122 pounds)	1
Louis P (102 pounds)	2
White Cloud (112 pounds)	3
Songstress (109 pounds)	0

Time—1:43.

RACE NO. 14—RUNNING.

Merchants' Handicap. For all ages. Fifty dollars each, h. f., or fifteen dollars declaration. Two hundred and fifty dollars added; second to save stake. One and one eighth miles.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Songstress, b. f. (3), by Luke Blackburn; dam, Malibran	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Picnic, b. f. (3), by imp. Mr. Pickwick; dam, imp. Countess	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Jack Brady, b. h. (5), by Wildidle; dam, Sour Grapes	W. L. Davis	Copperopolis.
Welcome, b. m. (4), by Warwick; dam, Aeola	Kelly & Samuels	Sacramento.
Mikado, ch. g. (5), by Shiloh; dam, Margery	B. P. Hill	San Diego.
Alfarata, br. f. (3), by Wildidle; dam, by Monday	Montgomery & Rea	San José.
Lurline, ch. f. (3), by Longfield; dam, Katy Pease	Matt. Storn	Sacramento.
Forester, ch. g. (4), by Joe Hooker; dam, Mat-tie C	Matt. Storn	Sacramento.
Joe Viva (3), by Joe Hooker; dam, Lady Viva	J. C. Simpson	Oakland.

SUMMARY.

Mikado (122 pounds)	1
Picnic (105 pounds)	2
Welcome (115 pounds)	3

Time—1:55 $\frac{3}{4}$.

RACE NO. 16—TROTTING.

District. Two-year old stake. Fifty dollars each; one hundred and fifty dollars added. Mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Helpmate, b. g., by Hawthorne; dam, by Geo. S. Evans	W. H. Douglas	Stockton.
Ada, b. f., by Dexter Prince; dam, by Abbotts-ford	L. M. Morse	Lodi.
Lottery Ticket, b. c., by Dexter Prince; dam, by Nutwood	Funck Bros.	Farmington.
Rachael T, br. f., by Nephew; dam, by Nutwood	Percy Williams	Stockton.
Geo. S, b. c., by Nephew; dam, by Immigration	G. W. Sampson	French Camp.
Lady Vestal, br. f., by Elector; dam, by Defiance	H. Nicewonger	Stockton.
Thornwood, s. c., by Hawthorne; dam, by Hambletonian	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.
Brownthorne, br. c., by Hawthorne; dam, by Priam	L. U. Shippee	Stockton.

SUMMARY.

Lottery Ticket	W. O.
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Time—2:48 $\frac{1}{2}$.

RACE No. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ —SPECIAL TROTTING.

Special for Nina D, Moro, Tom Bender, and Richmond, Jr. Entrance free. Purse, two hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Nina D, s. m., by Nutwood; dam, Adelaide.....	John A. Goldsmith.....	San Mateo.
Moro, blk. m., by Pasha; dam, by Messenger	W. Maben.....	Los Angeles.
Duroc.....	J. L. McCord.....	Sacramento.
Tom Bender.....	L. J. Rose.....	Los Angeles.
Richmond, Jr., br. h.....		

SUMMARY.

Nina D.....	1	1	1
Richmond, Jr.....	2	2	2
Tom Bender.....	3	3	3
Moro.....	4	4	4

Time—2:27 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:26 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:27 $\frac{1}{4}$.

RACE No. 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ —SPECIAL PACING.

Free for all. Purse, one thousand dollars. Four moneys. Mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Gold Leaf, ch. m., by Sidney; dam, Fern Leaf, by Flaxtail.....	Pleasanton Stock Farm.....	Pleasanton.
Adonis, b. h., by Sidney; dam, Venus.....	O. A. Hickok.....	San Francisco.

SUMMARY.

Adonis.....	1	1
Gold Leaf.....	2	2

Time—2:16; 2:16 $\frac{1}{2}$.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1889.

RACE No. 17—PACING.

Pacific Coast. 2:22 Class. Purse, five hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Edwin C, b. g., by Elector; dam, Lady Coonie.....	W. S. Johnson.....	San Francisco.
Ned Winslow, blk. g., by Tom Benton; dam, Brown Jennie.....	J. L. McCord.....	Sacramento.
Snigglefritz, b. g., by Gladiator.....	Geo. Gray.....	Haywards.
Princess Alice, blk. f., by Dexter Prince; dam, Mollie.....	John Patterson.....	Linden.
Mink, b. g.....	H. J. Agnew.....	San Francisco.
Gold Medal, b. g., by Nephew.....	E. P. Heald.....	Napa St'k Farm.

SUMMARY.

Ned Winslow.....	1	2	2	1	1
Mink.....	2	1	1	2	2
Edwin C.....					dis.

Time—2:17 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:22; 2:24; 2:25 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:24 $\frac{1}{4}$.

RACE No. 18—TROTTING.

Pacific Coast. 2:23 Class. Purse, one thousand dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Steve Whipple, b. h., by Chrisman's Hambletonian; dam, Twist.....	C. E. Needham.....	Bellota.
Lorita, ch. f., by Piedmont; dam, Lady Lowell	Palo Alto Stock Farm.....	Menlo Park.
Emma Temple, b. m., by Jackson Temple; dam, Emigrant.....	H. G. Agnew.....	San Francisco.
Homestake, b. g., by Gibraltar; dam, Kate.....	Pleasanton Stock Farm.....	Pleasanton.
Pink, ch. m., by Inca; dam, by Echo.....	B. C. Holly.....	Vallejo.
Alfred G, b. h., by Anteeo; dam, Rosa B.....	G. E. Guerne.....	Oakland.
Hazel Wilkes, s. m., by Guy Wilkes; dam, Blanche.....	John A. Goldsmith.....	San Francisco.
Mary Lou, s. m., by Tom Benton; dam, Brown Jennie.....	J. L. McCord.....	Sacramento.

SUMMARY.

Emma Temple.....	4	5	4	1	1	1
Hazel Wilkes.....	2	1	1	3	2	3
Alfred G.....	1	2	3	4	4	2
Lorita.....	5	4	2	5	6	r. o.
Pink.....	3	3	5	6	5	r. o.
Mary Lou.....	6	6	6	2	3	r. o.

Time—2:23 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:20; 2:23 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:22; 2:21; 2:24 $\frac{1}{2}$.

SPECIAL TROTTING.

Named horses. Settlement of district three-year old stake. Purse, two hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Kittie Vernon, s. f., by Mount Vernon; dam, by Chieftain.....	Geo. French.....	Stockton.
Chloe, blk. f., by Dexter Prince; dam, by Hawthorne.....	L. M. Morse.....	Lodi.
Ida Vernon, ch. f., by Mount Vernon; dam, Oregon mare.....	J. A. McCloud.....	Stockton.
Jennie Wilkes, b. f., by Mambrino Wilkes; dam, by Winthrop.....	W. H. Post.....	Stockton.

SUMMARY.

Kittie Vernon.....	4	2	3	1	2	1	1
Ida Vernon.....	2	3	1	3	3	2	2
Jennie Wilkes.....	3	1	2	2	1	3	dr.
Chloe.....	1	dis.					

Time—2:37; 2:39 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:37 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:41 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:36; 2:36; 2:50.

Postponed after fourth heat until Monday, September 30, 1889, at ten A. M., on account of darkness.

SPECIAL RUNNING.

Special matched race. Purse, one hundred and sixty dollars. Three quarters of a mile.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Hinsdale Chief, by Joe Hooker.....	N. Harrison.....	Stockton.
Victor, by Racketty Jack	William Snow.....	Milton.

SUMMARY.

Victor.....	1
Hinsdale Chief	2
Time—1:22½.	

SPECIAL TROTTING.

Second trial. Special to beat 2:36½. Purse, one hundred dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Reverie, b. f. (1), by Alcazar; dam, by Arthurton.	L. J. Rose	Los Angeles.

SUMMARY.

Reverie	1
Time.....	2
Time—2:36½.	

SPECIAL TROTTING.

Special to beat 2:40. Purse, fifty dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Cleo, b. m., by Nephew; dam, by Dave Hill	J. S. Dunham	Stockton.

SUMMARY.

Cleo	1
Time.....	2
Time—2:40.	

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1889.

SPECIAL TROTTING.

Special to beat 2:40. Purse, fifty dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Cleo, b. m., by Nephew; dam, by Dave Hill	J. S. Dunham	Stockton.

SUMMARY.

Cleo 1
 Time 2

Time—2:37.

SPECIAL TROTTING.

Special for record. Purse, ten dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Clara D, ch. f., by Priam; dam, by Chieftain ...	John E. Moore .....	..... Stockton.

SUMMARY.

Clara D 1 1 1
 Time 2 2 2

Time—2:51½; 2:49; 2:51.

REPORT OF RACES.

[From the "Breeder and Sportsman."]

Coming immediately in the wake of the State Fair, the Stockton Fair did not begin under the most favorable auspices. The attendance upon the first day at the track was very poor. The association was also unfortunate in its first day's racing events, two of them failing to fill, and a special had to be made up to fill out.

FIRST DAY.

The opening event was the free for all two-year old stake, which had four entries, but all were drawn except San Mateo Stock Farm's b. c. Regal Wilkes. He had a walk-over, driven by Johnny Goldsmith, and was driven to beat 2:30, making a record of 2:26½.

The second event was the three-year old free for all, with five entries, four of which were scratched, leaving William Murray's br. c. J R to walk-over. He did it, making a mile in 2:26. Then the first race of the day was called.

TROTTING—2:26 CLASS.

The starters were George Cropsey's ch. m. Eva W, L. J. Rose' blk. m. Moro, J. L. McCord's s. m. Mary Lou, J. Cochran's ch. m. Alloretta, Palo Alto's b. m. Arrol, B. C. Holly's b. g. San Diego, John A. Goldsmith's s. m. Nina D, and D. J. Murphy's blk. h. Soudan. Pools opened: Alloretta, \$25; Nina D, \$22; Eva W, \$5; field, \$29.

First Heat—Arrol had the best of the go, and when they straightened out on the turn she was in front, Eva W second, Mary Lou third, and the crowd bunched behind. The positions remained about the same until they got to the second turn, where Mary Lou began to crowd up to the leaders. At the head of the straight she passed Eva W in second place, and crowded after Arrol in front, catching her at the seven-eighths post, and coming home, both hard driven, head and head, Mary Lou slipping under the wire a bare nose in front. Alloretta got third place, San Diego fourth, Soudan fifth, Moro sixth, Nina D seventh, and Eva W eighth. Time, 2:25½.

Second Heat—Arrol and Mary Lou were very tired horses after the first heat, and their stock went low. Alloretta sold against the field at \$30, even money; Nina D bringing \$11, and Eva W \$3. Arrol appeared slightly lame when they came to the score, but the heat was fought out entirely between her and Alloretta. Arrol established herself in the lead as they went around the turn, Alloretta following close up, and the field strung out away behind and out of the race. The positions were never materially changed, Arrol staying in front and Alloretta hanging doggedly to her wheel. There was a sharp fight in the straight, Alloretta trying hard to collar Arrol, but the Palo Alto mare was too fleet, and went under the wire winner by a length; Alloretta second, Soudan third, Nina D fourth, Mary Lou fifth, Eva W sixth, San Diego seventh. Time, 2:24½.

Third Heat—Arrol was made favorite in the boxes at \$25, Alloretta going at \$20, and the field at \$12. There was nothing in it except Arrol, although Mary Lou gave her something of a race at the finish. Arrol trotted well, and finished a length in front of Mary Lou; San Diego five lengths, third, Eva W fourth, Nina D fifth, Soudan sixth, Alloretta seventh. Time, 2:24.

Fourth Heat—No pools were sold. Arrol went away fast at the word, and took a long lead, Alloretta coming in front of the crowd well bunched. On the backstretch, the crowd, with Alloretta two lengths in front of them, crowded up slightly upon Arrol, but when they rounded the second turn and came into the straight, she again opened a wide gap. Alloretta made an effort to get up to her, but failed, and Arrol took the heat and race; Alloretta second, San Diego third, Nina D fourth, Mary Lou fifth, Soudan sixth, Moro seventh, and Eva W eighth. Time, 2:25½.

SUMMARY.

STOCKTON, September 24, 1889.—Trotting. 2:26 Class. Purse, \$1,000.

Palo Alto's b. m. Arrol, by Electioneer.....	Marvin	2	1	1	1
J. L. McCord's s. m. Mary Lou, by Tom Benton-Brown Jennie.....	McCord	1	5	2	5
J. Cochran's ch. m. Alloretta, by Altoona-Nellie.....	McDowell	3	2	7	2
B. C. Holly's b. g. San Diego, by Victor-thoroughbred.....	Holly	4	7	3	3
D. J. Murphy's blk. h. Soudan, by Sultan-Lady Babcock.....	Donathan	5	3	6	6
J. A. Goldsmith's s. m. Nina D, by Nutwood-Adelaide.....	Goldsmith	7	4	5	4
George Cropsey's ch. m. Eva W, by Nutwood-Alice R.....	Cheboya	8	6	4	8
L. J. Rose's blk. m. Moro, by Pasha-by Messenger Duroc.....	Maben	6	8	8	7

Time—2:25½; 2:24½; 2:24; 2:25½.

TROTTING—SPECIAL.

The second event of the day was a special trot, in which E. B. Gifford's blk. g. Don Tomas, James Dustin's b. h. Gus Wilkes, B. C. Holly's ch. m. Pink, and John Green's b. g. Melrose started; pools selling at \$30 each for Don Tomas and Pink, and \$10 for the field.

First Heat—Gus Wilkes was the leader as they went around the turn, Don Tomas at his wheel, Melrose a length from Tomas, and Pink several lengths away. These positions were held until they came into the straight. There Bayless began to drive Don Tomas for the heat, and got to Gus Wilkes' neck, but he went off his feet, and Gus Wilkes came in winner of the heat, Tomas at his wheel, Melrose three lengths third, and Pink a bad fourth. Time, 2:25¾.

Second Heat—Don Tomas went up in the pools, selling at \$30 to \$13 for Pink, and \$10 for the field. When the word came Don Tomas got in front, and led Gus Wilkes by a length around the first turn, Melrose in third place. Tomas held the lead until near the half, when he broke and Gus Wilkes passed him, making the half in 1:12. Wilkes led the black into the straight, and there both horses broke. Wilkes caught first, and went away in the lead with the race almost won, but when Don Tomas got down again he came home with a great flight of speed, passing Wilkes near the distance post, and coming under the wire first, with Gus Wilkes at his wheel, Pink two lengths away in third place, Melrose fourth. Time, 2:24.

Third Heat—In the opinion of the bettors, Don Tomas already had the race, and there were no more pools sold except one or two in which Don Tomas brought \$30 to \$9 for the entire field. The horses were given the bell at the first score, but as they went away Melrose broke and ran to the quarter, Gus Wilkes following him, with Don Tomas close up. On the backstretch Melrose settled, and Don Tomas went to the front. Gus Wilkes was second, and Pink in third place at the half. Around the turn

the positions were unchanged, but in the straight Holly made an effort to get Pink up to the leader, and drove her hard, but Tomas stayed on his feet, and went under the wire with the mare at his wheel, Gus Wilkes a good third, Melrose fourth. Time, 2:25.

Fourth Heat—It was growing dark when they came out for the fourth heat. They were sent off well together, and went around the turn in a bunch, but at the quarter Don Tomas showed in front, Pink close to him, Gus Wilkes at Pink's wheel, and Melrose close to Pink. On the backstretch the several gaps were opened wider until they reached the straight. There was no great change, but there Holly again started Pink for the heat. At the seven-eighths post she was a length to the bad, but was crawling up at every stride, and the two passed the drawgate, and came to the wire almost head and head, Don Tomas just saving the heat by a nose. Gus Wilkes getting third, Melrose fourth. Time, 2:27½.

SUMMARY.

STOCKTON, September 24, 1889.—Trotting. Special. Purse, \$300.

E. B. Gifford's blk. g. Don Tomas, by Del Sur-Vashti	Bayless	2	1	1	1
J. A. Dustin's b. h. Gus Wilkes, by Mambrino Wilkes—by Bonner	Dustin	1	2	3	3
B. C. Holly's ch. m. Pink, by Inca—by Echo	Holly	4	3	2	2
J. Green's b. g. Melrose, by Sultan—thoroughbred	Green	3	4	4	4

Time—2:25¾; 2:24; 2:25; 2:27½.

SECOND DAY.

There was a great increase in the crowd of Wednesday over that of the first day. Both the new and old grand stands were fairly well filled with people. The betting was lively, lots of money going into the mutual boxes. It was the first of the running days and the programme was begun with the

PAVILION STAKE—FIVE EIGHTHS OF A MILE.

The event was a sweepstakes for two-year olds, \$300 added money. There were eighteen nominations made, but there were only three starters: Palo Alto's b. c. Racine, 115; Palo Alto's ch. c. Flambeau, 115; and A. G. Tod's b. f. Jessie C, 110. Palo Alto's stable was of course such a favorite that there was no betting of any consequence. J. W. Donathan held the starter's flag and sent them off to a head and head start. Jessie C jumped away to a lead of half a length; Racine went to her, Flambeau at Racine's flank. They ran closely bunched in this order to the middle of the turn, when Jessie C went back to them and Racine took the lead, Flambeau staying with him. The two colts came down the straight together, both running easy, and Racine went under the wire first by half a length, Jessie C four lengths back from them. Time, 1:01¼.

SUMMARY.

STOCKTON, September 25, 1889.—Running. Two-year olds. Five eighths of a mile.

Palo Alto's b. c. Racine, by Bishop—imp. Fairy Rose, 115	Morton	1
Palo Alto's ch. c. Flambeau, by Wildidle—imp. Flirt, 115	Scofield	2
A. G. Tod's b. f. Jessie C, by Bishop—Jennie C, 110	Narvaez	3

Time—1:01¼.

BIG TREE STAKE—ONE MILE.

The above event, a sweepstakes for three-year olds, with \$400 added money, had six nominations, of which three, L. U. Shippee's b. f. Songstress, 115, Jno. Reavy's b. f. Bessie Shannon, 115, and W. L. Pritchard's ch. c. Louis P, 118, started. Pools sold on the event: Louis P \$70, Songstress \$50, and Bessie Shannon \$15. As the flag went down, Louis P got off in the lead and set the pace. Bessie Shannon followed a length behind him, and Songstress trailed two lengths back. These were the positions when they reached the quarter. Going down the backstretch Bessie Shannon went up to Louis P and passed the half post at his shoulder, but the effort was short lived, and before they got to the middle of the second turn Louis P had drawn away from her and Songstress had gone up to second place at Louis P's heels. They reached the straight in this order, and immediately past the three-quarter post Louis P got the whip. Songstress hung on at his heels until they reached the drawgate, and then Songstress' rider called on her. She responded with a burst of speed, and shot by Louis P and went under the wire an easy winner by a length, Bessie Shannon away back. Time, 1:43½.

SUMMARY

STOCKTON, September 25, 1889.—Running. Three-year olds. One mile.

L. U. Shippee's b. f. Songstress, by Luke Blackburn-Malibran, 115	Narvaez	1
Thos. Boyle's ch. c. Louis P, by Joe Hooker-Lizzie P, 118	Morton	2
Jno. Reavy's b. f. Bessie Shannon, by Shannon-Bettie Bishop, 115	Murphy	3

Time—1:43½.

STREET RAILWAY STAKE—ONE AND ONE FOURTH MILES.

The Street Railway Stake, for all ages, \$250 added, one mile and a quarter, brought to the post L. U. Shippee's br. f. Picnic, carrying 114 pounds, and Ben. Hill's ch. g. Tycoon, with 129 pounds up. With that kind of a handicap Tycoon was considered no match for the mare at the distance, and nothing better than \$27 against \$50 would the bettors lay on him. When the flag dropped, Picnic jumped off as if she was in a five-eighths dash and came down the straight with her jockey sawing her head off to hold her in. She passed the wire a length in front of Tycoon, but on the first turn he got up to her head, and from there to the head of the straight they galloped nose to nose. Coming into the straight, Appleby on Tycoon began his riding and took the horse a length in front. Then Picnic got the whip, but she did not respond as was expected of her, and though she was driven hard at Tycoon, she was tired, and Tycoon shot under the wire winner by a length. Time, 2:14½.

SUMMARY.

STOCKTON, September 25, 1889.—Running. All ages. One and one fourth miles.

Ben. Hill's ch. g. Tycoon (4), by Reveille-Margery, 129	Appleby	1
L. U. Shippee's br. f. Picnic (3), by Mr. Pickwick-Countess, 114	Narvaez	2

Time—2:14½.

WHITTAKER STAKE—ONE MILE.

The regular programme closed with the above event for all ages, open to San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Calaveras Counties; \$150 added money. There were but three starters—A. Harrison's ch. g. Hello, 122; G. W. Trahern's ch. f. Retta B, 85; Sam. Miller's ch. g. Dutch, 112. Betting was even money on Hello against the field. Retta B was fractious at the

post, and delayed the start considerably, and when they got away, with Hello in front, she made a run and took the lead on the turn, setting the pace. At the quarter she was a length from Dutch in second place, and three lengths from Hello. At the half the three were in the same order, a length apart; but as they swung into the second turn Hello closed up and passed Dutch and made play for the lead, coming into the straight at Retta B's head. The filly was already being ridden, but her run had cooked her. Hello gradually drew away from her, and came home easy, finishing a length in front of the filly. Dutch was out of it entirely and finished away back. Time, 1:44.

SUMMARY.

STOCKTON, September 25, 1889.—Running. All ages. One mile.

A. Harrison's ch. g. Hello (6), by Shannon-Marshra, 122	Blake	1
G. W. Trahern's ch. f. Retta B (2), by Joe Hooker-Kate Carson, 82	Murphy	2
Sam. Miller's ch. c. Dutch (3), by Joe Daniels-by Monday, 112	Blair	3

Time—1:44.

TROTTING MATCH.

A match race between P. Visser's b. h. Lynwood and C. Dunham's b. m. Cleo was given after the running programme was completed. Some betting was done, Cleo being favorite at \$25 to \$12 for the horse. In the first heat Cleo took the lead at the start, and was never headed, Lynwood making a bad break when he attempted to collar her on the straight. Time, 2:41½.

The betting men put \$50 against \$11 on Cleo after the heat. She repeated her performance by going away in the lead and staying there. Lynwood made several bad breaks. Time, 2:40.

"Buster" was put behind the horse in the third heat. He succeeded in keeping him in front once he got him there, and won the heat easily in 2:45. Cleo made a tangled break on the straight.

Lynwood stock went up after his winning, an average quotation being Cleo \$80, Lynwood \$35. Cleo had the good of the start, and at the quarter was two lengths in front. At the half she was four lengths away, and from there had it all her own way, winning the heat and race in 2:44.

SUMMARY.

STOCKTON, September 25, 1889.—Trotting match. Purse, \$200.

C. Dunham's b. m. Cleo, by Nephew	Parker	1	1	2	1
P. Visser's b. h. Lynwood, by Nutwood	Howser	2	2	1	2

Time—2:41½; 2:40; 2:45; 2:44.

THIRD DAY.

There was a splendid attendance upon the third day, and a good programme was offered the crowd, the day beginning with the

TROTTING—2:20 CLASS.

Atto Rex went lame in his morning's work, and was scratched, leaving Orrin Hickok's b. g. Alfred S, Billy Donathan's br. g. Franklin, and G. A. Doherty's b. h. Victor, as starters; pools selling with Alfred S at about even money against the field.

First Heat—Alfred S was on the outside and had the worst of the send-off. Franklin went away in front, Victor second, Alfred S third. Alfred S went around them on the turn, and just past the quarter showed in front. Half way down the backstretch it was Alfred S first, Franklin a length second, Victor two lengths third. The positions were never changed to any extent. On the straight Franklin came up close to Alfred S, and forced him out in 2:19½, Victor a poor third.

Second Heat—Pools now sold: Alfred S, \$50; field, \$12. It was simply a pick-up for Alfred S. He took the lead at the turn, Franklin close up, and Victor third. Victor broke once on the turn and was two lengths from Franklin at the quarter. On the backstretch Johnny Goldsmith, who was driving him, tried to get him to the front, but he again broke. Alfred S went on around the second turn with Franklin at his wheel. They came home this way, Alfred S finishing easy a length from Franklin, Victor away back. Time, 2:21¾.

Third Heat—No more pools were sold. Alfred S went off around the turn in front, Franklin second. At the quarter the order was Alfred S, Franklin, and Victor, a length apart. The positions were unchanged on the backstretch, except that Victor acted badly and lost two lengths. Around the second turn Alfred S led Franklin by a length, Victor closing his gap. In the straight Victor passed Franklin and made play for the lead, but he broke in the effort, and Alfred S trotted on home at a lively clip, two lengths in front of Victor. Franklin was third by several lengths. Time, 2:18¾.

SUMMARY.

STOCKTON, September 26, 1889.—Trotting. 2:20 Class.

O. A. Hickok's b. g. Alfred S, by Elmo—by Speculation.....	Hickok	1	1	1
J. W. Donathan's br. g. Franklin, by General Reno—unknown	Donathan	2	2	3
G. A. Doherty's b. h. Victor, by Echo—by Woodburn	Goldsmith	3	3	2

Time—2:19½; 2:21¾; 2:18¾.

FREE-FOR-ALL STALLION TROT.

The above event, for a purse of \$1,000, brought to the post Palo Alto's b. h. Palo Alto, Pleasanton Stock Farm's blk. h. Direct, and Orrin Hickok's b. h. Bay Rose. Palo Alto was the same hot favorite that he has been in all his races, selling against his field at \$160 to \$20.

First Heat—At the first attempt they got the word, but Palo Alto was not going steadily, and broke just as the bell tapped. Direct went to the front and led around the turn, with Bay Rose second. Palo Alto got down and immediately began to close the gap, but he broke again just before they reached the quarter, and Direct passed the post two lengths in front of him. Once on his feet again, Palo Alto began to crawl up, and at the half was at Direct's wheel. He stayed there until they came well into the straight, when he got to the little black's head, and then got a length in front. Direct was given a tap with the whip, and when Palo Alto crossed the wire, in 2:16½, the little black was at his wheel.

Second Heat—A few pools were sold, Palo Alto bringing \$50 to \$5 for the field. When the bell sounded, Palo Alto was in front, but going into the turn he broke, and Direct went in three lengths in advance. Palo Alto settled quickly, and closed up the gap rapidly, catching Direct half way down the backstretch. The two went together five lengths ahead of Bay Rose to the middle of the turn, where Palo Alto began to draw away. The half was trotted in 1:07¼, and the three quarters in 1:39. Palo Alto was coming fast, and would have done the mile close to 2:14, but Marvin

took him back and jogged him in in 2:17 $\frac{3}{4}$, Direct four lengths away, Bay Rose just inside the distance post.

Third Heat—The horse was in good condition, with a fast track before him, and it was determined to send him for a record in the third heat, and when they came out to score it was announced that a runner would meet him at the half and bring him home. They went off, with Palo Alto going strong. He immediately opened a wide gap, and passed the quarter in 0:33; he reached the half, going steadily, in 1:05 $\frac{3}{4}$. There the runner joined him, and he came past the three quarters in 1:39. Down the homestretch he did not alter his speed until past the distance post, where he tired, and Marvin shook him up, and sent him under the wire in 2:13 $\frac{3}{4}$, the fastest mile ever trotted by a stallion on the coast.

SUMMARY.

Stockton, September 26, 1889.—Free-for-all stallion trot. Purse, \$1,000.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b. h. Palo Alto, by Electioneer—Dame Winnie.....	Marvin	1	1	1
Pleasanton Stock Farm's blk. h. Direct, by Director—Echora.....	McDowell	2	2	2
Orrin Hickok's b. h. Bay Rose, by Sultan—by The Moor	Hickok	3	3	3

Time—2:16 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:17 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:13 $\frac{3}{4}$.

In the district three-year old stake J. A. McCloud's ch. f. Ida Vernon, S. M. Morse's blk. f. Chloe, Wm. Murray's br. c. J R, George French's s. f. Kitty Vernon, and W. H. Post's b. f. Jennie Wilkes started. No pools were sold on the race. J R went out and took a long lead going around the turn, Chloe in second place. On the backstretch the crowd was strung out all over the track. J R held his gait and distanced the crowd of them in 2:24.

SPECIAL PACE.

B. C. Holly's ch. g. Frank, driven by Holly, Bradbury's ch. g. Little Hopes, driven by Quintin, H. J. Agnew's b. g. Mink, driven by Hellman, and C. Haven's br. g. Racquet, driven by Dustin, started in the pacing race, pools selling: Frank, \$40; Racquet, \$18; field, \$20. Little Hopes got off in the lead in the first heat, followed by Mink, and was never headed, winning in 2:22 $\frac{3}{4}$, Mink second, Frank third.

Pools changed and the field sold favorite at \$50; Frank, \$35; Racquet, \$10. Little Hopes broke on the turn. Mink led, with Frank second, until they reached the drawgate, when Mink broke and Frank took the heat in 2:27 $\frac{1}{2}$, Mink second, Little Hopes third. Racquet gave down in the backstretch and was taken to the stable.

In the third heat Little Hopes led, Mink a length second, until the seven-eighths post was reached; there both broke, and Frank took the heat in 2:23 $\frac{3}{4}$, Mink second.

In the fourth heat Little Hopes went off in front, Frank second. The positions were never changed, Little Hopes winning in 2:22 $\frac{1}{2}$, Frank second. Little Hopes also won the fifth heat, leading from start to finish. Frank lost a shoe at the distance post, and broke at a time when it looked as if he would win. He got second. Time, 2:24.

SUMMARY.

Stockton, September 26, 1889.—Special pacing race.

W. B. Bradbury's ch. g. Little Hopes, by Tempest, Jr.—s. t. b. by Blue Bull.....	Quintin	1	3	3	1	1
B. C. Holly's ch. g. Frank, by Nutwood—unknown	Holly	3	1	1	2	2
H. J. Agnew's b. g. Mink	Hellman	2	2	2	3	3
C. I. Haven's br. g. Racquet	Dustin	4	dis.			

Time—2:22 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:27 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:23 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:22 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:24.

FOURTH DAY.

Stockton seemed determined to give the people the full worth of their money, and on Friday they had two days' races in one programme, eight events in all, and enough to thoroughly tire the large crowd. The opening event was the

YOSEMITE STAKE—TWO-YEAR OLDS:

The distance was three quarters of a mile; \$350 added; and the starters were: Palo Alto's b. c. Racine, 117; Palo Alto's ch. c. Flambeau, 117; and A. G. Tod's b. f. Jessie C, 110. No pools were sold. Jessie C was first away from the flag, and led Racine in second place for the first eighth; then Racine went to the front, followed by Flambeau, and the two left Jessie C away behind. Coming down the straight Flambeau was running at Racine's shoulder, and Morton, on Racine, began to shake the colt up. He responded, and went under the wire half a length to the good of Flambeau, Jessie C back near the distance. Time, 1:14 $\frac{3}{4}$.

SUMMARY.

STOCKTON, September 27, 1889.—Yosemite Stake. Two-year olds. Three quarters of a mile.

Palo Alto's b. c. Racine, by Bishop—imp. Fairy Rose, 117	Morton	1
Palo Alto's ch. c. Flambeau, by Wildidle—Precious, 117	Scotfield	2
A. G. Tod's b. f. Jessie C, by Bishop—Jennie C, 110	O'Neil	3

Time—1:14 $\frac{3}{4}$.

HELIOTROPE STAKE—ALL AGES.

The above event—one mile, \$250 added money—brought to the post L. U. Shippee's b. f. Songstress (3), 109; W. L. Pritchard's ch. c. Louis P (3), 102; Ben. Hill's ch. g. Tycoon (4), 112; and W. L. Appleby's b. g. White Cloud (7), 112. Pools sold on the event: Songstress, \$25; Tycoon, \$10; field, \$15. At the first break away the flag went down. Cook, on Tycoon, gave him a cut with the whip, and the rawhide flew out of his hand. He got the horse in front, however, and when they swung around the turn and got to the quarter Tycoon led them by two lengths, Louis P second, Songstress and White Cloud at his flanks. They ran in these positions to the turn, where the crowd closed up to Tycoon, and they came into the straight closely bunched, Tycoon's head showing in front; coming home all four horses were being ridden hard. Songstress, the pet of the talent, quit at the drawgate. White Cloud was at Tycoon's shoulder on one side and Louis P in the same position on the other, with the jockeys riding for their lives. Tycoon was a losing horse at the finish, when Cook fairly lifted him over the wire, Louis P at his neck, White Cloud at his flank, and Songstress four lengths back. Time, 1:43.

SUMMARY.

STOCKTON, September 27, 1889.—Heliotrope Stake. All ages. One mile.

B. P. Hill's ch. g. Tycoon (4), by Reveille—Margery, 112	Cook	1
Thomas Boyle's ch. h. Louis P (3), by Joe Hooker—Lizzie P, 102	Morton	2
W. L. Appleby's b. g. White Cloud, by Woodburn—Colly, 112	Hitchcock	3

Songstress (3), 109, ran unplaced.

Time—1:43.

MERCHANTS' HANDICAP—ALL AGES.

The handicap for all ages, one and one eighth miles, had in it L. U. Shippee's br. f. Picnic (3), 105, Ben. Hill's ch. g. Mikado (5), 122, and Kelly & Samuels' br. m. Welcome (4), 115. Pools opened, Mikado \$40, Picnic \$30, Welcome \$20. There was considerable delay at the start, and when the flag fell Picnic had the best of it, and came down under the wire for the first time a neck ahead of Welcome, Mikado waiting two lengths behind. On the first turn Picnic drew away slightly, and at the quarter was a full length in front of Welcome, Mikado two lengths from the mare. In these positions they ran to the five-eighths post, and then both Welcome and Mikado began to close up, and at the half they were nose and nose. Going into the second turn Mikado showed in front, and half way around was a length to the good, Picnic second, and Welcome two lengths back. In this order they entered the straight. Cook was already riding Welcome, and she was out of it. Narvaez began his work on Picnic at the seven-eighths post, but she was done for. Mikado came on home, getting two or three slashes with the whip at the finish, winning by a length and a half, Picnic second, Welcome away back in third place. Time, 1:55 $\frac{3}{4}$.

SUMMARY.

STOCKTON, September 27, 1889.—Merchants' Handicap. All ages. One and one eighth miles.

B. P. Hill's ch. g. Mikado (5), by Shiloh—Margery, 122.....	Hitchcock	1
L. U. Shippee's b. f. Picnic (3), by Mr. Pickwick—Countess, 105.....	Narvaez	2
Kelly & Samuels' br. m. Welcome (5), by Warwick—Æola, 115.....	Cook	3
Time—1:55 $\frac{3}{4}$.		

SPECIAL PACE.

A special pacing race, two in three, for Adonis, Gold Leaf, and Yolo Maid, was one of the things arranged for the day, but Yolo Maid was not right, and only the two Sidneys started. Adonis was the hottest kind of a favorite in the pools, and piles of money were offered on him at odds of \$120 to \$20.

First Heat—Gold Leaf had a length the best of the start, and went around the turn that distance in the lead. Going out of the turn and into the backstretch Adonis broke, and before he settled Gold Leaf was five lengths from him. Hickok sent the colt along very fast on the backstretch, and at the half had crawled up a length, and around the second turn he continued to close the gap, entering the straight not more than a length to the bad. He steadily gained on the mare down the straight. Andy made a show at whipping the mare, but Adonis went by her and finished four lengths to the good in 2:16.

Second Heat—When they jogged down past the stand the Judges instructed Andy to drive for the race, and not monkey around as if he were driving for fun. A good start was given them, and they went off around the turn with Adonis in front and Gold Leaf at his wheel. She stayed there until they reached the half, and then Adonis began to draw away, and came into the straight two lengths to the good, coming home as he pleased, and winning the heat and race in 2:16 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Gold Leaf quit on the straight, and Andy made a great flourish with his whip, but took the mare back when he saw that she was beaten.

SPECIAL TROT—2:30 CLASS.

The above was another made event, having as starters L. J. Rose's blk. m. Moro, J. L. McCord's b. h. Tom Benton, L. J. Rose, Jr.'s, b. g. Richmond, and San Mateo Stock Farm's b. m. Nina D. Nina D was favorite at \$50 to \$7 for Moro, and \$7 for the field.

First Heat—After a long delay at adjusting a shoe, they came to the score and were sent off to a good start. Nina D went into the turn in the lead, but Tom Benton passed her, and at the quarter was a length in front, Nina D on her toes. Richmond made a bad break on the turn, and got to the quarter four lengths to the bad, Moro a length behind him. Half way down the backstretch Tom Benton broke, and Nina passed him at the half; the positions were Nina D first by two lengths, Tom Benton second, a length ahead of Richmond, and Moro last. Same positions were held into the straight; there Nina took a long lead, and jogged under the wire an easy first. Richmond passed Tom Benton at the distance post, and got second from him by half a length, Moro fourth. Time, 2:27 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Second Heat—Tom Benton went off in the lead as before, and stayed in front to the quarter, where Nina D caught and passed him. On the backstretch Nina D led by two lengths, Tom Benton second, Moro third. Moro broke before they reached the half, and was out of it. At the half Nina D was still two lengths in front, Benton second, Richmond close up to him. When they entered the straight, Nina D already had the race won, and the sole fight was for second place. Tom Benton and Richmond were on even terms until they got down near the drawgate, when Richmond passed him, and made play for Nina, but the mare moved on easily, and finished first in 2:26 $\frac{3}{4}$. Richmond broke in his efforts to catch her, and galloped under the wire in second place, Tom Benton six lengths, third, Moro a poor fourth.

Third Heat—Nina D was well up at the score, and went away in front. At the quarter she was four lengths ahead of the crowd, led by Moro; she was never headed. Richmond made another of his hard finishes, crowding up closely to Nina. Moro made a bad break on the second turn, and Goldsmith took Nina D back at the finish to allow Moro to get inside the flag; and when Richmond came up with a rush, he came near snatching the heat. Time, 2:27 $\frac{1}{4}$.

SUMMARY.

STOCKTON, September 27, 1889.—Trotting. 2:30 Class. Purse, \$500.

J. A. Goldsmith's ch. f. Nina D, by Nutwood-Adelaide	Goldsmith	1	1	1
L. J. Rose, Jr.'s, b. g. Richmond, by A. W. Richmond-s. t. b. Cal. Belmont ..	Rose	2	2	2
J. L. McCord's Tom Benton	McCord	3	3	3
L. J. Rose's blk. m. Moro, by Pasha-by Messenger Duroc	Maben	4	4	4

Time—2:27 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:26 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:27 $\frac{1}{4}$.

FIFTH DAY.

The closing day of the meeting did not have a very good programme, but there were some rich contests developed, particularly in the 2:23 class trot. The first event on the card was the free-for-all stallion race, in which Direct had a walk-over. Then came the

PACING—2:23 CLASS.

W. S. Johnson's b. g. Edwin C, J. L. McCord's blk. g. Ned Winslow, and H. J. Agnew's b. g. Mink were the starters. Edwin C did so well at Sacramento that against that class of horses it was considered a sure thing for him, and the betting men were eager for tickets on him at \$40 against \$17 for Ned Winslow, and \$5 for Mink.

First Heat—Edwin C was sick and came to the score coughing and wheezing. He did not seem well, and when the bell tapped Ned Winslow went away in front, and at the quarter was a length to the good of Edwin C, he a length from Mink. Going to the half they drew away five lengths from Mink, Edwin C staying close up to Winslow. They swung into the turn in this order, and Edwin C went off his feet. That was the last of him. He had to be brought to a standstill before he could be put to work again, and by that time Ned Winslow was in the straight, and pacing at his best speed, trying to shut both Edwin C and Mink out. Hickok brought Edwin C home on a run, but he couldn't get in. Mink just managed to get inside. Time, 2:17 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Second Heat—Winslow tickets were in demand after the first heat, he bringing four to one against Mink. The start was a good one, Winslow taking the lead. Mink hung on to him, staying close up. On the upper turn Winslow made a short run. He came into the straight in front, but Mink began to crowd him and he began to run. Every time that Mink came up close to him he went off his feet and finally finished in a gallop, with Mink at his wheel. The Judges rightfully gave the heat to Mink. Time, 2:22.

Third Heat—Mink had the call in the pool box now, and brought two to one against the black horse. Mink took the heat. He led from the start, but on the backstretch made a break, which gave Ned Winslow a lead of five lengths. Winslow led him into the straight, but when Mink came up to him he began to run again, and Mink passed him at the drawgate and took the lead by two lengths. Time, 2:24.

Fourth Heat—Marvin was up behind Mink when they came out for the next heat, and it looked like a sure thing for him. The two went around the turn and entered the backstretch together, but just past the quarter Mink made a bad break and Winslow went away for a long lead. Mink had closed but little of it when they entered the straight. He came home at a good clip and reached Ned Winslow's wheel at the distance post, but he was tired, and, although severely punished, could not get in front, and Ned Winslow took the heat in 2:25 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Fifth Heat—Mink \$30, Winslow \$17, were the quotations in the pool boxes. Winslow moving in front when the bell tapped, and going around the turn he took a lead of two lengths. On the backstretch he broke once, but lost nothing. Mink also went off his feet, and gave Winslow a still further lead, and Winslow went on home and took the heat and race, Mink breaking in an attempt to collar Winslow in the straight. Time, 2:24 $\frac{1}{4}$.

SUMMARY.

J. L. McCord's Ned Winslow, by Tom Benton-Brown Jennie	McCord	1	2	2	1	1
H. G. Agnew's Mink, unknown	Hellman	2	1	1	2	2
W. S. Johnson's Edwin C, by Elector-Lady Coonie	Hickok	dis.				

Time—2:17 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:22; 2:24; 2:25 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:24 $\frac{1}{4}$.

TROTTING—2:23 CLASS.

The next event of the programme was the above, and it was one of the most exciting and best contested races of the week. There were in it Palo Alto's ch. f. Lorita, H. J. Agnew's b. m. Emma Temple, B. C. Holly's ch. m. Pink, G. E. Guerne's b. h. Alfred G, J. A. Goldsmith's s. m. Hazel Wilkes, and J. L. McCord's s. m. Mary Lou. Alfred G was named to win by the talent, and in the opening pools he sold favorite, bringing \$40, Hazel Wilkes second choice at \$32, and the field going at \$20.

First Heat—It was a scattering start, Alfred G getting the best of it and going away in the lead, Pink following close up in second place, Hazel Wilkes third, and Emma Temple fourth. The positions of the leaders were unchanged until they entered the straight, when Pink lost her feet and Hazel Wilkes passed to second place, and in that order they finished. Alfred G first by two lengths. Emma Temple got fourth place, Lorita fifth, and Mary Lou sixth. Time, 2:23 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Second Heat—Hazel Wilkes was strongly backed before the second, and was made favorite, going at \$40 to \$35 for Alfred G, and \$20 for the field. Alfred G went off to the fore, attended by Lorita, Pink second, and Hazel Wilkes third. They went this way to the half, when Alfred G and Lorita, head and head, lost their feet. Alfred G caught quickly, but Lorita was not so fortunate. Alfred G went away from her and when he passed the three-quarter post Hazel Wilkes, Pink, and Lorita were on even terms two lengths behind him. Hazel Wilkes was out for the heat and Goldsmith began to drive her for it. He forced Alfred G off his feet and passed him at the drawgate, finishing a length in front of him; Pink, three lengths back, third, Lorita fourth, Emma Temple fifth, Mary Lou sixth. Time, 2:20.

Third Heat—Pools sold before the next heat: Hazel Wilkes \$50, Alfred G \$10, field \$10. This time Lorita made a showing for herself. Alfred G got off around the turn in front, but when he passed the quarter Lorita was at his head, and half way down the straight she showed in front, Alfred G and Emma Temple in second place, Hazel Wilkes close up to them. On the second turn the order was not changed, but in the straight there was a strong fight for the heat, Hazel Wilkes and Alfred G coming up. Hazel Wilkes was at Lorita's wheel at the distance post, and by the good work of her driver was landed winner by half a length, Alfred G third, Emma Temple fourth, Pink fifth. Time, 2:20 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Fourth Heat—The next heat brought out a surprise. Alfred G was in front around the turn, but Lorita had caught him at the quarter, and passed him in the backstretch. On the backstretch and at the half, Lorita led by a length, Hazel Wilkes second, Alfred G third, with Emma Temple at the wheel. The positions were unchanged until they came into the straight; then both Lorita and Hazel Wilkes broke. Emma Temple got in front, and won the heat, Mary Lou coming up from behind, and finishing second, a head in front of Hazel Wilkes, Alfred G fourth, Lorita fifth. Time, 2:22; a record for the winning mare.

Fifth Heat—Emma Temple again surprised them. She got off well up in front, Hazel Wilkes pocketed behind. Lorita got in front again at the quarter, and led into the second turn, when she broke and was out of it. Emma Temple took the lead there and came down the straight with Hazel Wilkes pushing her hard. The finish was close and hot, Emma Temple winning by a head, Mary Lou third, Alfred G fourth, Pink fifth. Time, 2:21.

Sixth Heat—Even at this stage of the game, Hazel Wilkes sold first choice in the pools, at \$30 to \$25 for the field. Emma Temple took the

lead at the start and held it to the finish. Hazel Wilkes attempted to collar her in the straight, but broke in the effort, and Alfred G trotted in head and head with her in second place. Time, 2:24½.

SUMMARY.

Stockton, September 28, 1889.—Trotting. 2:23 Class. Purse, \$1,000.

H. J. Agnew's b. m. Emma Temple, by Jackson Temple—by Enigrant..									
	Hellman	4	5	3	1	1	1		
San Mateo Farm's ch. m. Hazel Wilkes, by Guy Wilkes—Blanche									
	Goldsmith	2	1	1	3	2	3		
G. E. Guerne's b. h. Alfred G, by Anteeo—Rosa B	Dustin	1	2	4	4	4	2		
J. L. McCord's s. m. Mary Lou, by Tom Benton—Brown Jennie	McCord	6	6	6	2	3	ro.		
B. C. Holly's s. m. Pink, by Inca—by Echo	Holly	3	3	5	6	5	ro.		
Palo Alto's ch. m. Lorita, by Piedmont—Lady Lowell	Hickok	5	4	2	5	6	ro.		
Time—2:23½; 2:20; 2:20¾; 2:22; 2:21; 2:24½.									

TROTTING—THREE-YEAR OLD DISTRICT.

In the above event, trotted Thursday, the protest against J R, who distanced the crowd, was referred to the referee. He decided that J R was entitled to first money, and that Chloe, the only one of the distanced horses who trotted a mile, be given one heat, the distanced colts to contest the race for second, third, and fourth moneys.

The race was called to-day. Chloe sold in the pools at \$40 to \$10 on the field; but few pools were sold. Chloe took the lead, and led to the finish, making the mile in 2:37, Ida Vernon second, Jennie Wilkes third, Kittie Vernon last.

No further pools were sold, as it was conceded that the race belonged to Chloe. The favorite led off in the second heat, but broke at the first turn, and before she got on her feet was so far behind that she could not save her distance, and was shut out for running. Jennie Wilkes took the heat in 2:39½.

Ida Vernon won the third heat in 2:38½; Kittie Vernon won the fourth heat in 2:41½, when the race was postponed to Monday morning on account of the darkness.

A three-quarter dash between Hinsdale Chief and Victor, local runners, was won by the first named, but as his rider pulled across in front of Victor, and the latter was pulled back to avoid a collision, the race was given to Victor.

Stamboul was trotted two miles for exhibition. He made the first mile in 2:18, and the second in 2:17½.

L. J. Rose's yearling filly Reverie was sent a mile to beat her record of 2:36½, but she broke, and only made her old time, 2:36½.

Kittie Vernon took the lead in the first heat Monday, but broke badly, and Jennie Wilkes won the heat in 2:36. Jennie Wilkes got sick in the next heat and quit. Kittie Vernon took the heat in 2:36, Ida Vernon second, and Wilkes just saving her distance. She was very sick and had to be assisted to the stable. The seventh heat of the race was won by Kittie Vernon in 2:50, which gave her the race and second money, Ida Vernon taking third money.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

THIRD DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

For the Year 1889,

Composed of the Counties of Colusa, Tehama, and Butte.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

W. A. SHIPPEE.....	President.
JO D. SPROUL, Chico.....	Secretary.
JNO. R. ROBINSON, Chico	Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

W. A. SHIPPEE.....	Nelson, Butte County.
W. M. BILLUPS.....	Colusa, Colusa County.
J. M. GARNER	Chico, Butte County.
T. P. HENDRICKS	Chico, Butte County.
D. M. REAVIS.....	Chico, Butte County.
T. B. HUTCHINS.....	Gridley, Butte County.
C. H. MERRILL.....	Willows, Colusa County.
BRUCE B. LEE	Red Bluff, Tehama County.

REPORT.

CHICO, December 1, 1889.

To the honorable the State Board of Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN: The Directors of the Third District Agricultural Association submit this, their report of the transactions of said association, for the year ending this date.

JO D. SPROUL, Secretary.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts.

To balance from 1888	\$718 42	
To pool privilege	357 50	
To bar privilege	655 00	
To private subscriptions	1,715 00	
To gate receipts at Pavilion	525 50	
To gate receipts at track	1,112 75	
To entrance money for races	2,025 00	
To State aid	3,000 00	
To sweepstakes	3 50	
		<u>\$10,112 67</u>

Expenditures.

By telegraphing	\$7 10	
By postage	22 51	
By subscription to National Trotting Association	56 50	
By advertising and printing	665 15	
By rent of Park	700 00	
By rent of Pavilion	150 00	
By music	150 00	
By hay and straw	182 00	
By water	140 00	
By drayage	29 70	
By rent of outside stable	15 00	
By labor	802 00	
By Secretary's salary	350 00	
By lumber	135 18	
By livery and hack hire	31 50	
By W. S. Green, Orator	50 00	
By premiums	1,536 00	
By purses	4,339 00	
By sundries	78 32	
Balance	672 71	
		<u>\$10,112 67</u>

products in payment; and thus they got their shoes by a direct exchange of products when there was no circulating medium convenient. In that method, then, money was wanting, but all the time they had the true wealth.

It is true that labor engaged in other avocations creates a representative of wealth. A city may be a manufacturing city and bring in much of the circulating medium, but it has no *primary*, no independent wealth. It could not live of itself—it could not stand alone. Agriculture can just do that. In the discussion of the hydraulic mining question, I once said that if Mount Shasta were a solid lump of gold California could not afford to have it rolled from its present site to the sea down the Sacramento Valley if it destroyed forever the land over which it should be rolled. This was treated as an extravagant statement, but it is as true as the Word of God. Suppose we could roll great mountains of gold over all our agricultural land, destroy the land and ship the gold, who would be left in California, and what would it be? Hence, I repeat to you, that if Mount Shasta were solid gold the people of California ought to go to war and shed their blood to prevent its removal if it entailed the destruction of the land of the Third Agricultural District. Now this is talking about letting the gold go out into the circulating current of the world. But how much do you suppose the individual, California, the political organization of that name, could afford to have put into her treasury per acre in consideration of having her agricultural lands destroyed—made desert? Your land here will sell from one individual to another for \$100 an acre. Could the *State*, individual California, afford to have the land destroyed for \$100 an acre, paid into her treasury? Could she for \$1,000 an acre? If the money was piled up at Sacramento and the land all destroyed, what would we do with the money? Divide it up, do you say, among the people? Then they would leave, and where would *California* be?

The statesman does not look out for to-day, that is caring for itself; but he looks out for to-morrow, for the days and days to come, for generations not yet in the womb of time. So looking, could California afford to have one acre around Chico carpeted with greenbacks if it would thereby be destroyed? Can she put out too great an exertion to have an acre redeemed from a desert, or made to produce one crop a year where it now produces one in two years? It is not my province here to-night to enter much into detail, but rather to suggest matter for thought. I want each of you to think about these things, and when you think you will see how grand is agriculture, how ennobling may be agricultural labor; you will conclude that the clodhopper is king and every hayseed in his hair a diamond. I said, a moment ago, that there never had been a district of country inhabited by man, where the land was good, that the people were not rich, prosperous, and happy. This suggests to my mind congratulations to the people of the Third Agricultural District. Where on the face of the earth can be found richer land or in greater bodies than in the counties of Tehama, Butte, and Colusa? It must ever be rich. Rich people will ever inhabit it. The man here who is willing to stick the spade in the ground and wait, will never know want. Every soil, every climate is ours. We could be shut out from all the world and not only enjoy plenty, but we could have all the luxuries, all the adjuncts, of a higher civilization. One county of these three produced this year nearly 2 per cent of the wheat of the United States. Take every line of agricultural productions known to the semi-tropic or the temperate regions, and what has this district had to purchase? With a population as dense as China we would have to purchase nothing to eat, nothing to wear. We have, also, all the useful metals. Were the district walled around, and at enmity with all the world, it

could stand a siege of a thousand years and grow richer and richer all the while.

See the great Sacramento Valley, fringed on either side by pine-clad mountains capped with snow, and down the sides of these mountains rippling the life-giving streams that form the grand Sacramento, that reminds one of the river the Bible tells us God placed in Eden to water it. Soil, water, and sunshine make the true wealth I have been speaking about, and where on the earth can these be found better blended than here? I saw this valley before the plow share had entered it; saw it as it came new from the hand of its Maker; saw it when there roamed over it great bands of elk and antelope; saw it when inhabited by a race that had not yet progressed beyond the fig leaf, and only the female portion up to it, and the ravishing beauty of the country married me to it.

People have wondered why the Digger Indians, living in so fair a country, had not made more progress; but *necessity* is the mother of progress as well as of invention, and it was not necessary for the Indians to do more than they did to attain happiness. There was no necessity for clothes in this climate and they invented none. Acorns, wild oats, grass seed, fish, and game furnished them with plenty to eat, and they were rich without labor. Our first parents lived in the garden without labor until knowledge made them ashamed, and so the Indians of the Sacramento Valley lived on without more labor than the gathering of the food that God placed before them until the white man gave them knowledge. And I thought, when I looked upon this, that here was a veritable Eden, with primeval man walking in it.

Yes, necessity is the mother of progress; and we, who took possession of this grand Garden of Eden and drove out of it the children of Adam who had made no progress since the first sin, because there was no necessity for it, will have to urge ourselves forward to keep from getting distanced in the race by less favored people. In such a climate, with such surroundings, we are apt to say, "We are doing well, and let well enough alone!" I have heard these words tens of thousands of times, as I have urged my fellow citizens forward. You do not hear these words in frozen climes, on sterile hills. You do not hear them on the desert, or where Nature has sown her gifts with a more niggardly hand. If you will look around, you will find that localities far less favored have outstripped us in the race. We have hardly begun even to put our resources to the touch.

First came the cattlemen, and a few of these claimed the right to run their stock over all this valley. As mutton became valuable, the sheepmen contested the range with the cattlemen, and there was a great fuss. A cow, they said, would not eat grass a sheep trod on, and cattle were the wealth of the country. If a man had to buy a little land at \$1 25 an acre, he thought it a great hardship. The land, they maintained, was fit only for stock range, and a man could not afford to pay \$1 25 an acre for all the land he ranged his stock over. Stock growing, they said, would pay if we could buy a little land around some spring or water hole and get command of a lot of wild range, but under no other conditions. When wheat growers began to encroach on the ranges, the cattlemen and sheepmen made common cause against them. It was an outrage to have these "sand lappers" crowd in. The progress was slow. Do you, citizens of Chico, appreciate the fact that after this was a town of considerable pretensions, your lettuce and radishes were brought here from Sacramento? It was as late as the spring of 1868 that I noticed on the steamer passing Colusa bags of lettuce, green peas, and the like marked "Chico."

You would say now that this would be carrying coals to Newcastle with a vengeance. The people of Colusa long after 1868 brought such vegetables from Marysville by stage. In fact, this county of Colusa, that boasts of producing ten million bushels of wheat in a single year, or 2 per cent of the wheat of this great country, imports her strawberries, her blackberries, her currants; in fact, all her small fruit. She imports most of her potatoes and cabbages. I saw in a store, only the other day, in the year 1889, celery, chicory, egg-plant, and the like, brought by express from San Francisco. You will agree that this is a lazy, shiftless way of doing it. But we have not gotten out of that way yet. In Colusa the people burn their straw and waste much that could be fed to stock, and the county does not produce as much butter as she consumes. When in 1899 I will tell you that in 1889 Colusa County imported butter and cheese, it will sound as queerly as the present statement that Chico imported vegetables in 1868. It does not now seem possible to you that Chico could ever have imported such a thing as a radish.

But to return to the progress of agriculture. The "sand lappers" got a foothold, and a fight was made for a no-fence law. When I advocated that law I was told that I would ruin the country. "You will get a lot of those fellows in here," they said, "the cattle will be driven out, and when a dry season comes there will be nothing left in the whole valley. You are actually getting these poor devils in a scrape."

The law was passed, the stockmen entered more land in self-defense; the "sand lappers" demonstrated that wheat could be grown at a profit, and the big land owners, who had been forced to get rich, went into wheat growing. They have made it win, and are buying out their poorer neighbors. And now, when irrigation and other progressive measures are talked about, they say, "Oh, we are doing well enough, and we ought to let well enough alone!" They tell me that I will get the poor men of the district in debt, pile a tax on them they cannot pay, and they will have to sell out and go off.

All this comes of living in a country of magnificent advantages. The one tenth part of what the land will produce is "well enough." But the many footsteps crowding to the West are pushing us ahead, and as man in the throng must walk with the crowd, so must we keep pace with the music of the times.

Some one will say: "If one county in the district produces 2 per cent of the wheat of the United States, is this not really well enough? What more does he want?"

I want much more, and I want it because we have hardly commenced to realize the vast productiveness of our soil. I am not satisfied with 2 per cent of the wheat of the United States, because that is not the one hundredth part of what can be done. And then wheat growing leads to large farms, and large farms lead to no improvements, no schools, no families, no society. We must have diversified farming to have the full measure of prosperity. All the possible industries must be carried hand in hand. The condition is abnormal and unhealthy. Three or four years ago I was at Newville, in the northwest corner of Colusa County, and saw a merchant unpacking some bacon, and I observed that it was marked Kansas City. I asked if it were possible that he was bringing bacon across the continent to sell to people whose principal business was raising hogs. He said that such was the fact. Here was bacon shipped overland to Sacramento, re-shipped to Orland, and then put on a wagon and hauled twenty-five miles, and sold to men who raised hogs. I then made another inquiry, and found that instead of pork being cheaper in Kansas City it was enough higher to

pay the freight on our hogs to that point. So these people were actually sending their hogs to Kansas City to get them butchered, and bringing the meat back. And yet we are swearing that railroad freight is too high.

I mention these things to show that we are yet dealing in the let-well-enough-alone policy. We yet travel in a mud wagon from Chico to Colusa, or else travel all around Cape Horn on a railroad, and the country between is the finest on the earth, with not a stone or a hill in the way. With one half the produce raised along that line any of our eastern friends would have had a road years ago. Here, again, our great natural advantages hold us back. We are "doing well enough" in living without such work. Stern necessity does not force us to take advantage of every opportunity.

But we are pulling up to it. We are finding out that sections with no such natural advantages are surpassing us on all sides; but we find that with such exhibits as the present we can surpass any other section. We are beginning to realize the vast natural advantages of soil and climate and water. We are beginning to see that to devote our magnificent lands all to wheat with half a crop once in two years, is as much a waste as it was a few years ago to devote them to long-horned cattle. There are those who are still preaching let well enough alone, but they are a small minority. It is our exhibits—it is the coming together and discussing these things that are of mutual interest, that impels us forward.

Time was—and it was not a long while ago—that agriculture was considered a hap-hazard sort of business. "I plant," said the farmer, "and let the Lord do the balance." But He never promised to do the balance. He ran a river through Eden to water it, thus showing that He expected man not only to sow but to water. Man had to do all things that labor guided by scientific intelligence could accomplish. Now, I am not going to switch off on my irrigation hobby—this is not an occasion for any particular hobby—but I mention this as only in the line of the things that are requisite to success in farming. It has now come to pass that a successful farmer must know when to plant and what to plant on certain soil; when to water, when to plow, when and how to prune; and, in short, use his intellect in every act. No complete knowledge comes to any one man. We sometimes hear boys say: "I know'd it all the time, and nobody didn't tell me either;" but wisdom comes from the experience of ages; and the man is wise only as he gathers in that experience.

The inventor of the electric telegraph could not have stretched a cable across the ocean. It took long years of improvement, of gathered and stored wisdom to do this. The steam engines that drive the new war ship "Charleston" were not the result of one man's work. It is stored wisdom that brought these engines to such perfection. The man, therefore, who sits himself down on the farm and says he must simply plant and let the Lord care for the rest, or that he must be relieved from following up and taking advantage of all the known facts bearing on his case, cannot keep step with this age. These Fairs are not merely to satisfy curiosity; they are object lessons in agriculture, in horticulture, and stock breeding, and it is the part of wisdom to profit by the lessons. The State of California, recognizing this fact, gives a certain amount of money to sustain the several District Fairs. Is it given on the line of education? It could not be justified on any other idea. The fact is, we are being educated by and through the Fairs. It is our duty, then, to study the book here opened out before us. No man should leave this hall without knowing more than he did when he entered it. There is something for every man to learn; something from which to draw a conclusion.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, let me urge that each one of you go out of this hall with a full determination that you will not "let well enough alone." When we could travel ten miles an hour it was well enough, but we did not let it alone, and will not, before two hundred an hour is reached. We must not, therefore, let agriculture, the basis and foundation of all other avocations, go plodding along with any such motto. Let Excelsior be inscribed on the Third Agricultural District banner, and let it be borne aloft by brave, undaunted hands, until it is planted on the very summit of Ambition's loftiest peak.

EXHIBITS AT THE FAIR—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
CLASS I—THOROUGHBREDS—STALLIONS.		
San Luis Obispo, three years old or over	J. H. Stevens	Chico.
Joker, three years old or over	John King	Woodland.
MARES.		
Isabella, three years old or over	John King	Woodland.
CLASS II—GRADED HORSES—STALLIONS.		
Silver King, three years old or over	J. B. Forbes	Moore Station.
Rob Roy, three years old or over	J. B. Forbes	Moore Station.
Sherman, three years old or over	N. B. Scott	Nelson.
Blackbird, three years old or over	D. M. Reavis	Chico.
Lancet, two years old	N. B. Scott	Nelson.
Young Blackbird, two years old	D. M. Reavis	Chico.
Burwell, one year old	D. M. Reavis	Chico.
Blackbird and five colts	D. M. Reavis	Chico.
MARES.		
Mattie Solomon, three years old or over	D. M. Reavis	Chico.
Ella G, three years old or over	D. M. Reavis	Chico.
Lady Caro, one year old	A. L. Nichols	Chico.
Fanny F, one year old	Davis & Endicott	Corning.
DAM, WITH NOT LESS THAN TWO COLTS.		
René	J. H. Jones	Chico.
Ellen Swigert	D. M. Reavis	Chico.
CLASS III—HORSES OF ALL WORK—STALLIONS.		
Ferncliff, three years old or over	Davis & Endicott	Corning.
Dunois, three years old or over	L. H. McIntosh	Chico.
CLASS IV—DRAFT HORSES—STALLIONS.		
Blaine, three years old or over	C. Fortier	Red Bluff.
Sir William, three years old or over	H. Quint	Willows.
CLASS V—ROADSTERS—STALLIONS.		
Stranger, three years old or over	W. W. Marshall	Willows.
Ante Up, three years old or over	Davis & Endicott	Corning.
Steinman, three years old or over	D. M. Reavis	Chico.
L Almont, three years old or over	E. Downer	Colusa.
I O F, two years old	F. L. Duncan	Chico.
Clarence Wilkes, two years old	W. R. Merrill	Willows.
MARES.		
Maggie C, three years old or over	W. R. Merrill	Willows.
Gold Elsie, three years old or over	W. R. Merrill	Willows.
Belle A, three years old or over	W. R. Merrill	Willows.
Bird, three years old or over	W. W. Marshall	Willows.
Rosa M, three years old or over	W. M. Billups	Colusa.
Annie E, three years old or over	W. R. Merrill	Willows.
Lottie, three years old or over	W. R. Merrill	Willows.
Lena S, three years old or over	W. R. Merrill	Willows.
CLASS VI—ROADSTER TEAMS.		
Addie B and Sylvia	A. L. Nichols	Chico.
Fashion and Kate	T. H. Barnard	Chico.
CLASS VII—CARRIAGE HORSES—TEAMS.		
Nig and Johnny	W. M. Sullinger	Chico.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
CARRIAGE HORSES—SINGLE.		
Pilot.....	.....	.....
Rosie.....	.....	.....
Albert B.....	Davis & Endicott.....	Corning.
Moonlight.....	Mrs. Carter.....	Chico.
Bodie.....	F. E. Shearer.....	Chico.
Tom.....	F. E. Shearer.....	Chico.
CLASS IX—COLTS.		
Augustus, one year old.....	D. M. Reavis.....	Chico.
Orphan Boy.....	D. M. Reavis.....	Chico.
Monroe Wilkes.....	D. M. Reavis.....	Chico.
Monroe Howard.....	D. M. Reavis.....	Chico.
Heilzig.....	D. M. Reavis.....	Chico.
Purdy Wilkes.....	D. M. Reavis.....	Chico.
SUCKLING HORSE COLTS.		
—, sorrel colt, by Monroe Chief.....	D. M. Reavis.....	Chico.
—, sorrel colt, by Steinway.....	D. M. Reavis.....	Chico.
—, sorrel colt, by Steinway.....	D. M. Reavis.....	Chico.
—, bay colt, by Monroe Chief.....	D. M. Reavis.....	Chico.
Boulanger.....	D. M. Reavis.....	Chico.
Deacon.....	D. M. Reavis.....	Chico.
Jimmie.....	L. H. McIntosh.....	Chico.
Louis.....	L. H. McIntosh.....	Chico.
—, sorrel colt, by Arthur Wilkes.....	L. H. McIntosh.....	Chico.
SUCKLING MARE COLTS.		
—, bay colt, by Monroe Chief.....	D. M. Reavis.....	Chico.
—, black colt, by Monroe Chief.....	D. M. Reavis.....	Chico.
—, sorrel colt, by Monroe Chief.....	D. M. Reavis.....	Chico.
—, black colt, by Monroe Chief.....	D. M. Reavis.....	Chico.
Hattie.....	L. H. McIntosh.....	Chico.
Kitty.....	R. McEnespy.....	Chico.
CLASS X, DIVISION "B"—SWEEPSTAKES—STALLIONS.		
Clarence Wilkes.....	W. R. Merrill.....	Willows.
Silver King.....	J. B. Forbes.....	Moore Station.
Blackbird.....	D. M. Reavis.....	Chico.
MARES.		
Belle A.....	W. R. Merrill.....	Willows.
Rosa M.....	W. M. Billups.....	Colusa.
Lena S.....	W. M. Billups.....	Colusa.
Lottie.....	W. M. Billups.....	Colusa.
CLASS XI—JACKS AND JENNIES—JACKS.		
Liberty, three years old or over.....	John Crouch.....	Chico.
Prince, three years old or over.....	John Crouch.....	Chico.
Rough and Ready, one year old.....	John Crouch.....	Chico.
JENNIES.		
African Queen.....	R. H. Bunkhall.....	Chico.
Beauty.....	R. H. Bunkhall.....	Chico.
CATTLE—JERSEYS—COWS.		
Belle Ayre, three years old or over.....	J. H. Jones.....	Chico.
Beautine, two years old.....	Mrs. George F. Jones.....	Chico.
DEVONS—BULLS.		
Protection, one year old.....	R. McEnespy.....	Chico.
Plow Boy, calf.....	R. McEnespy.....	Chico.
COWS.		
Mayflower, three years old or over.....	R. McEnespy.....	Chico.
Trixie, three years old or over.....	R. McEnespy.....	Chico.
Strife, one year old.....	R. McEnespy.....	Chico.
Nellie, calf.....	R. McEnespy.....	Chico.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
DURHAMS—BULLS.		
Magenta Duke, two years old	E. A. Bridgeford	Colusa.
Scotch Billy, one year old	E. A. Bridgeford	Colusa.
Manunga Duke, calf	E. A. Bridgeford	Colusa.
COWS.		
Manunga, three years old or over	E. A. Bridgeford	Colusa.
Lucy, three years old or over	E. A. Bridgeford	Colusa.
Manunga 2d, two years old	E. A. Bridgeford	Colusa.
Lady Shorthorn, two years old	E. A. Bridgeford	Colusa.
Manunga 3d, one year old	E. A. Bridgeford	Colusa.
HOLSTEINS—BULLS.		
Del Monte, three years old or over	L. Stanford	Vina.
Bradego, two years old	L. Stanford	Vina.
Zero, two years old	L. Stanford	Vina.
Amazon, one year old	L. Stanford	Vina.
Orsini, one year old	L. Stanford	Vina.
Miguelette, calf	L. Stanford	Vina.
COWS.		
Clara Hamilton, three years old or over ..	L. Stanford	Vina.
Mozenia, three years old or over	L. Stanford	Vina.
Mecox, two years old	L. Stanford	Vina.
Zonita, two years old	L. Stanford	Vina.
Zarandelle, one year old	L. Stanford	Vina.
Hermosillo, one year old	L. Stanford	Vina.
Mozuella, calf	L. Stanford	Vina.

PREMIUMS AWARDED—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I—THOROUGHBREDS—STALLIONS.			
San Luis Obispo, three years old or over.	J. H. Stevenson	Chico	\$20 00
Joker, three years old or over	J. E. King	Woodland	\$15 00
St. Leger, two years old	J. F. Holland	Chico	\$15 00
MARES.			
Isabella, three years old or over	J. E. King	Woodland	\$15 00
CLASS II—GRADED HORSES—STALLIONS.			
Silver King, three years old or over	J. B. Forbes	Moore Station	\$20 00
Sherman, three years old or over	N. B. Scott	Nelson	\$10 00
Young Blackbird, two years old	D. M. Reavis	Chico	\$10 00
Lancet, two years old	N. B. Scott	Nelson	\$5 00
Burwell, one year old	D. M. Reavis	Chico	\$7 50
Blackbird and five colts	D. M. Reavis	Chico	\$20 00
MARES.			
Ella G, three years old or over	D. M. Reavis	Chico	\$15 00
Mattie Solomon, three years old or over	D. M. Reavis	Chico	\$7 50
Lady Caro, one year old	A. L. Nichols	Chico	\$7 50
Fannie F, one year old	Davis & Endicott	Corning	\$3 50
Ellen Swigert and two colts	D. M. Reavis	Chico	\$10 00
CLASS III—HORSES OF ALL WORK—STALLIONS.			
Ferncliff, three years old or over	W. F. Johnson	Colusa	\$15 00
Dunois, three years old or over	L. H. McIntosh	Chico	\$7 50
CLASS IV—DRAFT HORSES—STALLIONS.			
Sir William, three years old or over	H. Quint	Willows	\$15 00
Blaine, three years old or over	C. Fortier	Red Bluff	\$7 50
CLASS V—ROADSTERS—STALLIONS.			
Steinman, three years old or over	D. M. Reavis	Chico	\$20 00
Ante Up, three years old or over	Davis & Endicott	Corning	\$10 00
Clarence Wilkes, two years old	W. R. Merrill	Willows	\$10 00
I O F, two years old	F. L. Duncan	Chico	\$5 00
MARES.			
Annie E, three years old or over	W. R. Merrill	Willows	\$10 00
Rosa M, three years old or over	W. M. Billups	Colusa	\$5 00
CLASS VI—ROADSTER TEAMS.			
Addie B and Sylvia	A. L. Nichols	Chico	\$15 00
Fashion and Kate	T. H. Barnard	Chico	\$7 50
CLASS VII—CARRIAGE HORSES.			
Nig and Johnny	W. M. Sullinger	Chico	\$15 00
Albert B	Davis & Endicott	Corning	\$7 50
Moonlight	Mrs. M. A. Carter	Chico	\$3 50
CLASS IX—COLTS.			
Best yearling	D. M. Reavis	Chico	\$7 50
Second best	D. M. Reavis	Chico	\$3 50
Suckling horse colt	L. H. McIntosh	Chico	\$5 00
Second best	D. M. Reavis	Chico	\$2 00
Suckling mare colt	L. H. McIntosh	Chico	\$5 00
Second best	R. McEnespy	Chico	\$2 00

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS X, DIVISION "B"—SWEEPSTAKES.			
Best stallion, Clarence Wilkes.....	W. R. Merrill.....	Willows .....	.....\$20 00
Best mare, Belle A.	W. R. Merrill.....	Willows .....	.....\$15 00
CLASS XI—JACKS AND MULES—JACKS.			
Prince, three years old or over.....	John Crouch.....	Chico .....	.....\$15 00
Liberty, three years old or over	John Crouch.....	Chico .....	.....\$7 50
Rough and Ready, one year old.....	John Crouch.....	Chico .....	.....\$5 00
JENNIES.			
African Queen.....	R. H. Bunkhall	Chico .....	.....\$7 50
Beauty	R. H. Bunkhall	Chico .....	.....\$3 50
CATTLE—JERSEYS—COWS.			
Belle Ayre, three years old or over.....	J. H. Jones.....	Chico .....	.....\$15 00
Beautine, two years old	Mrs. Geo. F. Jones.....	Chico .....	.....\$10 00
DEVONS—BULLS.			
Protection, one year old	R. McEnespy.....	Chico .....	.....\$5 00
Plow Boy, calf	R. McEnespy.....	Chico .....	.....\$4 00
COWS.			
Mayflower, three years old or over.....	R. McEnespy.....	Chico .....	.....\$15 00
Trixie, three years old or over	R. McEnespy.....	Chico .....	.....\$7 50
Frances, two years old.....	R. McEnespy.....	Chico .....	.....\$10 00
Strife, one year old.....	R. McEnespy.....	Chico .....	.....\$5 00
Nellie, calf	R. McEnespy.....	Chico .....	.....\$4 00
DURHAMS—BULLS.			
Magenta Duke, two years old	E. A. Bridgeford.....	Colusa .....	.....\$10 00
Scotch Billy, one year old.....	E. A. Bridgeford.....	Colusa .....	.....\$5 00
Manunga Duke, calf	E. A. Bridgeford.....	Colusa .....	.....\$4 00
COWS.			
Manunga, three years old or over.....	E. A. Bridgeford.....	Colusa .....	.....\$15 00
Lucy, three years old or over.....	E. A. Bridgeford.....	Colusa .....	.....\$8 00
Manunga 2d, two years old.....	E. A. Bridgeford.....	Colusa .....	.....\$10 00
Lady Shorthorn, two years old.....	E. A. Bridgeford.....	Colusa .....	.....\$5 00
Manunga 3d, one year old.....	E. A. Bridgeford.....	Colusa .....	.....\$5 00
Special premium for herd of Shorthorns	E. A. Bridgeford.....	Colusa .....	.....\$40 00
HOLSTEINS—BULLS.			
Del Monte, three years old or over	L. Stanford.....	Vina.....	.....\$15 00
Bradego, two years old.....	L. Stanford.....	Vina.....	.....\$10 00
Zero, two years old	L. Stanford.....	Vina.....	.....\$5 00
Amazon, one year old.....	L. Stanford.....	Vina.....	.....\$5 00
Orsini, one year old.....	L. Stanford.....	Vina.....	.....\$3 00
Miguelette, calf	L. Stanford.....	Vina.....	.....\$4 00
COWS.			
—, calf	L. Stanford.....	Vina.....	.....\$4 00
Clara Hamilton, three years old or over.....	L. Stanford.....	Vina.....	.....\$15 00
Mozenia, three years old or over	L. Stanford.....	Vina.....	.....\$8 00
Mecox, two years old	L. Stanford.....	Vina.....	.....\$10 00
Zonita, two years old.....	L. Stanford.....	Vina.....	.....\$5 00
Zarandelle, one year old.....	L. Stanford.....	Vina.....	.....\$5 00
Hermosillo, one year old.....	L. Stanford.....	Vina.....	.....\$3 00
SWINE—BERKSHIRE.			
Boar.....	L. B. Guill	Chico .....	.....\$8 00
Sow	L. B. Guill	Chico .....	.....\$5 00
POULTRY.			
Pair of Buff Cochins.....	C. C. Goree	Chico .....	.....\$2 50
Pair of Black Spanish	C. C. Goree	Chico .....	.....\$2 50
Pair of Brown Leghorns.....	C. C. Goree	Chico .....	.....\$2 50
Pair of Games.....	J. F. Holland.....	Chico .....	.....\$2 50
Game cock, under one year	J. F. Holland.....	Chico .....	.....\$2 50
Pair of Red Pile Games.....	J. F. Holland.....	Chico .....	.....\$2 50
Pair of Black Games.....	J. F. Holland.....	Chico .....	.....\$2 50

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Pair of Duck-Wing Games	J. F. Holland	Chico	\$2 50
Pair of Golden Seibert Bantams	F. Wilson	Chico	\$2 50
Pair of Dominiques	C. C. Goree	Chico	\$2 50
Pair of Plymouth Rocks	C. C. Goree	Chico	\$2 50
Breeding pen	C. C. Goree	Chico	\$7 50
Pair of Bronze turkeys	J. F. Holland	Chico	\$5 00
Bronze gobbler	R. McEnespy	Chico	\$2 50
Pair of Speckled Javas	D. M. Hooper	Chico	\$2 50
Pair of Houdans	J. F. Holland	Chico	\$2 50

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Best incubator	B. F. Allen	Chico	\$10 00
Best open top buggy	E. E. Canfield	Chico	\$10 00
Best farm wagon	E. E. Canfield	Chico	\$7 50

THIRD DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Best knit bedspread	Mrs. Ira Lassly	Hurleton	\$3 00
Best crochet bedspread	Mrs. H. G. Stewart	Chico	\$5 00
Best ten yards of rag carpet	Mrs. S. J. Gilley	Chico	\$4 00
Best hooked rug	Mrs. F. Horne	Chico	\$3 00
Best knit wool stockings	Mrs. M. V. Salmon	Chico	\$2 00
Best knit wool mittens	Mrs. M. V. Salmon	Chico	Sp. men.
CLASS II.			
Best hand made carriage afghan	Mrs. T. B. Hutchings	Gridley	\$2 00
Best knit slippers	Mrs. T. B. Hutchings	Gridley	\$1 00
Best ladies' knit vest	Mrs. T. B. Hutchings	Gridley	\$1 00
Best point lace	Mrs. T. B. Hutchings	Gridley	\$2 00
Best kensington embroidery	Mrs. Wm. East	Chico	\$2 50
Best knitted silk purse	Mrs. T. B. Hutchings	Gridley	\$1 00
Best spanish work	Mrs. J. M. Garner	Chico	\$2 00
Best braided pillow shams	Mrs. W. A. Tickner	Chico	\$2 00
Best crochet rug	Miss D. Goree	Chico	\$1 00
Best embroidery on canvas	Mrs. J. Shannon	Chico	\$2 00
Best linen embroidery	Mrs. J. Shannon	Chico	\$2 50
Best crochet scarf	Mrs. J. Shannon	Chico	\$1 00
Best fancy picture drapery	Mrs. J. Shannon	Chico	\$1 00
Best fancy towel	Mrs. J. Shannon	Chico	\$1 00
Best crochet slippers	Mrs. J. Shannon	Chico	\$1 00
Best crochet mats	Mrs. J. Shannon	Chico	\$1 00
Best silk embroidery on linen	Mrs. J. Shannon	Chico	\$1 00
Best novelty crochet lace	Miss M. Shannon	Chico	\$1 00
Best toilet set	Mrs. C. L. Stilson	Chico	\$2 50
Best embroidered table cover	Mrs. R. A. McCormack	Chico	\$2 50
Best embroidered table cover, silk	Mrs. R. A. McCormack	Chico	\$5 00
Best worsted lounge scarf	Mrs. C. L. Stilson	Chico	\$2 00

THIRD DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Best crochet novelty braid	Mrs. C. L. Stilson	Chico	\$1 00
Best crochet yokes	Miss Eva Benner	Chico	\$2 00
Best worsted quilt	Miss E. McCall	Chico	\$2 00
Best crazy quilt	Mrs. B. Flack	Chico	\$5 00
Best darned work on net	Mrs. J. Shannon	Chico	\$2 00
Best worsted lamp mat	Mrs. A. F. Eitel	Chico	\$1 00
Best lambrequin	Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	\$2 00
Best fancy chair roll	Mrs. E. Findley	Chico	\$2 00
Best etched embroidery	Mrs. E. Findley	Chico	\$2 00
Best silk embroidery	Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	\$5 00
Best fancy duster bag	Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	\$0 50
Best photo case	Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	\$0 50
Best silk lounge scarf	Mrs. J. A. Watson	Chico	\$2 00
Best fancy table scarf	Mrs. J. A. Watson	Chico	\$1 00
Best embroidered table scarf	Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	\$2 50
Best set of pillow shams	Mrs. H. S. Stewart	Chico	\$2 00
Best crochet shawl	Mrs. N. S. Rose	Chico	\$1 00
Best crochet undervests	Mrs. N. S. Rose	Chico	\$1 00
Best embroidered fire screen	Mrs. Wm. East	Chico	\$2 00
Best etched tidy	Miss Annie Eitel	Chico	\$2 00
Best crochet lace	Mrs. A. F. Eitel	Chico	\$2 50
Best etched tidy (child five years old)	Miss F. Eitel	Chico	\$1 00
Best embroidered banner	Mrs. Wm. East	Chico	\$2 50
Best fancy chair cushion back	Mrs. Wm. East	Chico	\$2 00
Best chenille embroidered sofa cushion	Mrs. Wm. East	Chico	\$2 00
Best display arrasene work	Mrs. Wm. East	Chico	\$2 00
Best decorated wall pocket	Mrs. Wm. East	Chico	\$2 00
Best embroidered ottoman cover in chenille	Mrs. Wm. East	Chico	\$2 00
Best embroidered dressing gown	Mrs. E. A. Warren	Chico	\$5 00
Best silk quilt	Mrs. E. Findley	Chico	\$5 00
Best embroidered shawl	Mrs. E. A. Warren	Chico	\$1 00
Best patchwork quilt	Mrs. S. Guthrie	Chico	\$2 50
Best embroidered silk sofa cushion	Mrs. J. Shannon	Chico	\$2 00
Best quilted quilt	Mrs. J. Shannon	Chico	\$2 50
Best child's crochet afghan	Mrs. J. Shannon	Chico	\$2 00
Best chenille embroidered pin cushion	Mrs. J. Shannon	Chico	\$2 00
Best crewel work on sofa cushion	Mrs. J. Shannon	Chico	\$2 00
Best raised or plush work	Mrs. J. Shannon	Chico	\$2 00
Best display of tidies	Mrs. J. Shannon	Chico	\$2 00
Best crochet shawl	Mrs. J. Shannon	Chico	\$2 00
Best crochet skirt	Mrs. T. B. Hutch- ings	Chico	\$2 00
Best crazy work on sofa cushion	Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	\$2 00
Best embroidered picture	Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	\$2 50
Best chenille embroidery	Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	\$2 00
Best whisk broom holder	Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	\$2 00
Best fancy tidy	Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	\$1 00
Best display of fancy articles	Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	\$5 00
Best outlined embroidery	Miss E. Stetson	Chico	\$2 00
Best embroidered plaque	Mrs. E. A. Warren	Chico	\$1 00
Best ribbon handkerchief case	Miss C. Shannon	Chico	\$1 00
Best fancy mat	Mrs. E. Findley	Chico	\$1 00
Best etched tidy	Mrs. E. Findley	Chico	\$2 00
Best cravat case	Mrs. D. Hendricks	Chico	\$1 00
Best display of crazy work	Mrs. F. Horne	Chico	\$2 50
Best lamp shade	Miss L. O'Farrell	Chico	\$1 00
Best chamois dressing case	Miss L. O'Farrell	Chico	\$1 00
Best wreath paper flowers	Mrs. Wm. East	Chico	\$1 00

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Best set of double carriage harness	Geo. Lyons	Chico	\$10 00
Best set of single harness	Geo. Lyons	Chico	\$5 00
Best display of saddles and bridles	Geo. Lyons	Chico	\$2 50
Best display of farm harness	Geo. Lyons	Chico	\$10 00
CLASS II.			
Best horseshoe	J. H. Allen	Chico	\$2 00
Best horse plates	J. H. Allen	Chico	\$2 00
Best exhibit of blacksmith work	J. H. Allen	Chico	\$5 00
CLASS III.			
Best sporting rifle	J. H. Allen	Chico	\$2 00
CLASS VIII.			
Best display of home-made soap	C. C. Goree	Chico	\$2 00
Best display of soft soap	C. C. Goree	Chico	\$2 00
CLASS XI.			
Special display of curiosities	W. L. Clark	San Diego	\$10 00

FIFTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Best exhibit of clover seed	B. F. Allen	Chico	\$2 00
Best varieties of wheat	J. F. Entler	Chico	\$10 00
Best bushel of wheat	J. F. Entler	Chico	\$5 00
Best sack of barley	J. F. Entler	Chico	\$2 00
Best exhibit of bacon	J. F. Entler	Chico	\$2 00
Best ten pounds of lard	J. F. Entler	Chico	\$2 00
CLASS II.			
Best one half bushel of sweet potatoes	B. F. Allen	Chico	\$1 00
Best one half bushel of white onions	B. F. Allen	Chico	\$1 00
Best twelve carrots	B. F. Allen	Chico	\$1 00
Best six crook-neck squash	B. F. Allen	Chico	\$1 00
Best display of pumpkins	B. F. Allen	Chico	\$1 00
Best display of watermelons	B. F. Allen	Chico	\$1 00
Best display of cabbages	B. F. Allen	Chico	\$1 00
Best three watermelons	B. F. Allen	Chico	\$1 00
Best cucumbers	B. F. Allen	Chico	\$1 00
Best egg plants	B. F. Allen	Chico	\$1 00
Best collection of vegetables	B. F. Allen	Chico	\$10 00
Best peck of tomatoes	B. F. Allen	Chico	\$1 00
Best display of red onions	M. V. Roe	Nimshew	\$1 00
CLASS III.			
Best display of hanging baskets	Mrs. N. S. Rose	Chico	\$2 50
Best collection of flowering plants	Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	\$5 00
Best collection of ornamental foliage plants	Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	\$5 00
Best collection of greenhouse plants	Mrs. C. G. Warren	Chico	\$2 50
Best display of bouquets	Miss C. Shannon	Chico	\$2 50
Best display of cut flowers	Mrs. N. S. Rose	Chico	\$2 50
CLASS V.			
Best display of bread	Mrs. A. F. Eitel	Chico	\$5 00
Second best	Mrs. J. Shannon	Chico	\$2 50
Best display of bread by unmarried lady	Miss C. Shannon	Chico	\$5 00
Second best	Miss A. Eitel	Chico	\$2 50
Best display of bread by girl under twelve years of age	Miss Z. Van Ornum	Chico	\$5 00
Best display of butter in rolls	Mrs. G. F. Jones	Chico	\$2 50
Display of bread (special)	Mrs. J. A. Watson	Chico	\$2 50

SIXTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Best display of pears	B. F. Allen	Chico	\$10 00
Best six varieties of pears	L. B. Guill	Chico	\$2 00
Second best display of pears	L. B. Guill	Chico	\$5 00
Best display of apples	W. V. Groves	Chico	\$10 00
Second best	M. V. Roe	Nimshew	\$5 00
Best twelve varieties of pears	M. V. Roe	Nimshew	\$5 00
Second best	M. V. Roe	Nimshew	\$3 00
Best display of nectarines	M. V. Roe	Nimshew	\$2 50
Best green figs	M. V. Roe	Nimshew	\$5 00
Best six varieties of apples	Jesse Wood	Pentz	\$2 00
Best display of plums	Jesse Wood	Pentz	\$5 00
Second best display of figs	Jesse Wood	Pentz	\$2 50
Best display of oranges	Jesse Wood	Pentz	\$2 50
Best display of fruit by producer	B. F. Allen	Chico	\$20 00
Second best	J. Wood & Sons	Pentz	\$10 00
Best twelve varieties of apples	W. V. Groves	Chico	\$5 00
Best display of peaches	Wm. Bonness	Chico	\$10 00
Second best	W. V. Groves	Chico	\$5 00
Best six varieties of pears	Wm. Bonness	Chico	\$1 00
Best six varieties of grapes	Wm. Bonness	Chico	\$3 50
Best six varieties of apples	Wm. Bonness	Chico	\$1 00
Best display of pomegranates	W. V. Groves	Chico	\$2 50
CLASS II.			
Best three jars of raspberry jam	Mrs. N. S. Rose	Chico	\$2 00
Best three jars of raspberry jelly	Mrs. N. S. Rose	Chico	\$2 00
Best three jars of blackberry jam	Mrs. N. S. Rose	Chico	\$2 00
Best display of pickles	Mrs. N. S. Rose	Chico	\$2 50
Best display of fruit in glass	Mrs. Jesse Wood	Pentz	\$10 00
Second best	B. F. Allen	Chico	\$5 00
Best ten pounds of honey	J. F. Entler	Chico	\$2 00
Best three jars of red currant jelly	Mrs. J. Wood	Pentz	\$2 00
Best three jars of black currant jelly	Mrs. J. Wood	Pentz	\$2 00
Best three jars of blackberry jelly	Mrs. J. Wood	Pentz	\$2 00
Best three jars of strawberry jelly	Mrs. J. Wood	Pentz	\$2 00
Best three jars of quince jelly	Miss Alice Wood	Pentz	\$2 00
Fruit in glass (special)	M. V. Roe	Nimshew	\$2 50
CLASS III.			
Best ten pounds of dried figs	Mrs. A. F. Eitel	Chico	\$2 00
Best half peck of soft-shell almonds	L. B. Guill	Chico	\$2 00
Best display of nuts	L. B. Guill	Chico	\$5 00
Best display of dried apples	J. Wood & Sons	Pentz	\$2 00
Best display of dried pears	J. Wood & Sons	Pentz	\$2 00
Best display of dried peaches	J. Wood & Sons	Pentz	\$2 00
Best display of dried plums	J. Wood & Sons	Pentz	\$2 00
Best display of dried apricots	J. Wood & Sons	Pentz	\$2 00
Best display of dried nectarines	J. Wood & Sons	Pentz	\$2 00
Best display of dried prunes	J. Wood & Sons	Pentz	\$2 00
Best display of dried fruits	J. Wood & Sons	Pentz	\$20 00
Best display of silk cocoons	E. Findley	Chico	\$10 00
Best twelve varieties of table grapes	W. V. Groves	Chico	\$5 00
Best varieties of raisin grapes	W. V. Groves	Chico	\$3 00
Best display of English walnuts	W. V. Groves	Chico	\$2 00
Best display of raisins	J. Wood & Sons	Chico	\$5 00
Second best display of table grapes	J. Wood & Sons	Chico	\$2 00
Best white wine	Wm. Bonness	Chico	\$3 00
Best red wine	Wm. Bonness	Chico	\$3 00

SEVENTH DEPARTMENT.

Article Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Best oil painting	Mrs. S. S. Boynton	Oroville	\$15 00
Second best	Mrs. E. A. Warren	Chico	\$7 50
Best painted portraiture	D. H. Woods	Chico	\$10 00
Best painting on textile fabrics	Miss D. Hendricks	Chico	\$5 00
Best collection of paintings	Mrs. S. S. Boynton	Oroville	\$10 00
Best animal painting	Mrs. S. S. Boynton	Oroville	\$5 00
Best pair of oil portraits	Miss L. O'Farrell	Chico	\$5 00
Best decorated mirror	Mrs. E. A. Warren	Chico	\$5 00
Best painting on china	Miss L. O'Farrell	Chico	\$3 00
Best landscape painting	D. H. Woods	Chico	\$10 00
Best crayon drawing	D. H. Woods	Chico	\$5 00
Best pencil drawing	D. H. Woods	Chico	\$5 00
Best india ink drawing	D. H. Woods	Chico	\$5 00
Best sign painting	Walter Tickner	Chico	\$5 00
Best carriage painting	T. McKeown	Chico	\$5 00
CLASS III—JUVENILE.			
Best original painting	Miss Maud Garner	Chico	\$5 00
Best collection of paintings	Miss Maud Garner	Chico	\$5 00
Best oil painting (copy)	Miss Maud Garner	Chico	\$2 50
CLASS IV.			
Best collection of photographic views	D. H. Woods	Chico	\$10 00
Best photographs	D. H. Woods	Chico	\$5 00
Best and most artistic original design, composed entirely of California fruits, flowers, grains, and grasses	M. V. Roe	Nimshew	\$25 00
Second best	J. Wood & Sons	Pentz	\$15 00

SPEED PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1889.

RACE No. 1—TROTTING.

For two-year olds owned in the district. Purse, two hundred and fifty dollars. Mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Nellie Boyd, by Brilliant, Jr.; dam, unknown ..	S. H. Eddy .....	..... Visalia.
Clarence Wilkes, by Guy Wilkes; dam, Belle A.	W. R. Merrill .....	..... Willows.

SUMMARY.

Clarence Wilkes	1	1
Nellie Boyd	2	2

Time—2:59½; 2:48.

RACE No. 2—TROTTING.

3:00 Class. For horses owned in the district. Purse, five hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
E C Peart, by Tilton Almont; dam, by Dave Hill	W. M. Billups .....	..... Colusa.
Belle A, by Tilton Almont; dam, Flora	W. R. Merrill .....	..... Willows.

SUMMARY.

Belle A	1	1	1
E C Peart	2	2	2

Time—2:52; 2:40; 2:33.

RACE No. 3—RUNNING.

Purse, two hundred and fifty dollars. Three quarters of a mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Applause, by Three Cheers; dam, Alice	T. G. Jones .....	..... Sacramento.
Menlo, by Young Prince; dam, Hattie Hawthorne	M. McCrimmon .....	..... Lincoln.
Hotspur, by Joe Daniels; dam, by Wildidle	G. W. Trahern .....	..... Sacramento.
Johnny Gray, by Shiloh; dam, Margery	Geo. Howson .....	..... Sacramento.

SUMMARY.

Applause.....	1	1
Hotspur.....	2	3
Johnny Gray.....	4	2
Menlo.....	3	4

Time—1:16; 1:16.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1889.

RACE NO. 4—TROTTING.

For three-year olds owned in the district. Purse, three hundred and fifty dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Tart, by Tilton Almont; dam, Mollie	W. M. Billups	Colusa.
Annie E, by Tilton Almont; dam, by Belmont.	W. R. Merrill	Willows.

SUMMARY.

Annie E.....	1	1	1
Tart.....	2	2	2

Time—2:57 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:51; 2:48.

RACE NO. 5—TROTTING.

2:30 Class. Free for all. Purse, four hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Redwood, by Nutwood; dam, Alice R	Geo. Cropsey	Pleasanton.
Kate Agnew, by Ben Franklin	S. A. Eddy	Visalia.
Almonta, by Tilton Almont	A. L. Hart	Sacramento.
Bird, by Tilton Almont; dam, by Hambletonian	W. W. Marshall	Willows.
Addie E, by Algona; dam, by A F Steward	M. E. Ragan	Visalia.
Rabe, by Strader; dam, Lilly Rose	G. S. Nixon	Grass Valley.

SUMMARY.

Addie E.....	5	2	1	1	1
Almonta.....	2	1	3	4	2
Kate Agnew.....	4	4	2	2	3
Redwood.....	1	3	4	3	dis.
Bird.....	3	dis.			

Time—2:27; 2:25; 2:30 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:28; 2:25.

Rabe was given first money, and did not start.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1889.

RACE NO. 6—TROTTING.

2:40 Class. For stallions owned in the district. Purse, four hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Stranger, by Tilton Almont; dam, by Hambletonian	W. W. Marshall	Willows.
L Almont, by Tilton Almont; dam, by Latham	E. Downer	Colusa.

SUMMARY.

L Almont	1	1	1
Stranger	2	2	2

Time—2:34½; 2:45; 2:36.

RACE NO. 7—PACING.

For pacers without a record owned in the district. Purse, three hundred and fifty dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Bee, by Sterling; dam, Flash	E. D. Dudley	Willows.
John L, pedigree unknown	W. W. Marshall	Willows.
Lady Tolman, by Frank Tolman; dam, by Belmont	J. B. Thrower	Nord.
Wapple, by Brigadier	C. Sherman	Susanville.

SUMMARY.

Wapple	2	1	2	1	1
John L	1	2	1	2	2
Bee	3	dis.			
Lady Tolman	4	dis.			

Time—2:27½; 2:27; 2:24½; 2:32½; 2:34½.

RACE NO. 8—RUNNING.

Purse, two hundred dollars. One half mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Barney G, pedigree unknown	H. Isom	Chico.
Eve, by Reveille; dam, Mollie Adams	B. P. Hill	San Diego.
Johnny Gray, by Shiloh; dam, Margery	Geo. Howson	Sacramento.
Juanita, by Ironclad; dam, by Odd Fellow	John King	Woodland.

SUMMARY.

Johnny Gray	3	1	1
Eve	1	2	2
Barney G	4	dis.	
Juanita	2	dis.	

Time—0:50; 0:50; 0:50½.

RACE No. 9—RUNNING.

One-mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Hotspur, by Joe Daniels; dam, by Wildidle.....	G. W. Trahern .....	..... Sacramento.
Menlo, by Young Prince; dam, Hattie Hawthorne.....	M. McCrimmon.....	..... Lincoln.
Applause, by Three Cheers; dam, Alice.....	T. G. Jones.....	..... Sacramento.

SUMMARY.

Applause.....	1	1
Hotspur	1	2
Menlo.....	2	w.

Time—1:45; 1:45.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1889.

RACE No. 10—TROTTING.

2:40 Class. For horses owned in the district. Purse, four hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Belle A, by Tilton Almont; dam, by Messenger.....	W. R. Merrill.....	..... Willows.
Fedora, by Brigadier; dam, by Plumas.....	J. B. McDonald.....	..... Marysville.
Rosa M, by Tilton Almont; dam, Croppie.....	W. M. Billups.....	..... Colusa.
L Almont, by Tilton Almont; dam, by Messenger.....	E. Downer.....	..... Colusa.

SUMMARY.

Fedora.....	1	1	1
Rosa M.....	3	2	2
Belle A.....	2	3	3
L Almont.....	4	dis.	

Time—2:30½; 2:32½; 2:39½.

RACE No. 11—TROTTING.

2:27 Class. Free for all. Purse, six hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Eva W, by Nutwood; dam, Alice R.....	George Cropsey .....	..... Pleasanton.
Rabe, by Strader; dam, Lily Rose.....	G. S. Nixon.....	..... Grass Valley.
Mignonette, by Antelope; dam, by Nutwood.....	J. L. Duncan.....	..... Chico.
Lohengrin, by Echo; dam, by Geo. M. Patchen.....	H. Isom.....	..... Chico.
Ross S, by Nutwood.....	Worth Ober.....	..... Sacramento.
Vic H, by Blackbird; dam, Ellen Swigert.....	D. M. Reavis.....	..... Chico.
Artist	J. R. Hodson.....	..... Sacramento.

SUMMARY.

Eva W.....	1	1	2	1
Rabe.....	2	2	1	2

Time—2:28; 2:26½; 2:24; 2:28.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1889.

RACE No. 12—TROTTING.

For four-year olds owned in the district. Purse, four hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Beatrice, by Sterling	S. A. Eddy .....	..... Visalia.
Mattie Solomon, by Director; dam, by Blackbird	D. M. Reavis .....	..... Chico.
Neola, by Sidney; dam, Mattie	J. K. Prime .....	..... Maxwell.

SUMMARY.

Mattie Solomon	2	1	2	1	1
Beatrice	1	2	1	2	dis.

Time—2:40 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:36; 2:39; 2:39 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:36 $\frac{3}{4}$.

RACE No 13—TROTTING.

Special race for named horses. Forty dollars entrance. Two hundred dollars added money. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Don Marvin, by Fallis	F. Lowell .....	..... Sacramento.
Kate Agnew, by Ben Franklin	S. A. Eddy .....	..... Visalia.
Mary Lou	J. L. McCord .....	..... Sacramento.
Addie E, by Algena; dam, by A F Steward	M. E. Ragan .....	..... Visalia.

SUMMARY.

Addie E.	1	2	4	1	1
Mary Lou	2	1	1	2	2
Kate Agnew	3	4	2	4	4
Don Marvin	4	3	3	3	3

Time—2:22 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:26; 2:32; 2:25; 2:26.

RACE No. 14—RUNNING.

Free purse for beaten horses. One mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Hotspur	D. Dennison .....	.....
Isabella	F. Crouch .....	.....
Joker	John King .....	.....

SUMMARY.

Isabella	1
Hotspur	2
Joker	3

Time—1:45 $\frac{1}{2}$.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

FOURTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

For the Year 1889,

Composed of the Counties of Sonoma and Marin.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

J. H. WHITE	President.
WM. P. EDWARDS.....	Secretary.
LEE ELLSWORTH.....	Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

J. H. WHITE	Lakeville.
F. C. DE LONG.....	Novato.
H. MEACHAM	Stony Point.
ROBERT CRANE.....	Penn's Grove.
WM. ZARTMAN.....	Petaluma.
P. J. SHAFTER.....	Olema.
A. L. WHITNEY	Petaluma.

REPORT.

PETALUMA, December 1, 1889.

To the honorable the State Board of Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN: The Directors of the Fourth District Agricultural Association submit this, their report of the transactions of said association, for the year ending this date.

WM. P. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts.

From State appropriation	\$2,500 00	
From bills payable, note to Petaluma Savings Bank	5,000 00	
From J. P. Rodehaver, membership	50 00	
From balance unexpended of track fund	91 20	
From hay sold	13 00	
From overpayment on race to A. L. Whitney (returned by him) ..	41 00	
From hack licenses Fair week	70 00	
From ticket sales	3,803 60	
From privileges	2,743 89	
From entrance fees to races	4,837 50	
From grand stand and club-house balcony	1,291 90	
From special premium, J. H. White	20 00	
From Theo. Skillman, advertising in premium list, 1888	5 00	
From citizens for improvement of race track	194 00	
		\$20,661 09
December 1, 1889, to overdraft		3,768 12
		<u>\$24,429 21</u>

Expenditures.

By overdraft as per last report	\$6,192 30	
Paid purses	8,516 00	
Paid premiums	2,169 00	
Paid general expenses	4,089 76	
Paid improvements	1,783 41	
Paid entrance fees refunded	220 00	
Paid entrance fees collected and returned for other associations ..	50 00	
Paid warrant No. 167 of 1887	10 00	
Paid warrant No. 37 of 1888	345 00	
Paid warrant No. 54 of 1888	223 35	
Paid warrant No. 209 of 1888	8 65	
Paid warrant No. 210 of 1888	3 00	
Paid warrant No. 234 of 1888	52 17	
Paid warrant No. 240 of 1888	20 00	
Paid warrant No. 244 of 1888	30 00	
Interest on overdraft, Petaluma Savings Bank, 1889	309 20	
Insurance, 1889	102 50	
Taxes, 1888	105 27	
Taxes, 1889	114 40	
Interest on overdraft of 1888	\$397 50	
Insurance for 1888	102 50	
	\$500 00	
Less difference between Secretary and Treasurer's account for 1888 to Treasurer's credit	165 45	
		334 55
Less warrants of 1889 unpaid:		\$24,678 56
No. 47	\$5 00	
No. 48	2 00	
No. 52	7 00	
No. 62	1 00	
No. 71	2 00	
No. 64	1 00	
No. 147	2 50	
No. 148	13 50	
No. 150	14 95	
No. 151	2 40	
No. 152	60	
No. 154	197 40	
		249 35
		<u>\$24,429 21</u>

EXHIBITS AT THE FAIR—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
CLASS I—THOROUGHBREDS—STALLIONS.		
Antio Snook, three years old or over.....	P. J. Shafter.....	Olema.
Juan Garcia, two years old.....	P. J. Shafter.....	Olema.
Sonoma Boy, under one year.....	J. Biggins.....	Sonoma.
MARES.		
Fannie Parnell, four years old or over.....	J. Biggins.....	Sonoma.
The Queen, one year old.....	" Examiner ".....	San Francisco.
CLASS II—STANDARD TROTTERS—STALLIONS.		
Rustic Boy, four years old or over.....	P. J. Shafter.....	Olema.
Alcona, Jr., four years old or over.....	J. P. Rodehaver.....	Petaluma.
Daytime, three years old.....	P. J. Shafter.....	Olema.
Antevenio, two years old.....	P. J. Shafter.....	Olema.
Ally Shay, one year old.....	R. Crane.....	Santa Rosa.
Anti De Turk, under one year.....	R. Crane.....	Santa Rosa.
Alcona, Jr., and family, stallion showing best five colts of either sex.....	J. P. Rodehaver.....	Petaluma.
MARES.		
Minnie D, four years old or over.....	R. Crane.....	Santa Rosa.
Daisy, two years old.....	S. Saul.....	Petaluma.
Rosie S, two years old.....	S. Sperry.....	Petaluma.
Allie H, one year old.....	H. Hirebaugh.....	Petaluma.
CLASS III—ROADSTERS—STALLIONS.		
Capri, four years old or over.....	A. J. Zane.....	Healdsburg.
Nevada Chief, four years old or over.....	G. McDonald.....	Petaluma.
Poco Tiempo, four years old or over.....	S. Sperry.....	Petaluma.
Leandro, four years old or over.....	William Bihler.....	Lakeville.
Prince R, four years old or over.....	J. R. Rosa.....	Lakeville.
Whalebone, four years old or over.....	J. B. Hinkle.....	Petaluma.
Contention, four years old or over.....	J. H. White.....	Lakeville.
Hernani, four years old or over.....	J. H. White.....	Lakeville.
Mystic, two years old.....	H. Hirebaugh.....	Petaluma.
Coustall, two years old.....	A. J. Zane.....	Healdsburg.
Joe, two years old.....	J. H. White.....	Lakeville.
Royal, one year old.....	J. V. Button.....	Petaluma.
Custer, one year old.....	A. J. Zane.....	Healdsburg.
MARES.		
Kate H, four years old or over.....	F. T. Maynard.....	Petaluma.
Josephine, four years old or over.....	J. R. Rose.....	Lakeville.
Minnie R, four years old or over.....	J. R. Rose.....	Lakeville.
Mary Z, four years old or over.....	A. J. Zane.....	Healdsburg.
Alice, four years old or over.....	J. H. White.....	Lakeville.
Kitty Almont, four years old or over.....	J. H. White.....	Lakeville.
Princess, four years old or over.....	J. H. White.....	Lakeville.
Lillie Mac, three years old.....	G. McDonald.....	Petaluma.
Henrietta D, three years old.....	J. H. White.....	Lakeville.
Mountain Quail, three years old.....	J. H. White.....	Lakeville.
Lilly White, one year old.....	J. Biggins.....	Sonoma.
CLASS IV—CARRIAGE TEAM.		
Prince and Sam.....	H. M. Crabb.....	Oakville.
GENTS' ROADSTERS.		
Princess and Mountain Quail.....	J. H. White.....	Lakeville.
Little Monarchs.....	" Examiner ".....	San Francisco.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
SINGLE MARE OR GELDING TO BUGGY.		
Vicking.....	P. J. Shafter.....	Olema.
Lucy L.....	J. Lawler.....	Petaluma.
Josephine.....	J. R. Rose.....	Lakeville.
MARE OR GELDING TO SADDLE.		
Nellie.....	J. G. Anderson.....	Penn's Grove.
Lillie Mac.....	J. R. Rose.....	Lakeville.
Jack.....	M. D. Hopkins.....	Petaluma.
CLASS V—NORMAN AND OTHER FRENCH DRAFT BREEDS—STALLIONS.		
Tornado, Jr., four years old or over.....	J. W. Murphy.....	Petaluma.
Pierre, four years old or over.....	J. R. Rose.....	Lakeville.
Nicolaus, four years old or over.....	J. R. Rose.....	Lakeville.
Beaufort, four years old or over.....	J. P. Rodehaver.....	Petaluma.
Right Sort, one year old.....	P. Henley.....	Petaluma.
Right Sort, under one year.....	R. Crane.....	Santa Rosa.
Pete, under one year.....	R. Crane.....	Santa Rosa.
Sam, under one year.....	R. Crane.....	Santa Rosa.
Beaufort and family, stallion showing best five colts of either sex.....	J. P. Rodehaver.....	Petaluma.
MARES.		
Maude, four years old or over.....	R. Crane.....	Santa Rosa.
Belle, four years old or over.....	R. Crane.....	Santa Rosa.
Queen of the Valley, four years old or over.....	P. Henley.....	Petaluma.
Norine, four years old or over.....	J. R. Rose.....	Lakeville.
Lizzette, three years old.....	J. R. Rose.....	Lakeville.
Queen P, one year old.....	R. Crane.....	Santa Rosa.
Kate, one year old.....	R. Crane.....	Santa Rosa.
CLASS VI—CLYDESDALES AND OTHER EN- GLISH DRAFT BREEDS—STALLIONS.		
Havelock, four years old or over.....	E. W. Davis.....	Petaluma.
Captain Sheftar, four years old or over.....	J. Fritsch.....	Petaluma.
Morning Star, four years old or over.....	McNear & Denman.....	Petaluma.
Alex Pointsman, four years old or over.....	P. Henley.....	Petaluma.
Buffalo Bill, three years old.....	McNear & Denman.....	Petaluma.
Rainting Robin, three years old.....	McNear & Denman.....	Petaluma.
Gray Point, three years old.....	McNear & Denman.....	Petaluma.
Scotty, two years old.....	R. H. Crane.....	Petaluma.
Pointsman, Jr., two years old.....	McNear & Denman.....	Petaluma.
Black Point, two years old.....	McNear & Denman.....	Petaluma.
Dick, one year old.....	R. Crane.....	Santa Rosa.
Crescent, one year old.....	E. R. Charles.....	Petaluma.
Evening Star, under one year.....	E. R. Charles.....	Petaluma.
Morning Star and family, stallion show- ing best five colts of either sex.....	McNear & Denman.....	Petaluma.
MARES.		
Pollak Lass, four years old or over.....	R. H. Crane.....	Petaluma.
Dolly, four years old or over.....	R. Crane.....	Santa Rosa.
Blossom 2d, four years old or over.....	McNear & Denman.....	Petaluma.
Maid of the Mist, four years old or over.....	McNear & Denman.....	Petaluma.
Belle, three years old.....	McNear & Denman.....	Petaluma.
Star, two years old.....	McNear & Denman.....	Petaluma.
Nellie Pointsman, two years old.....	P. Henley.....	Petaluma.
Pointers, two years old.....	E. R. Charles.....	Petaluma.
Starlight, under one year.....	McNear & Denman.....	Petaluma.
CLASS VII—GENERAL PURPOSE—STALLIONS.		
Gauntlet, four years old or over.....	Theo. Skillman.....	Petaluma.
Gallion, four years old or over.....	Theo. Skillman.....	Petaluma.
Crane's Hambletonian, four years old or over.....	R. Crane.....	Santa Rosa.
Duke de Richelieu, three years old.....	J. R. Rose.....	Lakeville.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
MARES.		
Nellie, four years old or over.....	D. A. Foster	Forestville.
Nellie, four years old or over.....	J. B. Hinkle.....	Petaluma.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
CLASS IX—SHORT HORNS—BULLS.		
Chief of Sonoma, three years old or over.....	John Lynch.....	Petaluma.
Little Pat, Jr., two years old	John Lynch.....	Petaluma.
Hopkins, two years old	R. Crane	Santa Rosa.
Jerry Richardson, one year old	John Lynch.....	Petaluma.
Baden Duke 25th, one year old	J. E. Lucas.....	San Rafael.
Prince Imperial, under one year.....	John Lynch.....	Petaluma.
—, under one year	John Lynch.....	Petaluma.
Victor, under one year.....	V. Piezzi	Santa Rosa.
COWS.		
Dairy Maid, three years old or over.....	John Lynch.....	Petaluma.
Cherry Richardson, one year old	John Lynch.....	Petaluma.
Margaretta, one year old	J. E. Lucas.....	San Rafael.
Belle Idyl, under one year	John Lynch.....	Petaluma.
Rosa Lee, under one year.....	John Lynch.....	Petaluma.
—, under one year	John Lynch.....	Petaluma.
—, under one year	John Lynch.....	Petaluma.
Elvezia, under one year.....	V. Piezzi	Santa Rosa.
Pansy 20th, under one year	"Examiner"	San Francisco.
CLASS XV—RED POLLS—BULLS.		
Firebrand, three years old or over	Meacham & Fritsch.....	Petaluma.
Cosmo, two years old	Meacham & Fritsch.....	Petaluma.
Rel, one year old	M. D. Hopkins	Petaluma.
Breadwinner, under one year.....	Meacham & Fritsch.....	Petaluma.
COWS.		
Danse, two years old or over.....	Meacham & Fritsch.....	Petaluma.
Miss Muffet, two years old or over.....	Meacham & Fritsch.....	Petaluma.
Gladys, two years old or over.....	Meacham & Fritsch.....	Petaluma.
Skein 2d, one year old.....	Meacham & Fritsch.....	Petaluma.
Minnie of Iowa 2d, one year old	Meacham & Fritsch.....	Petaluma.
Violet 5th, one year old.....	Meacham & Fritsch.....	Petaluma.
Sonoma Maid, one year old	M. D. Hopkins	Petaluma.
CLASS XVI—RED POLLS—HERD AND SWEEP-STAKES—BULL OF ANY AGE.		
Firebrand	Meacham & Fritsch.....	Petaluma.
Cosmo	Meacham & Fritsch.....	Petaluma.
COW OF ANY AGE.		
Danse	Meacham & Fritsch.....	Petaluma.
Miss Muffet.....	Meacham & Fritsch.....	Petaluma.
Skein 2d	Meacham & Fritsch.....	Petaluma.
CLASS XVII—DEVONS—BULLS.		
Lock, three years old or over	J. R. Rose.....	Lakeville.
Bazie, two years old	J. R. Rose.....	Lakeville.
Valdez, two years old	J. R. Rose.....	Lakeville.
Alexandro, one year old	J. R. Rose.....	Lakeville.
—, one year old	J. R. Rose.....	Lakeville.
Alexis, under one year	J. R. Rose.....	Lakeville.

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
COWS.		
Myra, three years old or over	J. R. Rose	Lakeville.
Boston Pride, three years old or over	J. R. Rose	Lakeville.
Lolita, three years old or over	J. R. Rose	Lakeville.
Leontine, three years old or over	J. R. Rose	Lakeville.
Woodbine, two years old	J. R. Rose	Lakeville.
Verona, two years old	J. R. Rose	Lakeville.
Lactea, one year old	J. R. Rose	Lakeville.
Winifred, one year old	J. R. Rose	Lakeville.
Myma, under one year	J. R. Rose	Lakeville.
Bonita, under one year	J. R. Rose	Lakeville.
CLASS XVIII—DEVONS—HERD.		
Bull: Lock; cows: Boston Pride, Leontine, Woodbine, Lactea, Bonita	J. R. Rose	Lakeville.
CLASS XIX—HOLSTEINS—BULLS.		
Elcureva Netherland, three years old or over	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Oro Blanco, three years old or over	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Huachuca, three years old or over	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Halbert, two years old	J. H. White	Lakeville.
King of Menlo, two years old	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Say Ledro, one year old	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Lowarda Lad, one year old	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Hoffnungs Hubert, one year old	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Wildemar, under one year	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Arroyo, under one year	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Semi-Darkness, under one year	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Quito, under one year	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
COWS.		
Sylpha, three years old or over	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Kyeless, three years old or over	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Edna of Troy, three years old or over	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Annemie, three years old or over	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Winifredda, three years old or over	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Winifredalla, three years old or over	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Dagodine, three years old or over	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Etchetah, three years old or over	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Lasquita, three years old or over	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Wayward, three years old or over	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Esmeralda, three years old or over	"Examiner"	San Francisco.
Belanga, two years old	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Minnie Wayward, two years old	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Brinhilda, two years old	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Sierra, two years old	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Bontze Lincoln 2d, one year old	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Aggie Leila 2d, one year old	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Modesto, one year old	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Chapala, one year old	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Willomina, one year old	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Sierra Madre, under one year	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Winifredalla 2d, under one year	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Arispi 20th, under one year	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Lorita, under one year	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
CLASS XX—HERDS—BULLS.		
King of Menlo, two years old or over	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Oro Blanco, two years old or over	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Halbert, two years old or over	J. H. White	Lakeville.
COWS.		
Sylpha, three years old or over	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Kyeless, three years old or over	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Annemie, three years old or over	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Dagodine, three years old or over	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Winifredda, three years old or over	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Lasquita, three years old or over	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Belanga, two years old	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
Brinhilda, two years old	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Minnie Wayward, two years old	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Willomina, one year old	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Chapala, one year old	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Bontze Lincoln 2d, one year old	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Lorita, under one year	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Winifredalla, under one year	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Arispi 2d, under one year	J. H. White	Lakeville.
SWEEPSTAKES—BULL OF ANY AGE.		
Oro Blanco	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Halbert	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Elcureva Netherland	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
COW OF ANY AGE.		
Sylpha	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Annemie	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Winifredda	J. H. White	Lakeville.
CLASS XXI—JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS—BULLS.		
Wildwood, three years old or over	Hall Brothers	Petaluma.
William 3d, one year old	William Wilder	Petaluma.
Victor, under one year	Hall Brothers	Petaluma.
COWS.		
Gazelle, three years old or over	Hall Brothers	Petaluma.
Pansy, two years old	Hall Brothers	Petaluma.
Silverleaf, one year old	Hall Brothers	Petaluma.
Lady Claire, one year old	Ray Eagan	Petaluma.
Norma, under one year	Hall Brothers	Petaluma.
CLASS XXII—JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS—SWEEPSTAKES—BULL OF ANY AGE.		
Wildwood	Hall Brothers	Petaluma.
Victor	Hall Brothers	Petaluma.
COW OF ANY AGE.		
Gazelle	Hall Brothers	Petaluma.
Pansy	Hall Brothers	Petaluma.
CLASS XXV—GRADED CATTLE—COWS.		
Snow, three years old or over	R. Crane	Santa Rosa.
Lillie, two years old	John Lynch	Petaluma.
—, two years old	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Beauty 2d, one year old	Meacham & Fritsch	Petaluma.
Cherry 2d, one year old	Meacham & Fritsch	Petaluma.
Vixen 2d, one year old	Meacham & Fritsch	Petaluma.
Rose 2d, one year old	Meacham & Fritsch	Petaluma.
Mabel, one year old	John Lynch	Petaluma.
—, one year old	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Sparkler, under one year	Meacham & Fritsch	Petaluma.
Harriet, under one year	Meacham & Fritsch	Petaluma.
Bright, under one year	Meacham & Fritsch	Petaluma.
—, under one year	J. H. White	Lakeville.

THIRD DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
CLASS XXVII—SHEEP—SPANISH MERINO.		
Ram, two years old or over	George Tanner	Petaluma.
CLASS XXIX—COTSWOLD, LEICESTER, AND LINCOLN SHEEP.		
Ajax, ram, one year old	"Examiner"	San Francisco.
Three ewes, one year old	"Examiner"	San Francisco.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE
THIRD DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
CLASS XXX—SHEEP—SOUTH, OXFORD, HAMPSHIRE DOWNS, AND SHROPSHIRE—RAMS.		
Dick, two years old or over (Southdown)	R. Crane	Santa Rosa.
John Bull, two years old or over (Southdown)	R. H. Crane	Petaluma.
Long John, two years old or over (Southdown)	R. H. Crane	Petaluma.
Jack, one year old (Southdown)	R. Crane	Santa Rosa.
—, one year old (Shropshire)	J. E. Lucas	San Rafael.
Three lambs (Southdown)	R. Crane	Santa Rosa.
Three lambs (Shropshire)	J. E. Lucas	San Rafael.
EWES.		
Three ewes, two years old or over (Southdown)	R. Crane	Santa Rosa.
Three ewes, two years old or over (Southdown)	R. H. Crane	Petaluma.
Three ewes, two years old or over (Shropshire)	R. H. Crane	Petaluma.
Three ewes, one year old (Southdown)	R. H. Crane	Petaluma.
Three ewes, one year old (Southdown)	R. Crane	Santa Rosa.
Three lambs (Southdown)	R. Crane	Santa Rosa.
Three lambs, (Shropshire)	J. E. Lucas	San Rafael.
CLASS XXXI—SWINE—BERKSHIRE—BOARS.		
Pompie, six months old	J. E. Lucas	San Rafael.
Sir Charles, six months old	A. L. Whitney	Petaluma.
Prince Albert, six months old	"Examiner"	San Francisco.
SOWS.		
Miranda, one year old	J. E. Lucas	San Rafael.
Carrie L, one year old	J. E. Lucas	San Rafael.
Louisa, one year old	"Examiner"	San Francisco.
Nora, six months old	A. L. Whitney	Petaluma.
Bessie W, six months old	A. L. Whitney	Petaluma.
Madge, six months old	A. L. Whitney	Petaluma.
Midnight, six months old	A. L. Whitney	Petaluma.
Miranda, sow and five pigs	J. E. Lucas	San Rafael.
Carrie L, sow and five pigs	J. E. Lucas	San Rafael.
CLASS XXXII—SWINE—POLAND-CHINA—BOARS.		
Prince, one year old or over	R. H. Crane	Petaluma.
—, six months old	R. H. Crane	Petaluma.
Two entries, one year old	R. H. Crane	Petaluma.
SOWS.		
—, six months old	R. H. Crane	Petaluma.
Sow, and five pigs under six months	R. H. Crane	Petaluma.
Sow, and five pigs under six months	Theodore Skillman	Petaluma.
CLASS XXXIX—POULTRY—WYANDOTTES.		
One pair	A. F. Killam	Petaluma.
One pair	W. D. Freeman	Petaluma.
CLASS XLI—BLACK SPANISH FOWLS.		
One pair	S. H. Church	Petaluma.
CLASS XLII—WHITE LEGHORN FOWLS.		
One pair	C. N. King	Petaluma.
Two pair	Dr. Saul	Petaluma.
CLASS XLIII—BROWN LEGHORN FOWLS.		
One pair	A. F. Killam	Petaluma.
Two pair	S. H. Church	Petaluma.
One pair	L. B. Hardin	Petaluma.
One pair	O. Elmore	Petaluma.
One pair	M. Hardin	Petaluma.

THIRD DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
CLASS XLVI—SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS.		
One pair.....	A. F. Killam.....	Petaluma.
Two pair.....	S. H. Church.....	Petaluma.
CLASS XLVII—HOUDANS.		
One pair.....	A. F. Killam.....	Petaluma.
One pair.....	W. D. Freeman.....	Petaluma.
One pair.....	Chas. N. King.....	Petaluma.
CLASS XLVIII—BROWN RED GAMES.		
One pair.....	V. Brown.....	Petaluma.
One pair.....	O. Elmore.....	Petaluma.
CLASS L—BLACK-BREASTED GAMES.		
One pair.....	O. Elmore.....	Petaluma.
One pair.....	W. D. Freeman.....	Petaluma.
CLASS LI—BANTAMS.		
One pair.....	Mabel Lewis.....	Petaluma.
One pair.....	V. Brown.....	Petaluma.
CLASS LVII—PEKIN DUCKS.		
One pair.....	A. F. Killam.....	Petaluma.
CLASS LVIII—TOULOUSE GEESE.		
One pair.....	Hall Bros.....	Petaluma.
One pair.....	Geo. D. Green.....	Petaluma.
One pair.....	R. H. Crane.....	Petaluma.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.
CLASS LXII—GRAIN, FLOUR, ETC.		
Bale of oat hay.....	R. Crane.....	Santa Rosa.
Bale of oat hay.....	N. Wiswell.....	Petaluma.
Bale of clover hay.....	C. S. Gibson.....	Petaluma.
Sheaf of barley.....	C. S. Gibson.....	Petaluma.
Sack of beardless barley.....	N. Wiswell.....	Petaluma.
Sack of common barley.....	W. D. Freeman.....	Petaluma.
Sack of common barley.....	Asa Higgins.....	Petaluma.
Sack of common barley.....	W. P. Morse.....	Sebastopol.
Sack of shelled corn.....	F. W. Stratton.....	Petaluma.
Sack of shelled corn.....	R. Crane.....	Santa Rosa.
Ten ears of corn.....	R. Crane.....	Santa Rosa.
Ten ears of corn.....	W. P. Morse.....	Sebastopol.
Ten ears of corn.....	Joseph Gossage.....	Petaluma.
Exhibit of corn on stalk.....	W. P. Morse.....	Sebastopol.
Exhibit of corn on stalk.....	Morris Bros.....	Sonoma.
Exhibit of corn on stalk.....	Thos. Marshall.....	Petaluma.
Exhibit of corn on stalk.....	A. Weissand.....	Petaluma.
Exhibit of corn on stalk.....	James Bloom.....	Petaluma.
Exhibit of corn on stalk.....	F. W. Stratton.....	Petaluma.
Exhibit of corn on stalk.....	D. F. Whitlach.....	Petaluma.
Exhibit of corn on stalk.....	Everett Charles.....	Petaluma.
Sack of flax seed.....	James Bloom.....	Petaluma.
Exhibit of grain, not less than four varieties of one hundred pounds each.....	W. D. Freeman.....	Petaluma.
Sack of white oats.....	W. D. Freeman.....	Petaluma.
Sack of white oats.....	H. B. Hasbrouck.....	Petaluma.
Sack of black oats.....	H. B. Hasbrouck.....	Petaluma.
Sack of black oats.....	W. D. Freeman.....	Petaluma.
Sack of black oats.....	S. Q. Barlow.....	Petaluma.
Sack of black oats.....	W. P. Morse.....	Sebastopol.
Sack of black oats.....	Rollin Andrews.....	Two Rocks.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.
Sack of wheat	Rollin Andrews	Two Rocks.
Sack of wheat	W. D. Freeman	Petaluma.
Sack of wheat	L. B. Hoodin	Petaluma.
Sack of wheat	Asa Higgins	Petaluma.
Sack of wheat	W. P. Morse	Sebastopol.
Sheaf of wheat	C. S. Gibson	Petaluma.
Sheaf of wheat	D. F. Whitlatch	Petaluma.
Sheaf of wheat	W. P. Morse	Sebastopol.
Sheaf of wheat	Rollin Andrews	Two Rocks.
Sheaf of black oats	Rollin Andrews	Two Rocks.
Sheaf of black oats	P. Mullally	Petaluma.
Sheaf of black oats	S. Q. Barlow	Petaluma.
Sheaf of black oats	W. P. Morse	Sebastopol.
CLASS LXIII—VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.		
Six blood beets	Rollin Andrews	Two Rocks.
Exhibit of sugar beets	T. C. Putnam	Petaluma.
Exhibit of sugar beets	C. S. Gibson	Petaluma.
Exhibit of shelled beans, three varieties	Rollin Andrews	Two Rocks.
Exhibit of carrots	Rollin Andrews	Two Rocks.
Exhibit of carrots	A. Weisshand	Petaluma.
Exhibit of carrots	A. P. Martin	Petaluma.
Exhibit of carrots	D. Gale	Petaluma.
Exhibit of carrots	M. A. Fowler	Petaluma.
Exhibit of cabbages	A. Weisshand	Petaluma.
Exhibit of cabbages	John Merritt	Petaluma.
Exhibit of cabbages	Mrs. C. Wightman	Sebastopol.
Exhibit of cabbages	Rollin Andrews	Two Rocks.
Exhibit of hops (one commercial bale)	Otis Allen	Petaluma.
Exhibit of mangel-wurzels	T. C. Putnam	Petaluma.
Exhibit of mangel-wurzels	James Bloom	Petaluma.
Exhibit of mangel-wurzels	Joseph Gossage	Petaluma.
Exhibit of mangel-wurzels	Rollin Andrews	Two Rocks.
Exhibit of onions	Rollin Andrews	Two Rocks.
Exhibit of onions	James Bloom	Petaluma.
Exhibit of onions	D. Gale	Petaluma.
Exhibit of onions	R. H. Ranard	Petaluma.
Exhibit of onions	M. A. Fowler	Petaluma.
Exhibit of onions	E. W. Hayden	Sebastopol.
Collection of potatoes, five varieties	A. P. Martin	Petaluma.
Collection of potatoes, five varieties	P. Mullally	Petaluma.
Single variety of potatoes	P. Mullally	Petaluma.
Single variety of potatoes	A. P. Martin	Petaluma.
Single variety of potatoes	J. W. Ormsby	Petaluma.
Single variety of potatoes	M. A. Fowler	Petaluma.
Single variety of sweet potatoes	Morris Bros.	Sonoma.
Exhibit of parsnips	Rollin Andrews	Two Rocks.
Exhibit of parsnips	A. P. Martin	Petaluma.
Exhibit of pieplant	Rollin Andrews	Two Rocks.
Exhibit of pumpkins, three varieties	Rollin Andrews	Two Rocks.
Exhibit of pumpkins, three varieties	W. J. Winans	Petaluma.
Exhibit of shelled peas	James Bloom	Petaluma.
Exhibit of shelled peas	D. F. Whitlatch	Petaluma.
Exhibit of rutabagas	James Bloom	Petaluma.
Exhibit of rutabagas	Joseph Gossage	Petaluma.
Exhibit of rutabagas	Rollin Andrews	Two Rocks.
Exhibit of squashes	T. C. Putnam	Petaluma.
Exhibit of squashes	C. S. Gibson	Petaluma.
Exhibit of squashes	A. Weisshand	Petaluma.
Exhibit of squashes	Joseph Gossage	Petaluma.
Exhibit of squashes	Mrs. W. P. Morse	Sebastopol.
Exhibit of squashes	E. Charles	Petaluma.
Exhibit of squashes	Rollin Andrews	Two Rocks.
Exhibit of turnips	A. Weisshand	Petaluma.
Exhibit of turnips	James Bloom	Petaluma.
Exhibit of turnips	Rollin Andrews	Two Rocks.
Display of products raised by one person on one farm	James Bloom	Petaluma.
Display of products raised by one person on one farm	A. P. Martin	Petaluma.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.
Display of products raised by one person on one farm	Rollin Andrews	Two Rocks.
CLASS LXIV—FRUIT, GRAPES, NUTS, ETC.		
Collection of fruits raised in one orchard.	W. J. Winans	Petaluma.
Collection of fruits raised in one orchard.	John Merritt	Petaluma.
Collection of fruits raised in one orchard.	Frank Ennis	Petaluma.
Collection of fruits raised in one orchard.	W. P. Morse	Sebastopol.
Exhibit of apples, six varieties	W. J. Winans	Petaluma.
Exhibit of apples, six varieties	A. Weissband	Petaluma.
Exhibit of apples, six varieties	James Bloom	Petaluma.
Exhibit of apples, six varieties	John Merritt	Petaluma.
Exhibit of apples, six varieties	Frank Ennis	Petaluma.
Exhibit of apples, six varieties	E. W. Hayden	Sebastopol.
Exhibit of apples, six varieties	J. Gregson	Sebastopol.
Single variety of apples	J. Gregson	Sebastopol.
Single variety of apples	E. W. Hayden	Sebastopol.
Single variety of apples	W. J. Winans	Petaluma.
Single variety of apples	C. S. Gibson	Petaluma.
Single variety of apples	A. Weissband	Petaluma.
Single variety of apples	Joseph Gossage	Petaluma.
Single variety of apples	Denman & McNear	Petaluma.
Single variety of apples	John Merritt	Petaluma.
Single variety of apples	Frank Ennis	Petaluma.
Single variety of apples	J. W. Ormsby	Petaluma.
Single variety of apples	A. Doty	Petaluma.
Collection of pears, six varieties	W. J. Winans	Petaluma.
Collection of pears, six varieties	C. S. Gibson	Petaluma.
Collection of pears, six varieties	M. Litchfield	Sebastopol.
Collection of pears, six varieties	J. H. Drummond	Sonoma.
Single variety of pears	W. J. Winans	Petaluma.
Single variety of pears	F. W. Stratton	Petaluma.
Single variety of pears	J. Gregson	Sebastopol.
Single variety of pears	M. Litchfield	Sebastopol.
Single variety of pears	J. H. Drummond	Sonoma.
Collection of peaches, five varieties	M. Litchfield	Sebastopol.
Single variety of peaches	M. Litchfield	Sebastopol.
Single variety of peaches	J. Gregson	Sebastopol.
Single variety of peaches	Rollin Andrews	Two Rocks.
Collection of plums, five varieties	Morris Bros.	Sonoma.
Collection of plums, five varieties	John Merritt	Petaluma.
Collection of plums, five varieties	M. Litchfield	Sebastopol.
Single variety of plums	M. Litchfield	Sebastopol.
Single variety of plums	James Bloom	Petaluma.
Single variety of plums	John Merritt	Petaluma.
Single variety of plums	Frank Ennis	Petaluma.
Single variety of plums	Asa Higgins	Petaluma.
Single variety of plums	Morris Bros.	Sonoma.
Exhibit of six quinces	J. Gregson	Sebastopol.
Exhibit of six quinces	E. W. Hayden	Sebastopol.
Exhibit of six quinces	Asa Higgins	Petaluma.
Exhibit of prunes, three varieties	M. Litchfield	Sebastopol.
Exhibit of prunes, single variety	M. Litchfield	Sebastopol.
Exhibit of prunes, single variety	Frank Ennis	Petaluma.
Exhibit of prunes, single variety	Asa Higgins	Petaluma.
Collection of oranges	George F. Hooper	Sonoma.
Collection of lemons	George F. Hooper	Sonoma.
Collection of grapes raised in one vineyard	J. H. Drummond	Sonoma.
Collection of grapes raised in one vineyard	Morris Bros.	Sonoma.
Exhibit of foreign grapes	Morris Bros.	Sonoma.
Collection of figs	George D. Green	Petaluma.
Collection of almonds	Morris Bros.	Sonoma.
Collection of almonds	Ernest Parks	Petaluma.
Collection of walnuts	Mrs. S. C. Pierce	Petaluma.
Collection of walnuts	D. F. Whitlach	Petaluma.
Collection of walnuts	George F. Hooper	Sonoma.
Collection of chestnuts	George F. Hooper	Sonoma.
Collection of chestnuts	E. Schirmer	Sebastopol.
Exhibit of olives	George F. Hooper	Sonoma.
Exhibit of watermelons	C. S. Gibson	Petaluma.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.
Exhibit of watermelons	James Bloom	Petaluma.
Exhibit of watermelons	E. Charles	Petaluma.
Exhibit of watermelons	Rollin Andrews	Two Rocks.
Exhibit of muskmelons	C. S. Gibson	Petaluma.
Exhibit of muskmelons	E. Charles	Petaluma.
Exhibit of muskmelons	R. Andrews	Two Rocks.
Exhibit of cantaloupes	C. S. Gibson	Petaluma.
Exhibit of cantaloupes	E. Charles	Petaluma.
CLASS LXV—PRESERVED FRUITS, ETC.		
Exhibit of kiln-dried fruit, five varieties	E. W. Hayden	Sebastopol.
Exhibit of sun-dried fruit, five varieties	E. Parks	Petaluma.
Exhibit of kiln-dried apples, three varieties	E. W. Hayden	Sebastopol.
Exhibit of sun-dried apples, three varieties	C. W. Lewis	Petaluma.
Exhibit of sun-dried apples, three varieties	E. Parks	Petaluma.
Exhibit of kiln-dried peaches, three varieties	E. W. Hayden	Sebastopol.
Exhibit of kiln-dried plums, three varieties	E. W. Hayden	Sebastopol.
Exhibit of sun-dried plums, three varieties	E. Parks	Petaluma.
Exhibit of sun-dried prunes, three varieties	E. Parks	Petaluma.
Exhibit of sun-dried prunes, three varieties	F. Ennis	Petaluma.
Exhibit of kiln-dried prunes, three varieties	E. W. Hayden	Sebastopol.
Exhibit of dried figs	E. W. Hayden	Sebastopol.
Exhibit of raisins	E. W. Hayden	Sebastopol.
Exhibit of domestic canned fruits, five varieties	Mrs. C. Wightman	Sebastopol.
Exhibit of domestic canned fruits, five varieties	Mrs. L. G. Nay	Petaluma.
Exhibit of domestic canned fruits, five varieties	Mrs. Sam. Rodd	Petaluma.
Exhibit of domestic canned fruits, five varieties	Rollin Andrews	Two Rocks.
Exhibit of jellies, five varieties	Mrs. C. Wightman	Sebastopol.
Exhibit of jellies, five varieties	Mrs. L. G. Nay	Petaluma.
Exhibit of jellies, five varieties	Mrs. Sam. Rodd	Petaluma.
Exhibit of jellies, five varieties	Mrs. C. S. Gibson	Petaluma.
Exhibit of preserves, three varieties	Mrs. L. G. Nay	Petaluma.
Exhibit of preserves, three varieties	Mrs. Sam. Rodd	Petaluma.
Exhibit of pickles, three varieties	Mrs. Sam. Rodd	Petaluma.
Exhibit of pickles, three varieties	Mrs. L. G. Nay	Petaluma.
Exhibit of catsup, three bottles	Mrs. Sam. Rodd	Petaluma.
Exhibit of catsup, three bottles	Mrs. J. M. Houx	Petaluma.
Exhibit of catsup, three bottles	Mrs. L. G. Nay	Petaluma.
Exhibit of pickled olives, six bottles	G. F. Hooper	Sonoma.
Exhibit of olive oil, six bottles	G. F. Hooper	Sonoma.
CLASS LXVI—BUTTER, CHEESE, HAM, BACON, AND HONEY.		
Ten rolls of fresh butter	Thos. Marshall	Petaluma.
Ten rolls of fresh butter	J. Bloom	Petaluma.
Ten rolls of fresh butter	Chas. Martin	Petaluma.
Ten rolls of fresh butter	J. W. Ormsby	Petaluma.
Exhibit of hams, three or more	Robert Crane	Santa Rosa.
Exhibit of side bacon, three or more	Robert Crane	Santa Rosa.
Exhibit of new cheese	I. R. Jewell	Petaluma.
Exhibit of cheese, one year old or over	I. R. Jewell	Petaluma.
Exhibit of cheese, one year old or over	J. Bloom	Petaluma.
Exhibit of cream cheese	I. R. Jewell	Petaluma.
Exhibit of cream cheese	J. Gregson	Sebastopol.
Exhibit of cheese, not less than six varieties, other than above	I. R. Jewell	Petaluma.
Exhibit of cheese, not less than six varieties, other than above	J. Bloom	Petaluma.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.
CLASS LXVIII—WINES, CIDER, ALE, ETC.		
Exhibit of wines	A. Weissband	Petaluma.
Exhibit of wines	Emil Schirmer	Sebastopol.
Exhibit of wines	J. H. Drummond	Sonoma.
Exhibit of wines	G. F. Hooper	Sonoma.
Exhibit of port wine	Emil Schirmer	Sebastopol.
Exhibit of red wine	Emil Schirmer	Sebastopol.
Exhibit of red wine	J. H. Drummond	Sonoma.
Exhibit of red wine	G. F. Hooper	Sonoma.
Exhibit of red wine	Wm. Bihler	Petaluma.
Exhibit of white wine	Emil Schirmer	Sebastopol.
Exhibit of white wine	J. H. Drummond	Sonoma.
Exhibit of white wine	G. F. Hooper	Sonoma.
Exhibit of blackberry wine	Mrs. L. H. Patty	Petaluma.
Exhibit of brandy	J. H. Drummond	Sonoma.
Exhibit of brandy	G. F. Hooper	Sonoma.
Exhibit of cider	C. W. Lewis	Petaluma.
Exhibit of blackberry cordial	Mrs. L. H. Patty	Petaluma.
Exhibit of blackberry cordial	F. Ennis	Petaluma.
CLASS LXIX—TOWNSHIP EXHIBITS.		
Display of agricultural products	Vallejo Township	
Display of agricultural products	Sonoma Township	
Display of agricultural products	Petaluma Township	
Display of agricultural products	Analy Township	

FIFTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.
CLASS LXX—HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.		
Churn	Rodd & Camm	Petaluma.
Churn	"Examiner"	San Francisco.
Harrow	"Examiner"	San Francisco.
Windmill	"Examiner"	San Francisco.
Hay press	"Examiner"	San Francisco.
Iron clod crusher	"Examiner"	San Francisco.
Dairy utensils	Rodd & Camm	Petaluma.
Road scraper and leveler	Zartman & Co.	Petaluma.
CLASS LXXI—CARRIAGES, ETC., MADE IN DISTRICT.		
Exhibit of carriages, etc.	Zartman & Co.	Petaluma.
Open buggy	E. Hopes	Petaluma.
Sulky	Loranger & Clark	Petaluma.
Two-wheeled cart	Zartman & Co.	Petaluma.
Two-wheeled cart	E. Hopes	Petaluma.
Road wagon	Zartman & Co.	Petaluma.
Spring wagon	Zartman & Co.	Petaluma.
Spring wagon	E. Hopes	Petaluma.
Spring wagon	Robinson & Farrell	Petaluma.
Carriage painting	H. Pimm	Petaluma.
Carriage painting	Robinson & Farrell	Petaluma.
Carriage trimming	Robinson & Farrell	Petaluma.
Wagonette	J. A. Hardin	San Rafael.
CLASS LXXII—SADDLERY, ETC., MADE IN DISTRICT.		
Exhibit of saddlery	Northrup & Co.	Petaluma.
Exhibit of set of double harness	Northrup & Co.	Petaluma.
Exhibit of set of single harness	Northrup & Co.	Petaluma.
Saddle	Northrup & Co.	Petaluma.
Exhibit of work harness, double	Northrup & Co.	Petaluma.
Exhibit of boots, etc.	Northrup & Co.	Petaluma.

FIFTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.
CLASS LXXIII—MISCELLANEOUS EXHIBITS OF DISTRICT MANUFACTURE.		
Exhibit of furniture	Ellsworth & Son	Petaluma.
Exhibit of upholstery	Ellsworth & Son	Petaluma.
Exhibit of boots and shoes	W. J. Palmer	Petaluma.
Display of samples of silk culture, em- bracing eggs, worms, moths, and cocoons	Mrs. C. Wightman	Sebastopol.
Exhibit of book-binding	J. A. Cowen	Petaluma.
Exhibit of brooms	A. Doty	Petaluma.
Exhibit of model gate	W. G. Gibbs & Co.	Petaluma.
Exhibit of model gate	John Mason	Petaluma.
Exhibit of model gate	L. J. Johnson	Petaluma.
Exhibit of marble and stone work	E. W. M. Evans	Petaluma.
Exhibit of chairs	Ellsworth & Son	Petaluma.
Exhibit of wood turning	Rodd & Camm	Petaluma.
Exhibit of mill work	Rodd & Camm	Petaluma.
Exhibit of useful inventions, to be exhib- ited by model or working size—gate catch	John Mason	Petaluma.
Exhibit of useful inventions, to be exhib- ited by model or working size—spray pump	Bean Spray Pump Co.	Los Gatos.
Exhibit of useful inventions, to be exhib- ited by model or working size—saw set.	John Mason	Petaluma.
CLASS LXXIV—SWEEPSTAKES—FREE FOR THE STATE.		
Exhibit of silverware	F. R. Stearns	Petaluma.
Exhibit of agricultural implements	" Examiner "	San Francisco.
Exhibit of pumps, stoves, and tinware	W. L. Buckins & Co.	Petaluma.
Exhibit of furniture	Ellsworth & Son	Petaluma.
Exhibit of furniture	" Examiner "	San Francisco.
Exhibit of pianos, organs, etc.	F. W. Spencer	San Francisco.
Exhibit of sewing machine for all pur- poses	" Examiner "	San Francisco.

SIXTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.
CLASS LXXV—PAINTING, ORNAMENTAL WORK, ETC.		
Specimen of needlework	Miss P. L. Miranda	Petaluma.
Specimen of needlework	Mrs. J. L. Camm	Petaluma.
Specimen of needlework	Miss Annie Casey	Petaluma.
Specimen of needlework	Miss Louise Preston	Petaluma.
Specimen of needlework	Miss Mary Butler	Petaluma.
Exhibit of family sewing	Miss Louise Preston	Petaluma.
Exhibit of family sewing	Mrs. L. G. Nay	Petaluma.
Exhibit of family sewing	Mrs. P. B. Gilbert	Petaluma.
Silk embroidery on silk or velvet	Miss L. Preston	Petaluma.
Silk embroidery on silk or velvet	Mrs. E. L. Keller	Petaluma.
Silk embroidery on silk or velvet	Miss P. L. Miranda	Petaluma.
Silk embroidery on silk or velvet	Mrs. F. B. Perry	Petaluma.
Silk embroidery on silk or velvet	Mrs. J. L. Camm	Petaluma.
Silk embroidery on silk or velvet	Miss Annie Casey	Petaluma.
Worsted embroidery	Miss Annie Casey	Petaluma.
Cotton embroidery	Miss Louise Preston	Petaluma.
Cotton embroidery	Miss P. L. Miranda	Petaluma.
Cotton embroidery	Mrs. F. B. Perry	Petaluma.
Cotton embroidery	Mrs. J. L. Camm	Petaluma.
Embroidery on lace	Mrs. F. B. Perry	Petaluma.
Etching	Miss Louise Preston	Petaluma.
Etching	Mrs. Mary H. Gale	Petaluma.

SIXTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.
Etching	Mrs. W. P. Morse	Sebastopol.
Etching	Mrs. Albert Porter	Petaluma.
Etching	Mrs. J. L. Camm	Petaluma.
Etching	Miss Annie Casey	Petaluma.
Etching	Mrs. S. C. Pierce	Petaluma.
Etching	Miss Nettie Gregory	Petaluma.
Embroidered sofa cushion	Miss Annie Casey	Petaluma.
Embroidered sofa cushion	Mrs. E. L. Keller	Petaluma.
Embroidered wall panel	Miss Annie Casey	Petaluma.
Kensington in chenille	Mrs. J. L. Camm	Petaluma.
Kensington in crewel	Mrs. J. L. Camm	Petaluma.
Kensington in crewel	Miss G. W. Graves	Petaluma.
Kensington in crewel	Miss Annie Casey	Petaluma.
Kensington in silk	Miss Annie Casey	Petaluma.
Kensington in silk	Mrs. J. L. Camm	Petaluma.
Crochet work in silk	Miss L. Preston	Petaluma.
Crochet work in silk	Miss Nettie Gregory	Petaluma.
Crochet work in silk	Mrs. Geo. Ormsby	Petaluma.
Crochet work in silk	Mrs. E. L. Keller	Petaluma.
Crochet work in silk	Miss Sarah Risk	Petaluma.
Crochet work in silk	Miss Emma Matzenbach	Petaluma.
Crochet work in cotton	Miss Mary King	Petaluma.
Crochet work in cotton	Miss L. Preston	Petaluma.
Crochet work in cotton	Miss P. L. Miranda	Petaluma.
Crochet work in cotton	Mrs. H. P. Brainard	Petaluma.
Crochet work in cotton	Mrs. J. L. Camm	Petaluma.
Crochet work in cotton	Mrs. Geo. Ormsby	Petaluma.
Portuguese lace	Miss P. L. Miranda	Petaluma.
Spanish lace	Miss P. L. Miranda	Petaluma.
Transferred work	Miss L. Preston	Petaluma.
Crazy silk patchwork	Mrs. W. P. Morse	Sebastopol.
Crazy silk patchwork	Mrs. J. L. Camm	Petaluma.
Crazy silk patchwork	Mrs. Wm. Camm	Petaluma.
Crazy silk patchwork	Mrs. M. E. Thompson	Petaluma.
Crazy silk patchwork	Mrs. W. H. Worth	Petaluma.
Crazy silk patchwork	Mrs. Dr. Burdell	Petaluma.
Lambrequin	Mrs. E. L. Keller	Petaluma.
Arrasene work	Mrs. J. L. Camm	Petaluma.
Arrasene work	Miss Annie Casey	Petaluma.
Ribbon work	Mrs. J. L. Camm	Petaluma.
Ribbon work	Miss A. Casey	Petaluma.
Couching	Miss A. Casey	Petaluma.
Afghan	Miss Mary King	Petaluma.
Afghan	Mrs. W. H. Worth	Petaluma.
Toilet set	Mrs. J. L. Camm	Petaluma.
Toilet set	Miss P. L. Miranda	Petaluma.
Crochet shawl	Miss P. L. Miranda	Petaluma.
Crochet shawl	Miss Annie Casey	Petaluma.
Tatting	Miss P. L. Miranda	Petaluma.
Netting	Mrs. F. B. Perry	Petaluma.
Netting	Mrs. J. L. Camm	Petaluma.
Netting	Miss Mary Butler	Petaluma.
Display of hand-knit underwear	Mrs. J. M. Houx	Petaluma.
Display of hand-knit underwear	Mrs. M. E. Thompson	Petaluma.
Hearth rug	Miss A. Casey	Petaluma.
Hearth rug	Mrs. Sam. Rodd	Petaluma.
Hearth rug	Mrs. B. M. Button	Petaluma.
Pair of stockings, woolen or cotton	Mrs. F. B. Perry	Petaluma.
Table scarf	Mrs. J. L. Camm	Petaluma.
Table scarf	Miss A. Casey	Petaluma.
Piece of fancy knitting	Miss A. Casey	Petaluma.
Piece of fancy knitting	Mrs. F. B. Perry	Petaluma.
Piece of fancy knitting	Mrs. J. M. Houx	Petaluma.
Piece of fancy knitting	Mrs. B. M. Button	Petaluma.
Silk quilt	Mrs. M. E. Thompson	Petaluma.
Silk quilt	Mrs. E. L. Keller	Petaluma.
Silk quilt	Mrs. Dr. Burdell	Petaluma.
Knit quilt	Mrs. J. S. Stewart	Stony Point.
Knit quilt	Mrs. Dr. Burdell	Petaluma.
Quilting	Mrs. Wm. Camm	Petaluma.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE
SIXTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.
Baby's dress	Miss L. Preston	Petaluma.
Baby's dress	Mrs. H. P. Brainard	Petaluma.
Baby's dress	Mrs. J. L. Camm	Petaluma.
Baby's dress	Mrs. P. B. Gilbert	Petaluma.
Lady's dress	Mrs. L. G. Nay	Petaluma.
Lady's dress	Mrs. W. A. Lewis	Petaluma.
Gent's shirt	Mrs. J. M. Houx	Petaluma.
Patchwork	Mrs. Dr. Burdell	Petaluma.
Patchwork	Miss M. King	Petaluma.
Rag carpet	Mrs. B. M. Button	Petaluma.
Exhibit of millinery	M'lle E. Cantel	Petaluma.
Bonnet	M'lle E. Cantel	Petaluma.
Spanish drawn work	Miss L. Preston	Petaluma.
Spanish drawn work	Miss P. L. Miranda	Petaluma.
Spanish drawn work	Mrs. J. L. Camm	Petaluma.
Spanish drawn work	Mrs. C. Wightman	Sebastopol.
Spanish drawn work	Miss Eddie Houx	Petaluma.
CLASS LXXVI.—BREAD, CAKE, ETC.—TO YOUNG LADIES UNDER TWENTY YEARS OF AGE.		
Wheat bread	Miss Charlotte Preston	Petaluma.
Wheat bread	Miss Annie Henderson	Petaluma.
Wheat bread	Miss Emma Davis	Petaluma.
Wheat bread	Miss Effie Houx	Petaluma.
Wheat bread	Miss Gertrude Hopkins	Petaluma.
Wheat bread	Miss Julia Ormsby	Petaluma.
Boston brown bread	Miss Charlotte Preston	Petaluma.
Boston brown bread	Miss Annie Henderson	Petaluma.
Boston brown bread	Miss Abbie Waters	Petaluma.
Boston brown bread	Miss Emma Davis	Petaluma.
Boston brown bread	Miss Effie Houx	Petaluma.
Boston brown bread	Miss Gertrude Hopkins	Petaluma.
Corn bread	Miss Charlotte Preston	Petaluma.
Corn bread	Miss Annie Henderson	Petaluma.
Corn bread	Miss Abbie Waters	Petaluma.
Corn bread	Miss Emma Davis	Petaluma.
Corn bread	Miss Effie Houx	Petaluma.
Corn bread	Miss Gertrude Hopkins	Petaluma.
Corn bread	Miss Julia Ormsby	Petaluma.
Fruit cake	Miss Charlotte Preston	Petaluma.
Fruit cake	Miss Annie Henderson	Petaluma.
Fruit cake	Miss Emma Davis	Petaluma.
Fruit cake	Miss Effie Houx	Petaluma.
Pound cake	Miss Charlotte Preston	Petaluma.
Pound cake	Miss Annie Henderson	Petaluma.
Pound cake	Miss Emma Davis	Petaluma.
Pound cake	Miss Effie Houx	Petaluma.
Pound cake	Miss Gertrude Hopkins	Petaluma.
Pound cake	Miss Kate Gaston	Petaluma.
Sponge cake	Miss Charlotte Preston	Petaluma.
Sponge cake	Miss Annie Henderson	Petaluma.
Sponge cake	Miss Emma Davis	Petaluma.
Sponge cake	Miss Effie Houx	Petaluma.
Sponge cake	Miss Gertrude Hopkins	Petaluma.
Sponge cake	Miss Kate Gaston	Petaluma.
Coffee cake	Miss Charlotte Preston	Petaluma.
Coffee cake	Miss Annie Henderson	Petaluma.
Coffee cake	Miss Emma Davis	Petaluma.
Coffee cake	Miss Effie Houx	Petaluma.
Coffee cake	Miss Gertrude Hopkins	Petaluma.
Coffee cake	Miss Kate Gaston	Petaluma.
Assortment of tarts	Miss Charlotte Preston	Petaluma.
Assortment of tarts	Miss Annie Henderson	Petaluma.
Assortment of tarts	Miss Abbie Waters	Petaluma.
Assortment of tarts	Miss Emma Davis	Petaluma.
Assortment of tarts	Miss Effie Houx	Petaluma.
Assortment of tarts	Miss Gertrude Hopkins	Petaluma.

SIXTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.
SPECIAL PREMIUM BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION.		
General exhibit in this class by one person	Miss Effie Houx	Petaluma.
General exhibit in this class by one person	Miss Charlotte Preston	Petaluma.
General exhibit in this class by one person	Miss Gertrude Hopkins	Petaluma.
General exhibit in this class by one person	Miss Annie Henderson	Petaluma.
CLASS LXXVII—CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT— FOR CHILDREN UNDER FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE.		
Exhibit of plain sewing	Lucy Lawler	Petaluma.
Exhibit of plain sewing	Abbie Waters	Petaluma.
Exhibit of plain sewing	Bertha Slayton	Petaluma.
Exhibit of plain sewing	Lizzie Whitney	Petaluma.
Exhibit of plain sewing	Lillian Lewis	Petaluma.
Exhibit of plain sewing	Minnie Cassiday	Petaluma.
Exhibit of needlework	Bertha Slayton	Petaluma.
Exhibit of needlework	Lizzie Whitney	Petaluma.
Crochet work	Lucy Lawler	Petaluma.
Crochet work	Callie Kirkland	Petaluma.
Crochet work	Nellie Farrell	Petaluma.
Darning	Abbie Waters	Petaluma.
Darning	Lizzie Whitney	Petaluma.
Darning	Minnie Cassiday	Petaluma.
Etching	Lucy Lawler	Petaluma.
Etching	Lillian Lewis	Petaluma.
Etching	Bertha Slayton	Petaluma.
Etching	Lizzie Whitney	Petaluma.
Etching	Albert Porter	Petaluma.
Crazy patchwork	Abbie Waters	Petaluma.
Pencil drawing	Abbie Waters	Petaluma.
Pencil drawing	Martie Button	Petaluma.
Crayon drawing	Paul Sperry	Petaluma.
Specimen of penmanship	Harold Campbell	Petaluma.
Specimen of penmanship	Edith Lewis	Petaluma.
Specimen of penmanship	Paul Sperry	Petaluma.
White bread	Jessie Gibson	Petaluma.
White bread	Eva Gibson	Petaluma.
White bread	Alice Harris	Petaluma.
White bread	Abbie Waters	Petaluma.
White bread	Minnie Cassiday	Petaluma.
Sponge cake	Alice Harris	Petaluma.
Sponge cake	Abbie Waters	Petaluma.
Sponge cake	Minnie Cassiday	Petaluma.
Pound cake	Alice Harris	Petaluma.
Fruit cake	Alice Harris	Petaluma.
Fruit cake	Alice Waters	Petaluma.
Exhibit of mechanical skill and work- manship—for girls	Mabel and Lizzie Lewis	Petaluma.
Exhibit of mechanical skill and work- manship—for girls	Edna Gilbert	Petaluma.
Exhibit of mechanical skill and work- manship—for girls	Lizzie Whitney	Petaluma.
Exhibit of mechanical skill and work- manship—for girls	Lillian Lewis	Petaluma.
Exhibit of mechanical skill and work- manship—for girls	Lulu Matzenbach	Petaluma.
Painting	Paul Sperry	Petaluma.
Calico dress	Lucy Lawlor	Petaluma.
Variety of eggs	Fred. Martin	Petaluma.
Variety of eggs	Levi H. Patty	Petaluma.
Variety of eggs	C. A. Trenhaltz	Petaluma.
Dressed doll	Alice Harris	Petaluma.
Dressed doll	Lucy Lawlor	Petaluma.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE
SIXTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.
CLASS LXXIX—PAINTING, ORNAMENTAL WORK, ETC.		
Collection of paintings.....	J. Harrington.....	Petaluma.
Oil painting on canvas.....	J. Harrington.....	Petaluma.
Landscape painting.....	J. Harrington.....	Petaluma.
Flower painting.....	Mrs. M. Doyle.....	Santa Rosa.
Animal painting.....	J. Harrington.....	Petaluma.
Collection of photographs.....	Piggott & Ross.....	Santa Rosa.
Collection of photographs.....	L. F. Shepherd.....	Petaluma.
Pencil drawing.....	Julia Steitz.....	Petaluma.
Pencil drawing.....	Maggie Weissband.....	Petaluma.
Crayon drawing.....	Kate Gaston.....	Petaluma.
Sketch from nature.....	J. Harrington.....	Petaluma.
Wax flamers.....	Miss Ella Flynn.....	San Francisco.
Wax flamers.....	Mrs. F. E. Hall.....	San Francisco.
Shell work.....	H. E. Balsen.....	Petaluma.
Bead work.....	Miss Mary King.....	Petaluma.
Bead work.....	Mrs. L. H. Patty.....	Petaluma.
Bead work.....	Mrs. E. L. Keller.....	Petaluma.
Specimen of moss work.....	H. E. Balsen.....	Petaluma.
Collection of drawings, etc.....	Miss Annie Casey.....	Petaluma.
CLASS LXXX—PLANTS, BOUQUETS, ETC.		
Collection of trees, shrubs, and flowering plants.....	W. A. Reinholdt.....	Petaluma.
Collection of trees, shrubs, and flowering plants.....	Mrs. Dr. Burdell.....	Petaluma.
Hardy evergreens, etc.....	Mrs. Dr. Burdell.....	Petaluma.
Hardy evergreens, etc.....	W. A. Reinholdt.....	Petaluma.
Exhibit of semi-tropic fruit trees in fruit.....	Mrs. Dr. Burdell.....	Petaluma.
Exhibit of flowering roses in pots.....	W. A. Reinholdt.....	Petaluma.
Miniature garden with growing speci- mens.....	Mrs. Sam. Rodd.....	Petaluma.
Miniature garden with growing speci- mens.....	Mrs. Dr. Burdell.....	Petaluma.
Fuchsias.....	Mrs. Dr. Burdell.....	Petaluma.
Fuchsias.....	W. A. Reinholdt.....	Petaluma.
Begonias.....	Mrs. Dr. Burdell.....	Petaluma.
Floral design.....	Mrs. Dr. Burdell.....	Petaluma.
Floral design.....	W. A. Reinholdt.....	Petaluma.
Cut flowers.....	W. A. Reinholdt.....	Petaluma.
Cut flowers.....	Mrs. Dr. Burdell.....	Petaluma.
Cut flowers.....	Clarice Towne.....	Petaluma.
Hanging baskets.....	Mrs. Sam. Rodd.....	Petaluma.
Hanging baskets.....	Mrs. Dr. Burdell.....	Petaluma.
Hanging baskets.....	W. A. Reinholdt.....	Petaluma.
Pair of vase bouquets.....	W. A. Reinholdt.....	Petaluma.
Pair of vase bouquets.....	Miss Eva Mooney.....	Petaluma.
Pair of vase bouquets.....	Mrs. E. L. Keller.....	Petaluma.
Pair of vase bouquets.....	Mrs. Dr. Burdell.....	Petaluma.
Paper flowers.....	Miss Mary King.....	Petaluma.
Paper flowers.....	Mrs. F. B. Perry.....	Petaluma.
Paper flowers.....	Mrs. M. E. Thompson.....	Petaluma.
Paper flowers.....	Miss Abbie Waters.....	Petaluma.

PREMIUMS AWARDED—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I—THOROUGHBRED HORSES— STALLIONS.			
Antio Snook, three years old or over.....	P. J. Shafter.....	Olema.....	\$12 00
Juan Garcia, two years old.....	P. J. Shafter.....	Olema.....	\$7 00
Sonoma Boy, under one year.....	J. Biggins.....	Sonoma.....	\$3 00
MARES.			
Fannie Parnell, four years old or over.....	J. Biggins.....	Sonoma.....	\$10 00
The Queen, one year old.....	"Examiner".....	San Francisco.....	\$4 00
CLASS II—STANDARD TROTTERS—STALLIONS.			
Alcona, Jr., four years old or over.....	J. P. Rodehaver.....	Petaluma.....	\$20 00
Rustic Boy, four years old or over.....	P. J. Shafter.....	Olema.....	\$7 00
Daytime, three years old.....	P. J. Shafter.....	Olema.....	\$12 00
Antevenio, two years old.....	P. J. Shafter.....	Olema.....	\$7 00
Ally Shay, one year old.....	Robert Crane.....	Santa Rosa.....	\$4 00
Anti De Turk, under one year.....	Robert Crane.....	Santa Rosa.....	\$3 00
Alcona, Jr., and five colts.....	J. P. Rodehaver.....	Petaluma.....	\$20 00
MARES.			
Minnie D, four years old or over.....	Robert Crane.....	Santa Rosa.....	\$10 00
Rosie S, two years old.....	S. Sperry.....	Petaluma.....	\$5 00
Daisy, two years old.....	S. Saul.....	Petaluma.....	\$2 00
Allie H, one year old.....	H. Hirebaugh.....	Petaluma.....	\$4 00
CLASS III—ROADSTERS—STALLIONS.			
Hernani, four years old or over.....	J. H. White.....	Lakeville.....	\$20 00
Capri, four years old or over.....	A. J. Zane.....	Healdsburg.....	\$7 00
Joe, two years old.....	J. H. White.....	Lakeville.....	\$7 00
Constall, two years old.....	A. J. Zane.....	Healdsburg.....	\$3 00
Custer, one year old.....	A. J. Zane.....	Healdsburg.....	\$4 00
Royal, one year old.....	J. V. Button.....	Petaluma.....	\$2 00
MARES.			
Alice, four years old or over.....	J. H. White.....	Lakeville.....	\$10 00
Minnie R, four years old or over.....	J. R. Rose.....	Lakeville.....	\$5 00
Henrietta D, three years old.....	J. H. White.....	Lakeville.....	\$8 00
Lillie Mac, three years old.....	G. McDonald.....	Petaluma.....	\$4 00
Lilly White, one year old.....	J. Biggins.....	Sonoma.....	\$4 00
CLASS IV—CARRIAGE TEAMS.			
Prince and Sam.....	H. M. Crabb.....	Oakville.....	\$10 00
GENTS' ROADSTERS.			
Princess and Mountain Quail.....	J. H. White.....	Lakeville.....	\$10 00
Little Monarchs.....	"Examiner".....	San Francisco.....	\$4 00
SINGLE MARE OR GELDING TO BUGGY.			
Vicking.....	P. J. Shafter.....	Olema.....	\$5 00
Josephine.....	J. R. Rose.....	Lakeville.....	\$2 00
MARE OR GELDING TO SADDLE.			
Lillie Mac.....	J. R. Rose.....	Lakeville.....	\$4 00
Jack.....	M. D. Hopkins.....	Petaluma.....	\$2 00
CLASS V—NORMAN AND OTHER FRENCH DRAFT BREDS.			
Pierre, four years old or over.....	J. R. Rose.....	Lakeville.....	\$20 00
Beaufort, four years old or over.....	J. R. Rodehaver.....	Petaluma.....	\$7 00
Right Sort, one year old.....	P. Henley.....	Petaluma.....	\$4 00

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Pete, under one year	R. Crane	Santa Rosa	\$3 00
Right Sort, under one year	R. Crane	Santa Rosa	\$2 00
Beaufort and family	J. P. Rodehaver	Petaluma	\$20 00
MARES.			
Queen of the Valley, four years old or over	P. Henley	Petaluma	\$10 00
Norine, four years old or over	J. R. Rose	Lakeville	\$5 00
Lizzette, three years old	J. R. Rose	Lakeville	\$8 00
Kate, one year old	R. Crane	Santa Rosa	\$4 00
Queen P, one year old	R. Crane	Santa Rosa	\$2 00
CLASS VI—CLYDESDALES AND OTHER ENGLISH DRAFT BREEDS—STALLIONS.			
Alexander Pointsman, four years old or over	P. Henley	Petaluma	\$20 00
Havelock, four years old or over	E. W. Davis	Petaluma	\$7 00
Gray Point, three years old	McNear & Denman	Petaluma	\$12 00
Rainting Robin, three years old	McNear & Denman	Petaluma	\$5 00
Pointsman, Jr., two years old	McNear & Denman	Petaluma	\$7 00
Scotty, two years old	R. H. Crane	Petaluma	\$3 00
Dick, one year old	R. Crane	Santa Rosa	\$4 00
Crescent, one year old	E. R. Charles	Petaluma	\$2 00
Evening Star, under one year	E. R. Charles	Petaluma	\$3 00
Morning Star and family	McNear & Denman	Petaluma	\$20 00
MARES.			
Dolly, four years old or over	R. Crane	Santa Rosa	\$10 00
Maid of the Mist, four years old or over	McNear & Denman	Petaluma	\$5 00
Belle, three years old	McNear & Denman	Petaluma	\$8 00
Pointers, two years old	E. R. Charles	Petaluma	\$5 00
Nellie Pointsman, two years old	P. Henley	Petaluma	\$2 00
Starlight, under one year	McNear & Denman	Petaluma	\$3 00
CLASS VII—GENERAL PURPOSE—STALLIONS.			
Gauntlet, four years old or over	Theo. Skillman	Petaluma	\$20 00
Crane's Hambletonian, four years old or over	R. Crane	Santa Rosa	\$7 00
Duke de Richelieu, three years old	J. R. Rose	Lakeville	\$12 00
MARES.			
Nellie, four years old or over	J. B. Hinkle	Petaluma	\$10 00
Nellie, four years old or over	D. A. Foster	Forestville	\$5 00

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS IX—CATTLE—SHORTHORNS—BULLS.			
Chief of Sonoma, three years old or over	John Lynch	Petaluma	\$20 00
Little Pat, Jr., two years old	John Lynch	Petaluma	\$10 00
Hopkins, two years old	R. Crane	Santa Rosa	\$5 00
Baden Duke 25th, one year old	J. E. Lucas	San Rafael	\$7 00
Jerry Richardson, one year old	John Lynch	Petaluma	\$3 00
Victor, under one year	V. Piezzi	Santa Rosa	\$3 00
—, under one year	John Lynch	Petaluma	\$1 00
COWS.			
Dairy Maid, three years old or over	John Lynch	Petaluma	\$15 00
Margaretta, one year old	J. E. Lucas	San Rafael	\$5 00
—, under one year	John Lynch	Petaluma	\$3 00
Rosa Lee, under one year	John Lynch	Petaluma	\$1 00
CLASS XV—RED POLLS—BULLS.			
Firebrand, three years old or over	Meacham & Fritsch	Petaluma	\$20 00
Cosmo, two years old	Meacham & Fritsch	Petaluma	\$10 00
Rel, one year old	M. D. Hopkins	Petaluma	\$7 00
Breadwinner, under one year	Meacham & Fritsch	Petaluma	\$3 00

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
COWS.			
Danse, two years old.....	Meacham&Fritsch	Petaluma.....	\$7 00
Gladys, two years old.....	Meacham&Fritsch	Petaluma.....	\$4 00
Violet 5th, one year old.....	Meacham&Fritsch	Petaluma.....	\$5 00
Skein 2d, one year old.....	Meacham&Fritsch	Petaluma.....	\$2 00
CLASS XVI—SWEEPSTAKES—BULL OF ANY AGE.			
Cosmo.....	Meacham&Fritsch	Petaluma.....	\$10 00
Firebrand.....	Meacham&Fritsch	Petaluma.....	R. R.
COW OF ANY AGE.			
Miss Muffit.....	Meacham&Fritsch	Petaluma.....	\$5 00
Danse.....	Meacham&Fritsch	Petaluma.....	R. R.
CLASS XVII—DEVONS—BULLS.			
Lock, three years old or over.....	J. R. Rose.....	Lakeville.....	\$20 00
Valdez, two years old.....	J. R. Rose.....	Lakeville.....	\$10 00
Bazie, two years old.....	J. R. Rose.....	Lakeville.....	\$5 00
Alexandro, one year old.....	J. R. Rose.....	Lakeville.....	\$7 00
—, one year old.....	J. R. Rose.....	Lakeville.....	\$3 00
Alexis, under one year.....	J. R. Rose.....	Lakeville.....	\$3 00
COWS.			
Lolita, three years old or over.....	J. R. Rose.....	Lakeville.....	\$15 00
Boston Pride, three years old or over.....	J. R. Rose.....	Lakeville.....	\$6 00
Verona, two years old.....	J. R. Rose.....	Lakeville.....	\$7 00
Woodbine, two years old.....	J. R. Rose.....	Lakeville.....	\$4 00
Winifred, one year old.....	J. R. Rose.....	Lakeville.....	\$5 00
Lactea, one year old.....	J. R. Rose.....	Lakeville.....	\$2 00
Bonita, under one year.....	J. R. Rose.....	Lakeville.....	\$3 00
Myma, under one year.....	J. R. Rose.....	Lakeville.....	\$1 00
CLASS XVIII—DEVON—HERDS.			
Lock and family.....	J. R. Rose.....	Lakeville.....	\$20 00
CLASS XIX—HOLSTEINS—BULLS.			
Oro Blanco, three years old or over.....	J. H. White.....	Lakeville.....	\$20 00
Elcureva Netherland, three years old or over.....	F. H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.....	\$7 00
King of Menlo, two years old.....	F. H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.....	\$10 00
Halbert, two years old.....	J. H. White.....	Lakeville.....	\$5 00
Say Ledro, one year old.....	F. H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.....	\$7 00
Hoffnung's Hubert, one year old.....	J. H. White.....	Lakeville.....	\$3 00
Quito, under one year.....	F. H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.....	\$3 00
Arroyo, under one year.....	J. H. White.....	Lakeville.....	\$1 00
COWS.			
Sylpha, three years old or over.....	F. H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.....	\$15 00
Annemie, three years old or over.....	J. H. White.....	Lakeville.....	\$6 00
Belanga, two years old.....	F. H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.....	\$7 00
Minnie Wayward, two years old.....	J. H. White.....	Lakeville.....	\$4 00
Aggie Leila, one year old.....	F. H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.....	\$5 00
Chapala, one year old.....	J. H. White.....	Lakeville.....	\$2 00
Arispi 20th, under one year.....	J. H. White.....	Lakeville.....	\$3 00
Winifredella 2d, under one year.....	J. H. White.....	Lakeville.....	\$1 00
CLASS XX—HOLSTEINS—HERD AND SWEEPSTAKES.			
King of Menlo and family.....	F. H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.....	\$20 00
Oro Blanco and family.....	J. H. White.....	Lakeville.....	\$7 00
BULL OF ANY AGE.			
Oro Blanco.....	J. H. White.....	Lakeville.....	\$10 00
Elcureva Netherland.....	F. H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.....	R. R.
COW OF ANY AGE.			
Sylpha.....	F. H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.....	\$5 00
Annemie.....	J. H. White.....	Lakeville.....	R. R.

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
XXI—JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS—BULLS.			
Wildwood, three years old or over	Hall Bros.	Petaluma	\$20 00
William 3d, one year old	William Wilder	Petaluma	\$7 00
Victor, under one year	Hall Bros.	Petaluma	\$3 00
COWS.			
Gazelle, three years old or over	Hall Bros.	Petaluma	\$15 00
Pansy, two years old	Hall Bros.	Petaluma	\$7 00
Silver Leaf, one year old	Hall Bros.	Petaluma	\$5 00
Lady Claire, one year old	Ray Eagen	Petaluma	\$2 00
Norma, under one year	Hall Bros.	Petaluma	\$3 00
CLASS XXII—JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS— SWEEPSTAKES—BULL OF ANY AGE.			
Wildwood	Hall Bros.	Petaluma	\$10 00
Victor	Hall Bros.	Petaluma	R. R.
COW OF ANY AGE.			
Gazelle	Hall Bros.	Petaluma	\$5 00
Pansy	Hall Bros.	Petaluma	R. R.
CLASS XXV—GRADED CATTLE—COWS.			
Snow, three years old or over	Robert Crane	Santa Rosa	\$8 00
—, two years old	J. H. White	Lakeville	\$6 00
Lilly, two years old	John Lynch	Petaluma	\$3 00
Beauty 2d, one year old	Meacham & Fritsch	Petaluma	\$3 00
—, one year old	J. H. White	Lakeville	\$2 00
Harriet, under one year	Meacham & Fritsch	Petaluma	\$2 00
—, under one year	J. H. White	Lakeville	\$1 00

THIRD DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS XXVII—SHEEP—SPANISH MERINO.			
Best ram, two years old or over	Geo. Tanner	Petaluma	\$6 00
CLASS XXX—SOUTH, SHROPSHIRE, OXFORD, AND HAMPSHIRE DOWNS.			
Best Southdown ram, two years old or over	R. H. Crane	Petaluma	\$6 00
Second best	R. Crane	Santa Rosa	\$3 00
Best Southdown ram, one year old	R. Crane	Santa Rosa	\$5 00
Best Shropshire ram, one year old	J. E. Lucas	San Rafael	\$5 00
Best three Shropshire ram lambs	J. E. Lucas	San Rafael	\$4 00
Best three Southdown ram lambs	R. Crane	Santa Rosa	\$4 00
Best three Southdown ewes, two years old or over	R. H. Crane	Petaluma	\$5 00
Best three Shropshire ewes, two years old or over	R. H. Crane	Petaluma	\$5 00
Second best three Southdown ewes, two years old or over	R. H. Crane	Petaluma	\$2 50
Best three ewes, one year old	R. Crane	Santa Rosa	\$4 00
Second best	R. H. Crane	Petaluma	\$2 00
Best three Southdown ewe lambs	R. Crane	Santa Rosa	\$2 00
Best three Shropshire ewe lambs	J. E. Lucas	San Rafael	\$2 00
CLASS XXXI—SWINE—BERKSHIRE.			
Best boar, six months old	A. L. Whitney	Petaluma	\$3 00
Second best	J. E. Lucas	San Rafael	\$1 00
Best sow, one year old	J. E. Lucas	San Rafael	\$5 00
Second best	J. E. Lucas	San Rafael	\$2 00
Best sow, six months old	A. L. Whitney	Petaluma	\$3 00
Second best	A. L. Whitney	Petaluma	\$1 00
Best sow, and five pigs under six months	J. E. Lucas	San Rafael	\$5 00
Second best	J. E. Lucas	San Rafael	\$2 00

THIRD DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS XXXII—POLAND-CHINA.			
Best boar, one year old or over	R. H. Crane	Petaluma .....	.....\$6 00
Best boar, six months old	R. H. Crane	Petaluma .....	.....\$3 00
Best sow, one year old	R. H. Crane	Petaluma .....	.....\$5 00
Second best	R. H. Crane	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00
Best sow, six months old	R. H. Crane	Petaluma .....	.....\$3 00
Best sow, and five pigs under six months.	Theo. Skillman ..	Petaluma .....	.....\$5 00
Second best	R. H. Crane	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00
XXXIX—POULTRY.			
Best pair Wyandotte fowls	A. F. Killam	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00
Second best	W. D. Freeman ..	Petaluma .....	.....\$1 00
CLASS XLI.			
Best pair Black Spanish fowls	S. H. Church	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00
CLASS XLII.			
Best pair White Leghorn fowls	S. Saul	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00
Second best	C. N. King	Petaluma .....	.....\$1 00
CLASS XLIII.			
Best pair Brown Leghorn fowls	L. B. Hardin	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00
Second best	S. H. Church	Petaluma .....	.....\$1 00
CLASS XLVI.			
Best pair Silver-Spangled Hamburg fowls	S. H. Church	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00
Second best	S. H. Church	Petaluma .....	.....\$1 00
CLASS XLVII.			
Best pair Houdan fowls	A. F. Killam	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00
Second best	W. D. Freeman ..	Petaluma .....	.....\$1 00
CLASS XLVIII.			
Best pair Brown Red Game fowls	O. Elmore	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00
Second best	V. Brown	Petaluma .....	.....\$1 00
CLASS L.			
Best pair Black-breasted Game fowls	O. Elmore	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00
Second best	W. D. Freeman ..	Petaluma .....	.....\$1 00
CLASS LI.			
Best pair Bantams	V. Brown	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00
Second best	Mabel Lewis	Petaluma .....	.....\$1 00
CLASS LVII.			
Best pair Pekin ducks	A. F. Killam	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00
CLASS LVIII.			
Best pair Toulouse geese	R. H. Crane	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 50
Second best	Geo. D. Green ..	Petaluma .....	.....\$1 00

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS LXII—GRAIN, FLOUR, ETC.			
Best bale of oat hay	R. Crane	Santa Rosa .....	.....\$1 00
Best bale of clover hay	C. S. Gibson	Petaluma .....	.....\$1 00
Best sheaf of barley	C. S. Gibson	Petaluma .....	.....\$1 00
Best sack of beardless barley	N. Wiswell	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00
Best sack of common barley	W. D. Freeman ..	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00
Best sack of shelled corn	R. Crane	Santa Rosa .....	.....\$2 00
Best ten ears of corn	Jos. Gossage	Petaluma .....	.....\$1 00
Best corn on stalk	Morris Bros.	Sonoma .....	.....\$1 00
Best sack of flax seed	Jas. Bloom	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00
Best exhibition of grain, four varieties...	W. D. Freeman ..	Petaluma .....	.....\$4 00

FOURTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Best sack of white oats	W. D. Freeman	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00
Best sack of black oats	W. D. Freeman	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00
Best sack of wheat	W. D. Freeman	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00
Best sheaf of wheat	C. S. Gibson	Petaluma .....	.....\$1 00
Best sheaf of black oats	P. Mullally	Petaluma .....	.....\$1 00
CLASS LXIII—VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.			
Best blood beets	R. Andrews	Two Rocks .....	.....\$1 00
Best exhibit of sugar beets	T. C. Putnam	Petaluma .....	.....\$1 00
Best exhibit of shelled beans	R. Andrews	Two Rocks .....	.....\$2 00
Best exhibit of carrots	D. Gale	Petaluma .....	.....\$1 00
Best exhibit of cabbages	R. Andrews	Two Rocks .....	.....\$1 00
Best exhibit of hops (one commercial bale)	Otis Allen	Petaluma .....	.....\$5 00
Best exhibit of mangel-wurzel beets	Jos. Gossage	Petaluma .....	.....\$1 00
Best exhibit of onions	R. H. Ranard	Petaluma .....	.....\$1 00
Best collection of potatoes	P. Mullally	Petaluma .....	.....\$5 00
Best single variety of potatoes	P. Mullally	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00
Best single variety of sweet potatoes	Morris Bros.	Sonoma .....	.....\$1 00
Best exhibit of parsnips	A. P. Martin	Petaluma .....	.....\$1 00
Best exhibit of pieplant	R. Andrews	Two Rocks .....	.....\$1 00
Best exhibit of pumpkins	W. J. Winans	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00
Best exhibit of shelled peas	D. F. Whitlach	Petaluma .....	.....\$1 00
Best exhibit of rutabagas	Jos. Gossage	Petaluma .....	.....\$1 00
Best exhibit of squashes	Jos. Gossage	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00
Best exhibit of turnips	A. Weissband	Petaluma .....	.....\$1 00
Best display of products raised by one person on one farm	Rollin Andrews	Two Rocks .....	.....\$10 00
CLASS LXIV—FRUITS, GRAPES, ETC.			
Largest and best collection raised in one orchard	W. P. Morse	Sebastopol .....	.....\$25 00
Second best	John Merritt	Petaluma .....	.....\$10 00
Best exhibit of apples	John Merritt	Petaluma .....	.....\$5 00
Best single variety of apples	E. W. Hayden	Sebastopol .....	.....\$2 00
Best collection of pears	J. H. Drummond	Sonoma .....	.....\$5 00
Best single variety of pears	W. J. Winans	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00
Best exhibit of peaches	M. Litchfield	Sebastopol .....	.....\$5 00
Best single variety of peaches	M. Litchfield	Sebastopol .....	.....\$2 00
Best exhibit of plums	John Merritt	Petaluma .....	.....\$5 00
Best single variety of plums	John Merritt	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00
Best six quinces	Asa Higgins	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00
Best exhibit of prunes	M. Litchfield	Sebastopol .....	.....\$5 00
Best single variety of prunes	M. Litchfield	Sebastopol .....	.....\$2 00
Best collection of oranges	Geo. F. Hooper	Sonoma .....	.....\$3 00
Best collection of lemons	Geo. F. Hooper	Sonoma .....	.....\$3 00
Largest and best collection of grapes raised in one vineyard	Morris Bros.	Sonoma .....	.....\$20 00
Second best	J. H. Drummond	Sonoma .....	.....\$10 00
Best foreign grapes	Morris Bros.	Sonoma .....	.....\$3 00
Best collection of figs	Geo. D. Green	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00
Best collection of almonds	Ernest Parks	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00
Best collection of walnuts	Geo. F. Hooper	Sonoma .....	.....\$2 00
Best exhibit of chestnuts	Geo. F. Hooper	Sonoma .....	.....\$2 00
Best exhibit of olives	Geo. F. Hooper	Sonoma .....	.....\$2 00
Best exhibit of watermelons	Everett Charles	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00
Best exhibit of muskmelons	Everett Charles	Petaluma .....	.....\$1 00
Best exhibit of cantaloupe melons	C. S. Gibson	Petaluma .....	.....\$1 00
CLASS LXV—KILN AND SUN-DRIED FRUITS, ETC.			
Best kiln-dried fruits	E. W. Hayden	Sebastopol .....	.....\$7 50
Best sun-dried fruits	Ernest Parks	Petaluma .....	.....\$5 00
Best kiln-dried apples	E. W. Hayden	Sebastopol .....	.....\$3 00
Best sun-dried apples	C. W. Lewis	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00
Best kiln-dried peaches	E. W. Hayden	Sebastopol .....	.....\$3 00
Best kiln-dried plums	E. W. Hayden	Sebastopol .....	.....\$3 00
Best sun-dried plums	Ernest Parks	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00
Best kiln-dried prunes	E. W. Hayden	Sebastopol .....	.....\$3 00
Best sun-dried prunes	F. Ennis	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00

FOURTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Best dried figs	E. W. Hayden	Sebastopol .....	.....\$2 00
Best exhibit of raisins	E. W. Hayden	Sebastopol .....	.....\$2 00
Best exhibit of domestic canned fruits	Mrs. L. G. Nay	Petaluma .....	.....\$4 00
Best jellies	Mrs. L. G. Nay	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 50
Best preserves	Mrs. L. G. Nay	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00
Best pickles	Mrs. L. G. Nay	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00
Best catsup	Mrs. L. G. Nay	Petaluma .....	.....\$1 50
Best pickled onions	George F. Hooper	Sonoma .....	.....\$3 00
Best olive oil	George F. Hooper	Sonoma .....	.....\$3 00
CLASS LXVI—BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, BACON, AND HONEY.			
Best ten rolls of fresh butter	J. W. Ormsby	Petaluma	Dip.,\$10
Second best	James Bloom	Petaluma .....	.....\$5 00
Best exhibit of hams	R. Crane	Santa Rosa .....	.....\$2 00
Best exhibit of side bacon	R. Crane	Santa Rosa .....	.....\$2 00
Best exhibit of new cheese	I. R. Jewell	Petaluma .....	.....\$3 00
Best exhibit of cheese one year old or over	I. R. Jewell	Petaluma .....	.....\$3 00
Second best	James Bloom	Petaluma .....	.....\$1 00
Best cream cheese	J. Gregson	Sebastopol .....	.....\$2 00
Second best	I. R. Jewell	Petaluma .....	.....\$1 00
Largest and best variety of cheese	I. R. Jewell	Petaluma .....	.....\$5 00
CLASS LXVIII—WINES, CIDER, ALE, ETC.			
Best exhibit of wines	G. F. Hooper	Sonoma	Dip.,\$20
Second best	J. H. Drummond	Sonoma .....	.....\$10 00
Best port wine	Emil Schirmer	Sebastopol .....	.....\$3 00
Best red wine	Emil Schirmer	Sebastopol .....	.....\$3 00
Best white wine	Emil Schirmer	Sebastopol .....	.....\$3 00
Best cider	C. W. Lewis	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00
Best blackberry cordial	Mrs. Levi H. Patty	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00
CLASS LXIX—TOWNSHIP EXHIBITS.			
Best display of agricultural products	Analy Township .....	.....	.....\$125 00
Second best	Petaluma Town- ship .....	.....	.....\$75 00
Third best	Vallejo Township .....	.....	.....\$50 00

FIFTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS LXX—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, HARDWARE, ETC.			
Best churn	Rodd & Camm	Petaluma .....	.....\$3 00
Best exhibit of dairy utensils	Rodd & Camm	Petaluma	Dip.,\$5 00
Best leveler and road scraper	Zartman & Co.	Petaluma	Diploma.
CLASS LXXI—CARRIAGES, WAGONS, ETC.			
Best exhibit of carriages, etc.	Zartman & Co.	Petaluma .....	.....\$10 00
Best open buggy	E. Hopes	Petaluma .....	.....\$3 00
Best sulky	Loranger & Clark	Petaluma .....	.....\$3 00
Best two-wheeled cart	Zartman & Co.	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00
Best road wagon	Zartman & Co.	Petaluma .....	.....\$3 00
Best spring wagon	Robinson & Farrell	Petaluma .....	.....\$5 00
Best carriage painting	H. Pimm	Petaluma .....	.....\$5 00
Best carriage trimming	Robinson & Farrell	Petaluma .....	.....\$5 00
Best wagonette	J. A. Hardin	San Rafael	Diploma.
CLASS LXXII—HARNES AND SADDLERY.			
Best exhibit of saddlery	Northrup & Co.	Petaluma	Dip.,\$15
Best set of double harness	Northrup & Co.	Petaluma .....	.....\$6 00
Best set of single harness	Northrup & Co.	Petaluma .....	.....\$4 00
Best saddle	Northrup & Co.	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 50
Best set of work harness, double	Northrup & Co.	Petaluma .....	.....\$5 00
Best exhibit of boots, etc.	Northrup & Co.	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 50

TRANSACTIONS OF THE
FIFTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS LXXIII—MISCELLANEOUS EXHIBITS—DISTRICT.			
Best exhibit of furniture.....	Ellsworth & Son.....	Petaluma.....	.....\$10 00
Best exhibit of upholstery.....	Ellsworth & Son.....	Petaluma.....	.....\$7 50
Best exhibit of boots and shoes.....	W. J. Palmer.....	Petaluma.....	.....Dip.,\$10
Best display of samples of silk culture.....	Mrs. C. Wightman.....	Sebastopol.....	.....\$5 00
Best exhibit of book-binding.....	Jos. A. Cowen.....	Petaluma.....	Dip.,\$3 00
Best exhibit of brooms.....	A. Doty.....	Petaluma.....	.....\$2 00
Best exhibit of model gate.....	L. J. Johnson.....	Petaluma.....	Dip.,\$4 00
Best exhibit of marble and stoneware.....	E. W. M. Evans.....	Petaluma.....	.....Dip.,\$10
Best chairs.....	Ellsworth & Son.....	Petaluma.....	.....\$3 00
Best exhibit of wood turning.....	Rodd & Camm.....	Petaluma.....	.....\$2 00
Best exhibit of mill work.....	Rodd & Camm.....	Petaluma.....	Dip.,\$5 00
Best gate catch.....	John Mason.....	Petaluma.....	Diploma.
Bean spray pump.....	Bean Spray Pump Company.....	Los Gatos.....	Diploma.
Best saw set.....	John Mason.....	Petaluma.....	Diploma.
CLASS LXXIV—SWEEPSTAKES—FREE FOR THE STATE.			
Best exhibit of silverware.....	F. R. Stearns.....	Petaluma.....	.....Dip.,\$10
Best exhibit of stoves, pumps, and tin- ware.....	W. L. Buckins & Co.....	Petaluma.....	.....Dip.,\$10
Best exhibit of furniture.....	Ellsworth & Son.....	Petaluma.....	.....Dip.,\$10
Best exhibit of pianos, etc.....	F. W. Spencer.....	San Francisco.....	.....Dip.,\$10

SIXTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS LXXV—PAINTINGS, ORNAMENTAL WORK, ETC.			
Best specimen of needlework.....	Miss P. L. Miranda.....	Petaluma.....	.....\$15 00
Second best.....	Mrs. J. L. Camm.....	Petaluma.....	.....\$5 00
Specimen of needlework.....	Miss A. Casey.....	Petaluma.....	.....Sp. men.
Best family sewing.....	Miss L. Preston.....	Petaluma.....	.....\$2 00
Best silk embroidery on silk or velvet.....	Miss L. Preston.....	Petaluma.....	.....\$2 00
Best worsted embroidery.....	Miss A. Casey.....	Petaluma.....	.....\$2 00
Best cotton embroidery.....	Miss P. L. Miranda.....	Petaluma.....	.....\$2 00
Best embroidery on lace.....	Mrs. F. B. Perry.....	Petaluma.....	.....S. men.,\$2
Best etching.....	Mrs. A. Porter.....	Petaluma.....	.....\$2 00
Second best.....	Miss A. Casey.....	Petaluma.....	.....Sp. men.
Best embroidered sofa cushion.....	Mrs. E. L. Keller.....	Petaluma.....	.....\$2 00
Best embroidered wall panel.....	Miss A. Casey.....	Petaluma.....	.....\$2 00
Best kensington or satin stitch in chenille.....	Mrs. J. L. Camm.....	Petaluma.....	.....\$2 00
Best kensington in crewel.....	Mrs. G. W. Graves.....	Petaluma.....	.....\$2 00
Best kensington in silk.....	Miss A. Casey.....	Petaluma.....	.....\$2 00
Best crochet work in silk.....	Mrs. E. L. Keller.....	Petaluma.....	.....\$2 00
Best crochet work in cotton.....	Miss Mary King.....	Petaluma.....	.....\$2 00
Best Portuguese lace.....	Miss P. L. Miranda.....	Petaluma.....	.....\$2 00
Best Spanish lace.....	Miss P. L. Miranda.....	Petaluma.....	.....\$2 00
Best crazy silk patchwork.....	Mrs. W. H. Worth.....	Petaluma.....	.....\$2 00
Best lambrequin.....	Mrs. E. L. Keller.....	Petaluma.....	.....\$2 00
Best arrasene work.....	Mrs. J. L. Camm.....	Petaluma.....	.....\$2 00
Best ribbon work.....	Miss A. Casey.....	Petaluma.....	.....\$2 00
Best afghan.....	Mrs. W. H. Worth.....	Petaluma.....	.....\$2 00
Best toilet set.....	Mrs. J. L. Camm.....	Petaluma.....	.....\$2 00
Best crochet shawl.....	Miss A. Casey.....	Petaluma.....	.....\$2 00
Best tatting.....	Miss P. L. Miranda.....	Petaluma.....	.....\$1 00
Best display of hand-knit underwear.....	Mrs. M. E. Thompson.....	Petaluma.....	.....\$2 00
Best hearth rug.....	Mrs. B. M. Button.....	Petaluma.....	.....\$2 00
Best table scarf.....	Mrs. J. L. Camm.....	Petaluma.....	.....\$2 00
Best fancy knitting.....	Mrs. F. B. Perry.....	Petaluma.....	.....\$1 00
Best knit quilt.....	Mrs. Dr. Burdell.....	Petaluma.....	.....\$2 00

SIXTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Best silk quilt.....	Mrs. M. E. Thompson	Petaluma.....	\$2 00
Best quilting.....	Mrs. Wm. Camm..	Petaluma.....	\$2 00
Best lady's dress.....	Mrs. W. A. Lewis..	Petaluma.....	\$3 00
Best baby's dress.....	Mrs. H. P. Brainard	Petaluma.....	\$1 50
Best patchwork.....	Mrs. Dr. Burdell..	Petaluma.....	\$1 00
Best rag carpet.....	Mrs. B. M. Button..	Petaluma.....	\$2 00
Best exhibit of millinery.....	M'le Cantel.....	Petaluma.....	\$5 00
Best bonnet.....	M'le Cantel.....	Petaluma.....	\$2 00
Best Spanish drawn work.....	Mrs. C. Wightman..	Sebastopol.....	\$2 50
CLASS LXXVI—BREAD, CAKES, ETC., OPEN TO YOUNG LADIES UNDER TWENTY YEARS OF AGE.			
Best wheat bread.....	Miss A. Henderson	Petaluma.....	\$3 00
Best Boston brown bread.....	Miss A. Henderson	Petaluma.....	\$3 00
Best corn bread.....	Miss Emma Davis..	Petaluma.....	\$3 00
Best fruit cake.....	Miss A. Henderson	Petaluma.....	\$3 00
Best pound cake.....	Miss A. Henderson	Petaluma.....	\$3 00
Best sponge cake.....	Miss Emma Davis..	Petaluma.....	\$3 00
Best coffee cake.....	Miss A. Henderson	Petaluma.....	\$3 00
Best assortment of tarts.....	Miss A. Henderson	Petaluma.....	\$3 00
Best general exhibit in this class by one person. Special premium by the Presi- dent of the association.....	Miss A. Henderson	Petaluma.....	\$20 00
CLASS LXXVII—CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.			
Best exhibit of plain sewing.....	Bertha Slayton....	Petaluma.....	\$3 00
Best exhibit of needlework.....	Lizzie Whitney....	Petaluma.....	\$3 00
Best crochet work.....	Millie Farrell.....	Petaluma.....	\$1 50
Best darning.....	Minnie Cassiday..	Petaluma.....	\$1 50
Best etching.....	Lizzie Whitney....	Petaluma.....	\$1 50
Best crazy patchwork.....	Abbie Waters.....	Petaluma.....	\$2 00
Best pencil drawing.....	Martie Button.....	Petaluma.....	\$2 00
Best crayon.....	Paul Sperry.....	Petaluma.....	\$2 00
Best specimen of penmanship.....	Harold Campbell..	Petaluma.....	\$2 00
Best white bread.....	Minnie Cassiday..	Petaluma.....	\$2 00
Best sponge cake.....	Alice Harris.....	Petaluma.....	\$2 00
Best pound cake.....	Alice Harris.....	Petaluma.....	\$2 00
Best fruit cake.....	Abbie Waters.....	Petaluma.....	\$2 00
Best exhibit of mechanical skill—girls.....	Lizzie Whitney....	Petaluma.....	\$2 50
Best painting.....	Paul Sperry.....	Petaluma.....	\$2 50
Most tastily made calico dress.....	Lucy Lawlor.....	Petaluma.....	\$2 00
Largest variety of eggs.....	C. A. Trenhaltz....	Petaluma.....	\$2 00
Most tastily dressed doll.....	Alice Harris.....	Petaluma.....	\$2 00
CLASS LXXIX—PAINTING, ORNAMENTAL WORK, ETC.			
Best landscape painting.....	J. Harrington.....	Petaluma.....	\$4 00
Best flower painting.....	Mrs. M. Doyle.....	Santa Rosa.....	\$4 00
Best animal painting.....	J. Harrington.....	Petaluma.....	\$4 00
Best collection of photographs.....	Piggott & Ross.....	Santa Rosa.....	Dip., \$5 00
Best specimen of pencil drawing.....	Miss Julia Steitz..	Petaluma.....	\$2 00
Best specimen of crayon drawing.....	Miss Kate Gaston..	Petaluma.....	\$2 00
Best wax flowers.....	Miss Ella Flynn....	San Francisco..	\$2 00
Best specimen of shell work.....	H. E. Boesen.....	Petaluma.....	\$2 00
Best specimen of bead work.....	Mrs. E. L. Keller..	Petaluma.....	\$2 00
Best specimen of moss work.....	H. E. Boesen.....	Petaluma.....	\$2 00
Best collection of drawings.....	Miss Annie Casey..	Petaluma.....	\$5 00
CLASS LXXX—PLANTS, BOUQUETS, ETC.			
Best collection of trees and flowering plants.....	Mrs. Dr. Burdell....	Petaluma.....	\$10 00
Best exhibit of trees and shrubs.....	W. A. Reinholdt....	Petaluma.....	\$5 00
Best exhibit of semi-tropic fruit trees in fruit.....	Mrs. Dr. Burdell....	Petaluma.....	\$2 50
Best exhibit of flowering roses in pots.....	W. A. Reinholdt....	Petaluma.....	\$2 50
Best miniature garden, growing speci- mens.....	Mrs. S. Rodd.....	Petaluma.....	\$5 00
Best exhibit of fuchsias.....	W. A. Reinholdt....	Petaluma.....	\$2 50

TRANSACTIONS OF THE
SIXTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Best exhibit of begonias	Mrs. Dr. Burdell ..	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 50
Best exhibit of floral designs	Mrs. Dr. Burdell ..	Petaluma .....	.....\$3 00
Best exhibit of cut flowers	Clarice Towne	Petaluma .....	.....\$5 00
Best exhibit of hanging baskets	Mrs. Dr. Burdell ..	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 50
Best pair of vase bouquets	Mrs. Dr. Burdell ..	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00
Best exhibit of paper flowers	Mrs. F. B. Perry ..	Petaluma .....	.....\$2 00
HONORABLE MENTION.			
Best cannery exhibit	Petaluma Packing Company	Petaluma .....	.....
Best silk artificial flowers	Miss Fairbanks	Santa Rosa .....	.....
Best Oriental collection	Dr. and Mrs. Ster- ling	Petaluma .....	.....
Best floral exhibit	Mrs. Dr. Burdell ..	Petaluma .....	.....
Best unfermented wine	Mrs. H. Mills and son	Lakeville .....	.....
Best general exhibit	" Examiner "	San Francisco ..	.....

SPEED PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1889.

RACE No. 1—TROTTING.

For district two-year olds. Fifty dollars entrance; two hundred dollars added; ten dollars to accompany the nomination; twenty dollars to be paid May first; and twenty dollars to be paid July first. One mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Anteop, br. c., by Anteo	Guy E. Grosse	Santa Rosa.
Maud Dee, b. f., by Anteo	Guerne & Murphy	Guerneville.
Joe, b. c., by Marco	J. H. White	Lakeville.
Frank B, b. c., by Coligny	W. T. Bartlett	Suisun.
Leoline, b. f., by Clovis	Wilfred Page	Penn's Grove.

SUMMARY.

Maud Dee	1	1
Joe	3	2
Anteop	2	dis.
Leoline	2	dis.
Frank B		dis.

Time—2:49 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:46 $\frac{1}{2}$.

RACE No. 2—TROTTING.

2:50 Class. Purse, eight hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Hazel Wilkes, ch. m., by Guy Wilkes	San Mateo Stock Farm	San Mateo.
Loretta, ch. m., by Piedmont	Palo Alto Stock Farm	Menlo Park.

SUMMARY.

Hazel Wilkes	1	2	1	1
Loretta	2	1	2	2

Time—2:23 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:23; 2:22 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:23.

RACE No. 3—TROTTING.

District 2:40 Class. Purse, four hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Flora Belle, blk. m., by Alcona	H. B. Starr	Napa.
Ned Locke, ch. h., by Antelope	Sanborn & Murphy	Santa Rosa.
Lookout, b. g., s. t. b. by Arab	Wm. McGraw	Santa Rosa.
Kitty Almont, blk. m., by Tilton Almont	A. N. Burrell	Petaluma.
Leila, ch. m., by Rustic	Geo. P. Baxter	Petaluma.

SUMMARY.

Flora Belle	1	1	1
Ned Locke	2	3	2
Lookout	4	2	3
Leila	3	dis.	
Kitty Almont	5	dr.	

Time—2:25; 2:26 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:24.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1889.

RACE No. 4—TROTTING.

Yearling stake for horses owned in the district. Thirty dollars entrance; one hundred dollars added; ten dollars to accompany the nomination; ten dollars to be paid May first; and ten dollars to be paid July first. Mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Nellie K, ch. f., by Dawn	R. S. Brown	Petaluma.
Annabelle, ch. f., by Dawn	A. L. Whitney	Petaluma.
Dusk, ch. c., by Dawn	John Harrison	Petaluma.
Starlight, ch. f., by Dawn	Ben. E. Harris	San Francisco.
Whaler, b. c., by Whalebone	Wm. P. Edwards	Penn's Grove.

SUMMARY.

Annabelle	1
Nellie K	2
Starlight	3
Dusk	4
Whaler	5

Time—3:05 $\frac{1}{2}$.

RACE No. 5—TROTTING.

For two-year olds. Purse, four hundred dollars. One mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Lorena, blk. f., by Jim Mulvenna	Ben. E. Harris	San Francisco.
Pedlar, b. c., by Electioneer	Palo Alto Stock Farm	Menlo Park.

SUMMARY.

Pedlar	2	1	1
Lorena	1	2	2

Time—2:30; 2:27 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:35 $\frac{1}{4}$.

RACE No. 6—TROTTING.

2:20 Class. Purse, one thousand dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Bay Rose, br. h., by Sultan.....	O. A. Hickok.....	San Francisco.
Franklin, b. g., by Gen. Reno.....	J. W. Donathan.....	San José.
Jim L, ch. h., by Dan Voorhees.....	J. A. Linscott.....	.....
Victor, br. h., by Echo.....	G. A. Doherty.....	Crescent Mills.
Don Tomas, blk. g., by Del Sur.....	E. B. Gifford.....	San Diego.
Palo Alto, b. h., by Electioneer.....	Palo Alto Stock Farm.....	Menlo Park.

SUMMARY.

Palo Alto.....	1	2	1	1
Franklin.....	3	3	2	3
Don Tomas.....	6	4	3	2
Victor.....	5	5	4	4
Jim L.....	4	6	5	5
Bay Rose.....	2	1	6	dis.

Time—2:20½; 2:20½; 2:21¼; 2:23½.

RACE No. 7—PACING.

2:25 Class. Purse, five hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Longworth, b. h., by Sidney.....	A. C. Dietz.....	Oakland.
J H, by Alex Button.....	A. Boucher.....	Woodland.
Edwin C, b. g., by Elector.....	T. H. Griffin.....	San Francisco.
Belle Button, br. m., by Alex Button.....	Geo. W. Woodard.....	Yolo.
Princess Alice, blk. m., by Dexter Prince.....	John Patterson.....	Linden.
Racquet, b. g., unknown.....	C. J. Havens.....	San Francisco.

SUMMARY.

Longworth.....	1	1	1
Edwin C.....	2	2	2
Princess Alice.....	3	3	4
Racquet.....	5	5	3
Belle Button.....	4	4	5
J H.....	6	dis.	

Time—2:19¾; 2:20¼; 2:21¾.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1889.

RACE No. 8—TROTTING.

For three-year olds. Purse, five hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Sunol, b. m., by Electioneer.....	Palo Alto Stock Farm.....	Menlo Park.
Lillian Wilkes, br. m., by Guy Wilkes.....	San Mateo Stock Farm.....	San Mateo.
Margaret S, b. m., by Director.....	Pleasanton Stock Farm.....	Pleasanton.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE

SUMMARY.

Lillian Wilkes.....	3	1	1	1
Sunol	1	2	2	2
Margaret S.....	2	3	3	3

Time—2:21½; 2:17¾; 2:22; 2:25.

RACE NO. 9—TROTTING.

2:27 Class. Purse, eight hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Emma Temple, b. m., by Jackson Temple.....	H. H. Hellman.....	Petaluma.
Hazel Kirke, b. m., s. t. b. by Brigadier.....	M. Salisbury	San Francisco.
Belle B, blk. m., by Jim Hawkins	E. B. Gifford	San Diego.

SUMMARY.

Emma Temple	2	0	1	1	1
Hazel Kirke.....	1	0	2	2	2
Belle B.....	3	3	3	3	3

Time—2:26¼; 2:24; 2:23½; 2:26; 2:26½.

SPECIAL TROTTING FOR NAMED HORSES.

For two-year olds. Purse, two hundred dollars. Mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Mista, b. m., by Alcazar.....	W. Maben.....	Los Angeles.
Delmar, b. c., by Electioneer	Palo Alto Stock Farm.	Menlo Park.

SUMMARY.

Mista	1	1
Delmar	2	2

Time—2:34½; 2:29.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1889.

RACE NO. 10—TROTTING.

For district three-year olds. Purse, three hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Geo. Washington, br. c., by Mambrino Chief, Jr.....	Thos. Smith.....	Vallejo
Directa, blk. f., by Director	F. W. Loeber.....	Napa

SUMMARY.

Geo. Washington.....	1	2	1	1
Directa.....	2	1	2	2

Time—2:30¼; 2:31¼; 2:34; 2:30.

SPECIAL RACE AGAINST TIME.

Against time—2:40.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Reverie, by Alcazar.....	L. J. Rose.....	Los Angeles.

SUMMARY.

Reverie	1
Time.....	2

Time—2:36.

SPECIAL PACING FOR NAMED HORSES.

Purse, five hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Gold Leaf, by Sidney	M. Salisbury	San Francisco.
Adonis, by Sidney	O. A. Hickok	San Francisco.

SUMMARY.

Gold Leaf	1	1	1
Adonis	2	2	2

Time—2:18 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:16; 2:16 $\frac{3}{4}$.

RACE NO. 11—TROTTING.

For district four-year olds. Purse, four hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Alfred G, b. h., by Anteeo	Guerne & Murphy	Guerneville.
Redwood, b. h., by Anteeo	A. McFadyen	Santa Rosa.
Clara Z, g. m., by Capri	S. Sperry	Petaluma.

SUMMARY.

Alfred G	1	1	1
Redwood	3	2	2
Clara Z	2	3	3

Time—2:36 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:30 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:27 $\frac{1}{2}$.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1889.

RACE NO. 12—TROTTING.

2:30 Class. Purse, eight hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Margaret S, b. m., by Director	Pleasanton Stock Farm	Pleasanton.
Atto Rex, b. h., by Attorney	E. B. Gifford	San Diego.
Balkan, br. h., by Mambrino Wilkes	Irvin Ayres	Oakland.
Soudan, blk. h., by Sultan	D. J. Murphy	San José.
Express, b. g., by Electioneer	Palo Alto Stock Farm	Menlo Park.

SUMMARY.

Atto Rex	3	2	1	3	1	1
Express	5	1	4	1	3	3
Margaret S	1	4	2	2	4	2
Soudan	2	3	3	4	2	r. o.
Balkan	4	5	5	5	5	r. o.

Time—2:24 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:21; 2:21 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:23 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:22 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:24 $\frac{1}{2}$.

SPECIAL TROTTING FOR NAMED HORSES.

Purse, five hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Dawn, by Nutwood	A. L. Whitney	Petaluma.
Lillie Stanley, by Whippleton	F. L. Coombs	Napa.

SUMMARY.

Dawn	1	1	1
Lillie Stanley	2	2	2

Time—2:18 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:20; 2:19 $\frac{1}{2}$.

RACE NO. 13—TROTTING.

District 2:30 Class. Purse, four hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Mattie P, b. m., by Jackson Temple	R. S. Brown	Petaluma.
Lookout, b. g.	Wm. McCraw	Santa Rosa.
Guide, blk. h., by Director	A. T. Hatch	Suisun.
Flora B, br. m., by Whippleton	H. W. Crabb	St. Helena.

SUMMARY.

Lookout	3	1	1	1
Flora B	1	2	3	3
Guide	2	3	2	2
Mattie P	dis.			

Time—2:27 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:27 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:31 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:33.

SPECIAL RACE—TROTTING.

Purse, one hundred dollars. Mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Clay Duke, b. h., by Alcona	J. W. Martin	Yolo.
Cora C, b. m., by Whippleton	H. B. Crabb	Oakville.

SUMMARY.

Clay Duke	1	1
Cora C	2	2

Time—2:35½; 2:34.

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SPECIAL RACE—TROTTING.

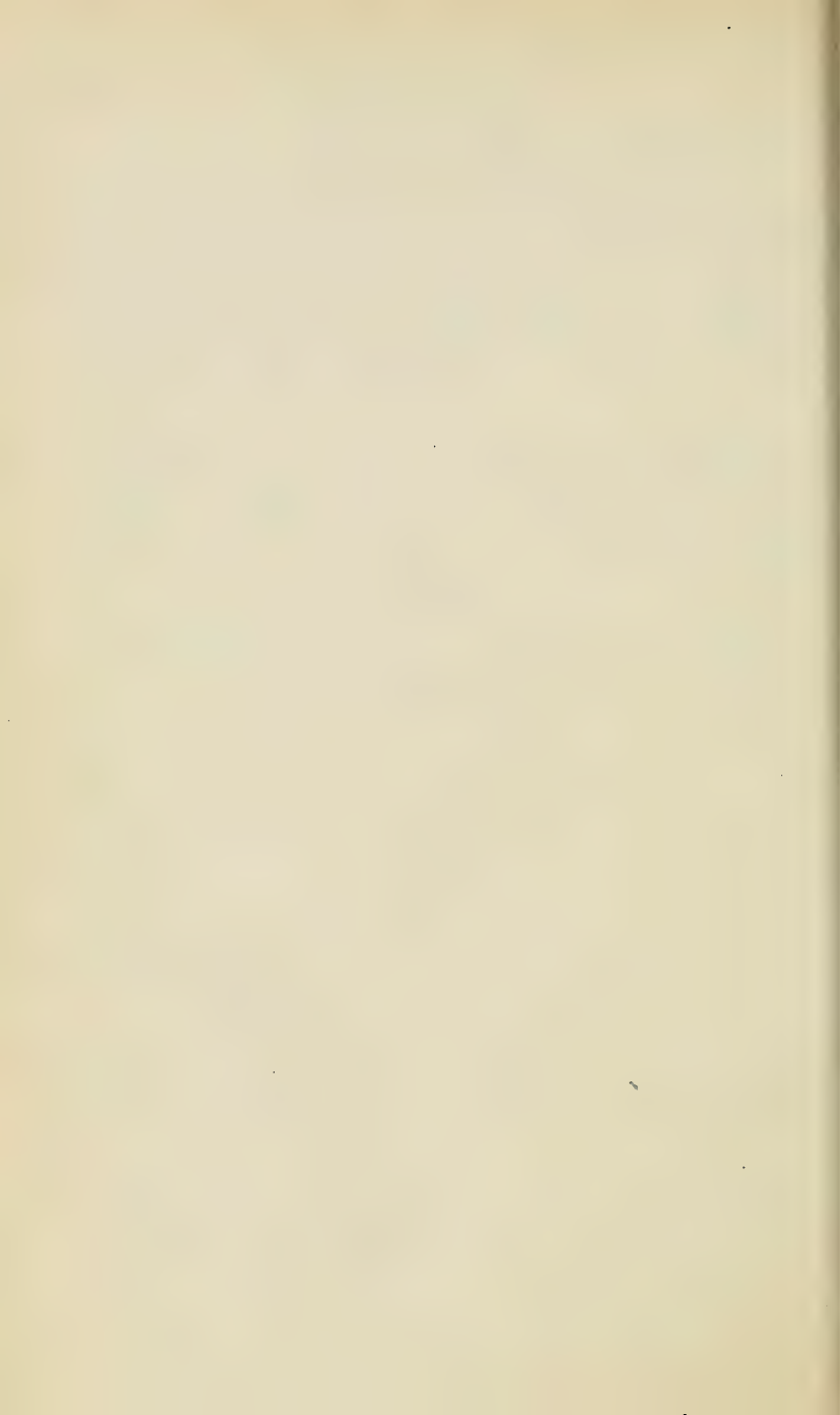
Against time—2:34.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Clay Duke, b. h., by Alcona	J. W. Martin	Yolo.

SUMMARY.

Clay Duke	1
Time	2

Time—2:31½.



TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

FIFTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

For the Year 1889,

Composed of the Counties of San Mateo and Santa Clara.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

E. TOPHAM, Milpitas	President.
G. H. BRAGG, San José	Secretary.
W. S. TISDALE, San José	Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

E. TOPHAM	Milpitas.
JOS. W. REA	San José.
D. J. MURPHY	San José.
H. H. MAIN	San José.
WM. BOOTS	Milpitas.
G. B. POLHEMUS	Coyote.
ALEX. GORDON	Redwood City.
J. P. SARGENT	Sargent Station.

REPORT.

SAN JOSÉ, December 31, 1889.

To the honorable the State Board of Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN: The Directors of the Fifth District Agricultural Association submit this, their report of the transactions of said association, for the year ending this date.

G. H. BRAGG,
Secretary.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts.

Rent of grounds from Park committee.....	\$75 00
Fixtures in club house	152 00
One half profits of bar, blood horse meeting	67 00
Fourteen days work team, blood horse meeting	56 00
Rent of fence for advertising.....	82 50
Pool privilege	2,006 60
Bar, restaurant, and all privileges	2,500 00
Cash loaned by Topham & Bragg	300 00
State appropriation	3,000 00
Rent from club house	440 00
Gate receipts.....	4,442 50
Stall rent.....	199 25
Entrance money	2,195 00
Collection from J. Cochran for District No. 4	80 00
Bicycle tournament.....	93 30
Balance on hand December 31, 1888	524 53
	<u>\$16,213 68</u>

Expenditures.

Horse	\$140 00
Harness.....	28 00
Membership National Trotting Association	81 00
Lithographs	202 30
Bill posting	50 35
Premiums.....	1,812 50
Music and band wagon.....	191 00
Sundries	418 67
Water for the year	249 00
Printing and advertising.....	694 25
Plowing, seeding, and baling hay	280 33
Work and repairs on grounds.....	1,117 92
Hay, straw, and grain.....	307 42
Insurance.....	301 50
Purses	6,315 00
Help during Fair week.....	669 00
Secretary's services.....	600 00
Collection, J. Cochran, District No. 4	80 00
Notes paid to Directors of District No. 5, cash, advertising.....	1,490 75
Taxes	622 05
Cash returned to Topham & Bragg.....	300 00
Balance in hands of Treasurer	262 64
	<u>\$16,213 68</u>

EXHIBITS AT THE FAIR—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
THOROUGHBREDS—STALLIONS.		
Sid, four years old or over	W. L. Appleby	Santa Clara.
Bob Wooding, four years old or over	Wm. Boots	Milpitas.
Wild Oats, three years old	W. L. Appleby	Santa Clara.
King David, two years old	W. L. Appleby	Santa Clara.
Duke of Milpitas, one year old	Wm. Boots	Milpitas.
—, under one year	Wm. Boots	Milpitas.
MARES.		
Mollie H and suckling colt.	Wm. Boots	Milpitas.
Leda, four years old or over	Wm. Boots	Milpitas.
Odette, three years old	W. L. Appleby	Santa Clara.
Alfarata, three years old	T. S. Montgomery	San José.
Nabette, three years old	Wm. Boots	Milpitas.
Raindrop, two years old	W. L. Appleby	Santa Clara.
—, two years old	Wm. Boots	Milpitas.
STANDARD TROTTERS—STALLIONS.		
Eros, four years old or over	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Billy Thornhill, four years old or over	Jas. Boyd	San José.
Nut Grove, three years old	E. Topham	Milpitas.
Friday, two years old	W. Nelson	Santa Clara.
Hindoo, under one year	D. J. Murphy	San José.
Daniel Webster, under one year	Robt. Welsh	San José.
Sausalito, under one year	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
MARES.		
Lady Santa Claus, four years old or over	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Lady Grosvenor, four years old or over	E. Topham	Milpitas.
Lady Nutwood, four years old or over	E. Topham	Milpitas.
Mariquita, three years old	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Sylvia, two years old	E. Topham	Milpitas.
Twilight, two years old	B. E. Harris	San Francisco.
Lorena, two years old	B. E. Harris	San Francisco.
Viva, one year old	D. J. Murphy	San José.
Antelo, one year old	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Starlight, one year old	B. E. Harris	San Francisco.
Luck of Eros, under one year	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Sidena, under one year	B. E. Harris	San Francisco.
Lady Thorn, under one year	E. Topham	Milpitas.
ROADSTERS—STALLIONS.		
Monte, four years old or over	T. W. Barstow	San José.
Electric Light, four years old or over	E. Younger	San José.
Fresno, three years old	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Biloxi, three years old	R. B. Spence	San José.
Deadwood, two years old	R. J. Langford	San José.
Stonewall, two years old	C. P. Bailey	San José.
Bob, two years old	John Johnson	San José.
Xanthus, two years old	J. R. Weller	Milpitas.
Hazelwood, one year old	P. C. Waltenbaugh	San José.
Black Prince, one year old	Morgan Hill	Madrone.
GELDINGS.		
Harry Mc, four years old or over	B. E. Harris	San Francisco.
Whisper, four years old or over	E. Younger	San José.
J M, four years old or over	J. Maloney	San José.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
MARES.		
Bo Peep, four years old or over	G. P. Bull	San José.
Antelope, four years old or over	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Flora, four years old or over	A. Doemsky	San José.
Hazel, four years old or over	W. W. Collins	San José.
Mamie, four years old or over	W. Nelson	San Mateo.
Snip, four years old or over	I. N. Thompson	Santa Clara.
Maud, four years old or over	I. N. Thompson	Santa Clara.
Lady Woodnut, two years old	Jas. Weatherhead	San José.
Mayflower, one year old	A. Doemsky	San José.
Walnut, under one year	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Lady Dashwood, under one year	Jas. Weatherhead	San José.
Cora Thorn, under one year	M. H. Clark	Gonzales.
CARRIAGE HORSES—MATCHED SPAN.		
Sam and Prince	W. H. Crabb	Napa.
Fred and Dan	Morgan Hill	Madrone.
SADDLE HORSES—MARES OR GELDINGS.		
Major	R. J. Langford	San José.
Comfort	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Colonel	J. H. Howard	San José.
White Cloud	W. L. Appleby	Santa Clara.
Robin	B. E. Harris	San Francisco.
Stephen	B. E. Harris	San Francisco.
Oregon Dick	N. Supelbede	San José.
Accident	J. H. Cory	San José.
Index	Wm. Boots	Milpitas.
CLYDESDALES—STALLIONS.		
Richmond, one year old	Morgan Hill	Madrone.
MARES.		
Heatherbell, four years old or over	D. J. Murphy	San José.
Princess Maud, four years old or over	D. J. Murphy	San José.
Burnside Mary, four years old or over	D. J. Murphy	San José.
Diamond, three years old	Morgan Hill	Madrone.
Nellie, two years old	Morgan Hill	Madrone.
GRADED DRAFT—STALLIONS.		
Montezuma, four years old or over	C. P. Bull	San José.
Grandsire, three years old	Simon Mathews	San José.
Jacob, three years old	W. H. Gardner	Santa Clara.
Cleveshire, two years old	Simon Mathews	San José.
Solo, under one year	C. P. Bull	San José.
MARES.		
Maud, four years old or over	D. J. Murphy	San José.
Mollie Shire, four years old or over	Simon Mathews	San José.
Eva, four years old or over	W. L. Appleby	Santa Clara.
Kate, four years old or over	W. H. Gardner	Santa Clara.
Sioux, four years old or over	W. H. Gardner	Santa Clara.
Nancy, two years old	G. P. Bull	San José.
Millette, two years old	G. P. Bull	San José.
Fanny, two years old	W. H. Gardner	Santa Clara.
Zuma, one year old	G. P. Bull	San José.
MARE AND COLT.		
Chub and colt	G. P. Bull	San José.
Sue and colt	G. P. Bull	San José.
SUCKLING FILLIES.		
Princess	G. P. Bull	San José.
.....	G. P. Bull	San José.
SPAN OF DRAFT MARES OR GELDINGS.		
Maud and Heatherbell.	D. J. Murphy	San José.
Princess Maud and Burnside Mary.	D. J. Murphy	San José.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
HORSES OF ALL WORK—STALLIONS.		
Hambletonian George, four years old or over	J. C. Bland	San José.
Stranger, four years old or over	T. W. Barstow	San José.
Hollywood, four years old or over	James Weatherhead	San José.
May Boy, four years old or over	A. Doemsky	San José.
Orion, four years old or over	J. R. Weller	Milpitas.
MARES.		
Alice, four years old or over	G. P. Bull	San José.
Tirza, one year old	Estate John Trimble	San José.
MARES WITH SUCKLING COLT.		
Nellie and colt by Anteeo	E. B. Moran	
Fanny and colt by Woodnut	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Puss and colt	Estate John Trimble	San José.
Phyllis and Philos	G. P. Bull	San José.
SUCKLING COLTS.		
Ben Hur	Estate John Trimble	San José.
	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
THOROUGHBRED DAM, AND NOT LESS THAN THREE COLTS.		
Beauty and three colts	Wm. Boots	Milpitas.
STALLIONS, OTHER THAN THOROUGHBRED, AND FIVE COLTS.		
Eros and ten colts	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Woodnut and six colts	James Weatherhead	San José.
May Boy and five colts	A. Doemsky	
Billy Thornhill and five colts	James Boyd	San José.
DAM, OTHER THAN THOROUGHBRED, AND THREE COLTS.		
Lady Nutwood and three colts	E. Topham	Milpitas.
Lena Bowles and four colts	B. E. Harris	San Francisco.
SPECIAL PREMIUM BY JAS. BOYD FOR SUCKLING COLTS BY BILLY THORNHILL.		
Belle Boyd	D. J. Murphy	San José.
Ned B	T. F. Barnes	San José.
Iris	G. P. Bull	San José.
Mary Anderson	J. W. Casey	Santa Clara.
Vera	G. P. Bull	San José.
Billy S	S. J. Shaw	San José.
Hale	John Johnson	San José.
Billy Wilkes	W. H. Clark	Gonzales.
Cora Thorn	W. H. Clark	Gonzales.
Lady Thorn	E. Topham	Milpitas.
Mamie C.	J. D. Canney	San José.
Joe	H. G. Cox	San José.
SPECIAL PREMIUM BY D. J. MURPHY FOR SUCKLING COLTS BY SOUDAN.		
Daniel Webster	Robert Welsh	San José.
Veterinarian	H. A. Spencer	San José.
Morgan	F. M. Stern	San José.
SPECIAL PREMIUM BY BURKE AND VOIGET FOR SUCKLING COLTS BY EROS.		
Seven colts	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
JACKS.		
Beecher, three years old or over	P. C. Waltenbaugh	Livermore.
MULES.		
Betty, four years old or over	George Byron	San José.
Sally, three years old	George Byron	San José.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
CATTLE—DURHAMS—BULLS.		
Grand Duke of Baden, three years old or over	R. Ashburner	San José.
5th Kirklevington of Forest Home, three years old or over	C. Younger	San José.
26th Kirklevington of Forest Home, three years old or over	C. Younger	San José.
Baden Duke 24th, two years old	R. Ashburner	San José.
Red Prince, one year old	R. Ashburner	San José.
44th Kirklevington of Forest Home, one year old	C. Younger	San José.
Prince Phyllis, bull calf	R. Ashburner	San José.
Baron Fidget, bull calf	R. Ashburner	San José.
Baron Gwynne, bull calf	R. Ashburner	San José.
Royal Crown, bull calf	C. Younger	San José.
COWS.		
Amelia 10th, three years old or over	C. Younger	San José.
Amebs 17th, under one year	C. Younger	San José.
Forest Prince, under one year	C. Younger	San José.
4th Belle of Forest Home, three years old or over	C. Younger	San José.
Minstrel Gwynne 2d, three years old or over	R. Ashburner	San José.
Frantic 9th, three years old or over	R. Ashburner	San José.
Pansy 17th, three years old or over	R. Ashburner	San José.
Rose of Forest Home, three years old or over	C. Younger	San José.
Jessie Maynard 3d, three years old or over	C. Younger	San José.
Jessie Maynard 4th, three years old or over	C. Younger	San José.
Miss Townley, two years old	R. Ashburner	San José.
Nevada Belle 8th, two years old	C. Younger	San José.
Oxford Rose 11th, two years old	C. Younger	San José.
Belle Mary, one year old	R. Ashburner	San José.
Oxford Rose 12th, one year old	C. Younger	San José.
Bonnie Belle 6th, one year old	C. Younger	San José.
Lady Phyllis, heifer calf	R. Ashburner	San José.
Beauty, heifer calf	R. Ashburner	San José.
Jessie Maynard 5th, heifer calf	C. Younger	San José.
Jessie Maynard 6th, heifer calf	C. Younger	San José.
HEREFORDS—BULLS.		
Pretty, three years old or over	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
Hickory Grove, two years old	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
What's Wanted, one year old	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
Frank, one year old	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
Bellrope, bull calf	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
COWS.		
Muriel 2d, three years old or over, calf	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
Bellrope	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
Melody, three years old or over	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
Flora, three years old or over	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
Miss Gaudy, two years old	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Moawequa Lass, two years old	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
Mabel, two years old	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
Satanela, one year old	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
Pretty Face, heifer calf	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
JERSEYS—BULLS.		
Prince, three years old or over	G. B. Polhemus	San José.
Eugene, three years old or over	G. B. Polhemus	San José.
COWS.		
Fairy 5th, three years old or over, calf	G. B. Polhemus	San José.
Rose	G. B. Polhemus	San José.
Katie Felton, three years old or over	G. B. Polhemus	San José.
Cherry 2d, three years old or over	G. B. Polhemus	San José.
Lady Rajah, two years old	G. B. Polhemus	San José.
Coyote Maid, two years old	G. B. Polhemus	San José.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
Katie Felton 2d, one year old	G. B. Polhemus	San José.
Violet 2d, one year old	G. B. Polhemus	San José.
HOLSTEINS—BULLS.		
Romley, three years old or over	G. B. Polhemus	San José.
El Cuero, three years old or over	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Egmond Pride, two years old	G. B. Polhemus	San José.
King of Menlo, two years old	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Major Egmond, one year old	G. B. Polhemus	San José.
Coyote Prince, one year old	G. B. Polhemus	San José.
Say Sedro, one year old	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Kyeless Boy, one year old	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Cerro Allegro, bull calf	G. B. Polhemus	San José.
Tuffy Kelly, bull calf	G. B. Polhemus	San Jose.
Quito, bull calf	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
COWS.		
Pantje Veerman and Arthur Field, cow and calf	G. B. Polhemus	San José.
Brackenhoff and Cerro Allegro, cow and calf	G. B. Polhemus	San José.
Rebecca Egmond, three years old or over	G. B. Polhemus	San José.
Ant Poel, three years old or over	G. B. Polhemus	San José.
Sylpha, three years old or over	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Kyeless, three years old or over	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Betje Egmond, two years old	G. B. Polhemus	San José.
Aunt Flora, two years old	G. B. Polhemus	San José.
Belanga, two years old	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Lizzie Blacker, one year old	G. B. Polhemus	San José.
Lady Brackenhoff, one year old	G. B. Polhemus	San José.
Bontje Lincoln 2d, one year old	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Aggie Lelia, one year old	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Pantje 3d, calf	G. B. Polhemus	San José.
Widerman's Finette, calf	G. B. Polhemus	San José.
Lorita, calf	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
—, calf	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
GALLOWAYS—BULLS.		
Baronet, three years old or over	Interstate Galloway Co.	Kansas City.
Ben Magnolia, two years old	Interstate Galloway Co.	Kansas City.
Crystal Boy, one year old	Interstate Galloway Co.	Kansas City.
Earl John, calf	Interstate Galloway Co.	Kansas City.
Don Juan, calf	J. C. Bland	San José.
COWS.		
Belinda and Empress, cow and calf	Interstate Galloway Co.	Kansas City.
Alice Hawthorne, three years old or over	Interstate Galloway Co.	Kansas City.
Buxom Lass, three years old or over	Interstate Galloway Co.	Kansas City.
Alexina, three years old or over	J. C. Bland	San José.
Bijou Lass, two years old	Interstate Galloway Co.	Kansas City.
Black Maggie, two years old	Interstate Galloway Co.	Kansas City.
Debonair, one year old	Interstate Galloway Co.	Kansas City.
Kitty B, heifer calf	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Esther Payne, heifer calf	Interstate Galloway Co.	Kansas City.
GRADED CATTLE—COWS.		
Emily 2d, three years old or over	G. B. Polhemus	San José.
Bracelet, three years old or over	R. Ashburner	San José.
Fancy, two years old	R. Ashburner	San José.
Heliotrope, one year old	R. Ashburner	San José.
FAT STEERS OR COWS—ANY BREED OR AGE.		
Nevada Belle 8th	C. Younger	San José.
Belle	D. S. McLellan	San José.
SPECIAL FOR COWS GIVING MOST MILK.		
Rebecca Egmond	G. B. Polhemus	San José.
Brackenhoff	G. B. Polhemus	San José.
Sylpha	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Ontraella	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
THOROUGHBRED HERDS OVER TWO YEARS OLD FOR BEEF PURPOSES.		
Grand Prince of Baden, Minstrel Gwynne, Frantic, Pansy, Miss Townley	R. Ashburner	San José.
El Cuorro, Sylpha, Kyeless, Chrysanthemum, Ontarette, Edna of Troy	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Baronet, Alice, Belinda, Bijou Lass, Black Maggie	Interstate Galloway Co.	Kansas City.
5th Kirklevington, 21st Rose of Forest Home, 4th Belle of Forest Home, Jessie Maynard 3d, Jessie Maynard 4th	C. Younger	San José.
Pertley, Melody, Flora, Muriel, Moawequa Lass	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
THOROUGHBRED HERDS FOR DAIRY PURPOSES.		
Egmond Pride, Rebecca Egmond, Ant Poel, Brackenhoff, Pryentje Kleyne	G. B. Polhemus	San José.
Eugene, Katie Felton, Jersey Lily, Cherry 2d, Georgie H	G. B. Polhemus	San José.
El Cuorro, Sylpha, Kyeless, Chrysanthemum, Ontarette, Edna of Troy	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
HERD OF ANY AGE OR BREED.		
Romley, Rebecca Egmond, Ant Poel, Brackenhoff, Pryentje Kleyne	G. B. Polhemus	San José.
Eugene, Katie Felton, Georgie H, Jersey Lily, Cherry 2d	G. B. Polhemus	San José.
Prince Baden, Minstrel Gwynne, Frantic 9th, Pansy 17th, Miss Townley	R. Ashburner	San José.
Pertley, Satanela, Flora, Muriel, Maowequa Lass	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
King of Menlo, Sylpha, Kyeless, Chrysanthemum, Ontarette, Edna of Troy	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Baronet, Alice, Belinda, Bijou Lass, Black Maggie	Interstate Galloway Cattle Company	Kansas City.
5th Kirklevington, 21st Rose of Forest Home, 4th Belle of Forest Home, Jessie Maynard 3d, Jessie Maynard 4th	C. Younger	San José.
SWEEPSTAKES—BULLS.		
Romley	G. B. Polhemus	San José.
Grand Prince of Baden	R. Ashburner	San José.
El Cuorro Netherland	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
King of Menlo	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Baronet	Interstate Galloway Cattle Company	Kansas City.
5th Kirklevington of Forest Home	C. Younger	San José.
26th Kirklevington of Forest Home	C. Younger	San José.
Pertley	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
Hickory Grove	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
What's Wanted	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
COWS.		
Rebecca Egmond	G. B. Polhemus	San José.
Minstrel Gwynne	R. Ashburner	San José.
Sylpha	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Ontarette	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Alice Hawthorne	Interstate Galloway Cattle Company	Kansas City.
21st Rose of Forest Home	C. Younger	San José.
Jessie Maynard	C. Younger	San José.
Oxford Rose	C. Younger	San José.
Flora	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
Moawequa Lass	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
Satanela	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco.
SHEEP.		
Merino ram	H. C. Agnew	Santa Clara.
Merino ram	H. C. Agnew	Santa Clara.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
Merino ewe	H. C. Agnew	Santa Clara.
Merino ewe	H. C. Agnew	Santa Clara.
Three Merino ram lambs	H. C. Agnew	Santa Clara.
Five Merino ewe lambs	H. C. Agnew	Santa Clara.
GOATS.		
Altai, Angora buck	C. P. Bailey	San José.
Soledad, Angora buck	C. P. Bailey	San José.
Three Angora does	C. P. Bailey	San José.
Three Angora kids	C. P. Bailey	San José.
Three Angora kids	C. P. Bailey	San José.
Pen of five Angora kids	C. P. Bailey	San José.
Pen of five Angora kids	C. P. Bailey	San José.
SWINE.		
Berkshire boar, under one year	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Berkshire boar, under one year	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Berkshire sow, one year old	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Berkshire sow, under one year	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Berkshire sow, under one year	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
Five pigs of any breed, under six months	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
POULTRY.		
One trio Plymouth Rocks	O. J. Albee	Lawrence.
One trio Plymouth Rocks	E. H. Freeman	Santa Clara.
One trio Plymouth Rock chicks	O. J. Albee	Lawrence.
One trio Plymouth Rock chicks	O. J. Albee	Lawrence.
One trio Plymouth Rock chicks	O. J. Albee	Lawrence.
One trio White Plymouth Rock chicks	O. J. Albee	Lawrence.
One trio Buff Cochins	E. H. Freeman	Santa Clara.
One trio Buff Cochins chicks	E. H. Freeman	Santa Clara.
One trio Partridge Cochins	E. H. Freeman	Santa Clara.
One trio Partridge Cochins	E. H. Freeman	Santa Clara.
One trio Partridge Cochins chicks	E. H. Freeman	Santa Clara.
One trio Partridge Cochins chicks	E. H. Freeman	Santa Clara.
One trio Brown Leghorns	O. J. Albee	Lawrence.
One trio Brown White Leghorns	O. J. Albee	Lawrence.
One trio White Leghorns	E. H. Freeman	Santa Clara.
One trio Brown Leghorns	E. H. Freeman	Santa Clara.
One trio Brown Leghorn chicks	O. J. Albee	Lawrence.
One trio Brown Leghorn chicks	O. J. Albee	Lawrence.
One trio Brown Leghorn chicks	E. H. Freeman	Santa Clara.
One trio Brown Leghorn chicks	E. H. Freeman	Santa Clara.
One trio Langshans	O. J. Albee	Lawrence.
One trio Langshans	O. J. Albee	Lawrence.
One trio White Langshans	O. J. Albee	Lawrence.
One trio Black Langshan chicks	O. J. Albee	Lawrence.
One trio Black Langshan chicks	O. J. Albee	Lawrence.
One trio White Langshan chicks	O. J. Albee	Lawrence.
One trio White Langshan chicks	O. J. Albee	Lawrence.
One trio Black-breasted Red Game Bantam chicks	Mrs. James Snow	San José.
One trio Black-breasted Red Game Bantam chicks	E. H. Freeman	Santa Clara.
One trio Black-breasted Red Game Bantam chicks	E. H. Freeman	Santa Clara.
One trio Black-breasted Red Game Bantam chicks	Mrs. James Snow	San José.
One trio Japan Bantam chicks	Frank Hooker	San José.
One trio Seabright Bantams	Bessie Bailey	San José.
One trio old Pekin ducks	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
One trio old Pekin ducks	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park.
One trio old Pekin ducks	E. H. Freeman	Santa Clara.
One trio young Pekin ducks	E. H. Freeman	Santa Clara.
Collection of poultry (twenty-one coops)	O. J. Albee	Lawrence.
Collection of poultry (twenty-two coops)	E. H. Freeman	Santa Clara.
One trio White Wyandotte chicks	O. J. Albee	Lawrence.
One trio White Wyandotte chicks	O. J. Albee	Lawrence.
One trio White Wyandotte chicks	E. H. Freeman	Santa Clara.
One trio White Wyandotte chicks	O. J. Albee	Lawrence.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
One trio White Wyandotte chicks	O. J. Albee	Lawrence.
One trio Silver Wyandotte chicks	O. J. Albee	Lawrence.
One trio Silver Wyandotte chicks	O. J. Albee	Lawrence.
One trio Silver Wyandotte chicks	E. H. Freeman	Santa Clara.
One trio Silver Wyandotte chicks	E. H. Freeman	Santa Clara.
One trio Silver Wyandotte chicks	E. H. Freeman	Santa Clara.
One trio Silver Wyandotte chicks	O. J. Albee	Lawrence.
Four Golden Polands	C. F. Ouer	San José.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.		
Fruit wagon	A. Greeninger	San José.
Farm gate	L. J. Johnson	Petaluma.
Bean spray pump	Bean Spray Pump Co.	Los Gatos.
Folding bathtub	H. E. Hallon	San José.
Garden City Incubator	The Hatch Co.	San José.
Display of agricultural implements	B. Griswold	San José.
Hay and straw cutter	B. Griswold	San José.
Farm and road scraper	B. Griswold	San José.
Gang plow	B. Griswold	San José.
Sulky plow	B. Griswold	San José.
Sidehill plow	B. Griswold	San José.
Vineyard or orchard plow	B. Griswold	San José.
Open ditch plow	B. Griswold	San José.
Plow for all purposes	B. Griswold	San José.
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, ETC.		
Two-horse carriage and top	B. Griswold	San José.
One-horse carriage and top	B. Griswold	San José.
Top buggy	B. Griswold	San José.
Open buggy	B. Griswold	San José.
Two-seated open surrey	B. Griswold	San José.
Wagon for general purposes	B. Griswold	San José.
Driving cart	B. Griswold	San José.
Ladies' phaeton	B. Griswold	San José.
Delivery wagon	B. Griswold	San José.

PREMIUMS AWARDED—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
THOROUGHBREDS—STALLIONS.			
Sid, four years old or over	W. L. Appleby	Santa Clara .....	.....\$10 00
Bob Wooding, four years old or over	Wm. Boots	Milpitas .....	.....\$20 00
Wild Oats, three years old	W. L. Appleby	Santa Clara .....	.....\$12 00
King David, three years old	W. L. Appleby	Santa Clara .....	.....\$10 00
Duke of Milpitas, three years old	Wm. Boots	Milpitas .....	.....\$8 00
—, under one year	Wm. Boots	Milpitas .....	.....\$6 00
MARES.			
Mollie H and suckling colt	Wm. Boots	Milpitas .....	.....\$20 00
Leda, four years old or over	Wm. Boots	Milpitas .....	.....\$15 00
Odette, three years old	W. L. Appleby	San José .....	.....\$10 00
Nabette, three years old	Wm. Boots	Milpitas .....	.....\$5 00
Raindrop, two years old	W. L. Appleby	Santa Clara .....	.....\$8 00
—, two years old	Wm. Boots	Milpitas .....	.....\$4 00
STANDARD TROTTERS—STALLIONS.			
Billy Thornhill, four years old or over	Jas. Boyd	San José .....	.....\$20 00
Nut Grove, three years old	E. Topham	Milpitas .....	.....\$12 00
Daniel Webster, under one year	Robert Welsh	Milpitas .....	.....\$6 00
Sausalito, under one year	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park .....	.....\$3 00
MARES.			
Lady Santa Claus, four years old or over	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park .....	.....\$8 00
Lady Grosvenor, four years old or over	E. Topham	Milpitas .....	.....\$15 00
Mariquita, three years old	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park .....	.....\$10 00
Sylvia, two years old	E. Topham	Milpitas .....	.....\$4 00
Lorena, two years old	B. E. Harris	San Francisco .....	.....\$8 00
Antelo, one year old	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park .....	.....\$3 00
Starlight, one year old	B. E. Harris	San Francisco .....	.....\$6 00
Luck of Eros, under one year	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park .....	.....\$2 50
Lady Thorn, under one year	E. Topham	Milpitas .....	.....\$5 00
ROADSTERS—STALLIONS.			
Fresno, four years old or over	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park .....	.....\$6 00
Monte, four years old or over	T. W. Barstow	San José .....	.....\$20 00
Electric Light, four years old or over	Ed. Younger	San José .....	.....\$10 00
Biloxi, three years old	R. B. Spence	San José .....	.....\$12 00
Deadwood, two years old	R. J. Langford	San José .....	.....\$5 00
Xanthus, two years old	J. R. Weller	Milpitas .....	.....\$10 00
Hazelwood, one year old	P. C. Waltenbaugh	San José .....	.....\$8 00
Black Prince, one year old	Morgan Hill	Madrone .....	.....\$4 00
GELDINGS.			
Harry Mc, four years old or over	B. E. Harris	San Francisco .....	.....\$10 00
Whisper, four years old or over	Ed. Younger	San José .....	.....\$5 00
MARES.			
Antelope, four years old or over	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park .....	.....\$8 00
Hazel, four years old or over	W. W. Collins	San José .....	.....\$15 00
Lady Woodnut, two years old	Jas. Weatherhead	San José .....	.....\$8 00
Mayflower, under one year	A. Doemsky	San José .....	.....\$6 00
Cora Thorn, under one year	M. H. Clark	San José .....	.....\$5 00
Lady Dashwood, under one year	Jas. Weatherhead	San José .....	.....\$2 50
MATCHED CARRIAGE HORSES—SPANS.			
Sam and Prince	W. H. Crabb	Napa .....	.....\$15 00
Fred and Dan	Morgan Hill	Madrone .....	.....\$20 00

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
SADDLE HORSES.			
Robin	B. E. Harris	San Francisco	\$5 00
Oregon Dick	N. Supelbede	San José	\$2 00
CLYDESDALES—STALLIONS.			
Richmond, one year old	Morgan Hill	Madrone	\$8 00
MARES.			
Princess Maud, four years old or over	D. J. Murphy	San José	\$8 00
Burnside Mary, four years old or over	D. J. Murphy	San José	\$15 00
Diamond, three years old	Morgan Hill	Madrone	\$10 00
Nellie, two years old	Morgan Hill	Madrone	\$8 00
GRADED DRAFT—STALLIONS.			
Montezuma, four years old or over	G. P. Bull	San José	\$15 00
Grandsire, three years old	Simon Mathews	San José	\$10 00
Jacob, three years old	W. H. Gardner	Santa Clara	\$6 00
Cleveshire, two years old	Simon Mathews	San José	\$8 00
Solo, under one year	G. P. Bull	San José	\$4 00
MARES.			
Maud, four years old or over	D. J. Murphy	San José	\$12 00
Mollie Shire, four years old or over	Simon Mathews	San José	\$8 00
Millette, two years old	G. P. Bull	San José	\$8 00
Fanny, two years old	W. H. Gardner	Santa Clara	\$4 00
Zuma, one year old	G. P. Bull	San José	\$6 00
Chub and suckling colt	G. P. Bull	San José	\$15 00
Sue and suckling colt	G. P. Bull	San José	\$10 00
SUCKLING COLTS.			
.....	G. P. Bull	San José	\$4 00
Princess	G. B. Bull	San José	\$2 00
HORSES OF ALL WORK—STALLIONS.			
Stranger, four years old or over	T. W. Barstow	San José	\$15 00
Orion, four years old or over	J. R. Weller	San José	\$10 00
MARES.			
Alice, four years old or over	G. P. Bull	San José	\$12 00
Tirza, one year old	Est. of J. Trimble	San José	\$6 00
Nellie and colt	E. Moran	San José	\$10 00
Puss and colt	Est. of J. Trimble	San José	\$15 00
SUCKLING COLTS.			
Ben Hur	Est. of J. Trimble	San José	\$2 00
.....	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park	\$4 00
THOROUGHBRED DAM AND COLTS.			
Beauty and three colts	Wm. Boots	Milpitas	\$20 00
THOROUGHBRED STALLION AND COLTS.			
Eros and ten colts	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park	\$25 00
STALLION, OTHER THAN THOROUGHBRED, AND COLTS.			
Billy Thornhill and five colts	Jas. Boyd	San José	\$15 00
DAM, OTHER THAN THOROUGHBRED, AND COLTS.			
Lady Nutwood and three colts	E. Topham	Milpitas	\$20 00
Lena Bowles and three colts	B. E. Harris	San Francisco	\$10 00
JACKS.			
Beecher, four years old or over	P. C. Waltenbaugh	San Francisco	\$10 00
MULES.			
Betty, four years old or over	Geo. Byron	San José	\$8 00
Sally, four years old or over	Geo. Byron	San José	\$3 00

TRANSACTIONS OF THE
FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CATTLE—DURHAMS—BULLS.			
5th Kirklevington of Forest Home, three years old or over	C. Younger	San José .....	.....\$17 50
26th Kirklevington of Forest Home, three years old or over	C. Younger	San José .....	.....\$10 00
Baden Duke 24th, two years old	R. Ashburner	San José .....	.....\$12 50
44th Kirklevington of Forest Home, one year old	C. Younger	San José .....	.....\$8 00
Red Prince, one year old	R. Ashburner	San José .....	.....\$5 00
Baron Fidget 3d, one year old	R. Ashburner	San José .....	.....\$6 00
Royal Crown, one year old	C. Younger	San José .....	.....\$3 00
COWS.			
Amelia 10th and calf	C. Younger	San José .....	.....\$7 00
4th Belle of Forest Home and calf	C. Younger	San José .....	.....\$12 50
Minstrel Gwynne, three years old or over	R. Ashburner	San José .....	.....\$7 00
Jessie Maynard, three years old or over	C. Younger	San José .....	.....\$12 50
Nevada Belle, two years old	C. Younger	San José .....	.....\$10 00
Oxford Rose 11th, two years old	C. Younger	San José .....	.....\$5 00
Bonnie Belle 6th, one year old	C. Younger	San José .....	.....\$4 00
Oxford Rose 12th, one year old	C. Younger	San José .....	.....\$7 00
Beauty, calf	R. Ashburner	San José .....	.....\$3 00
Jessie Maynard 6th, calf	C. Younger	San José .....	.....\$5 00
HEREFORDS—BULLS.			
Pertley, three years old or over	Henry Vaughan	San José .....	.....\$17 50
Hickory Grove, two years old	Henry Vaughan	San José .....	.....\$12 50
What's Wanted, one year old	Henry Vaughan	San José .....	.....\$8 00
Frank, one year old	Henry Vaughan	San José .....	.....\$5 00
Bellrope, calf	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco .....	.....\$6 00
COWS.			
Muriel and calf	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco .....	.....\$12 50
Melody, three years old or over	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco .....	.....\$12 50
Flora, three years old or over	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco .....	.....\$7 00
Moavequa Lass, two years old	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco .....	.....\$10 00
Mabel, two years old	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco .....	.....\$5 00
Satanella, one year old	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco .....	.....\$7 00
Pretty Face, calf	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco .....	.....\$5 00
JERSEYS—BULLS.			
Prince, three years old or over	G. B. Polhemus	San José .....	.....\$10 00
Eugene, three years old or over	G. B. Polhemus	San José .....	.....\$17 50
COWS.			
Fairy 5th and Rose, cow and calf	G. B. Polhemus	San José .....	.....\$12 50
Katie Felton, three years old or over	G. B. Polhemus	San José .....	.....\$12 50
Cherry 2d, three years old or over	G. B. Polhemus	San José .....	.....\$7 00
Lady Rajah, two years old	G. B. Polhemus	San José .....	.....\$5 00
Coyote Maid, two years old	G. B. Polhemus	San José .....	.....\$10 00
Katie Felton 2d, one year old	G. B. Polhemus	San José .....	.....\$4 00
Violet 2d, one year old	G. B. Polhemus	San José .....	.....\$7 00
HOLSTEINS—BULLS.			
Romley, three years old or over	G. B. Polhemus	San José .....	.....\$10 00
El Cuervo, three years old or over	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park .....	.....\$17 50
Egmond Pride, two years old	G. B. Polhemus	San José .....	.....\$8 00
King of Menlo, two years old	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park .....	.....\$12 50
Coyote Prince, one year old	G. B. Polhemus	San José .....	.....\$8 00
Say Sedro, one year old	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park .....	.....\$5 00
Tuffy Kelly, calf	G. B. Polhemus	San José .....	.....\$3 00
Quito, calf	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park .....	.....\$6 00
COWS.			
Pantje Veerman and calf	G. B. Polhemus	San José .....	.....\$12 50
Brackenhoff and calf	G. B. Polhemus	San José .....	.....\$7 00
Rebecca Egmond, three years old or over	G. B. Polhemus	San José .....	.....\$7 00
Kyeless, three years old or over	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park .....	.....\$12 50
Belanga, two years old	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park .....	.....\$10 00
Betje Egmond, two years old	G. B. Polhemus	San José .....	.....\$5 00

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Lady Brackenhoff, one year old	G. B. Polhemus	San José .....	.....\$7 00
Bontje Lincoln, one year old	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park .....	.....\$4 00
Pantje 3d, calf	G. B. Polhemus	San José .....	.....\$3 00
Weiderman's Finette, calf	G. B. Polhemus	San José .....	.....\$5 00
ANGUS AND GALLOWAYS—BULLS.			
Baronet, three years old	Interstate Gallo- way Co.	Kansas City .....	.....\$17 50
Ben Magnolia, two years old	Interstate Gallo- way Co.	Kansas City .....	.....\$12 50
Crystal Boy, one year old	Interstate Gallo- way Co.	Kansas City .....	.....\$8 00
Don Juan, one year old	J. C. Bland	San José .....	.....\$5 00
Earl John, calf	Interstate Gallo- way Co.	Kansas City .....	.....\$3 00
COWS.			
Belinda and Empress, cow and calf	Interstate Gallo- way Co.	Kansas City .....	.....\$12 50
Alice Hawthorne, three years old or over	Interstate Gallo- way Co.	Kansas City .....	.....\$12 50
Alexina, three years old or over	J. C. Bland	San José .....	.....\$7 00
Bijou Lass, two years old	Interstate Gallo- way Co.	Kansas City .....	.....\$5 00
Black Maggie, two years old	Interstate Gallo- way Co.	Kansas City .....	.....\$10 00
Debonair, one year old	Interstate Gallo- way Co.	Kansas City .....	.....\$7 00
Esther Payne, calf	Interstate Gallo- way Co.	Kansas City .....	.....\$3 00
Kitty B, calf	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park .....	.....\$5 00
Emily 2d	G. B. Polhemus	San José .....	.....\$10 00
Bracelet	R. Ashburner	San José .....	.....\$5 00
Fancy	R. Ashburner	San José .....	.....\$7 00
Heliotrope	R. Ashburner	San José .....	.....\$4 00
5th Kirklevington of F. H. and four cows	C. Younger	San José .....	.....\$10 00
MILCH COW.			
Rebecca Egmond	G. B. Polhemus	San José .....	.....\$20 00
HERDS.			
Pertley and four cows	Henry Vaughan	San Francisco .....	.....\$20 00
Eugene and four cows	G. B. Polhemus	San José .....	.....\$10 00
El Cuero and five cows	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park .....	.....\$20 00
Ronley and four cows	G. B. Polhemus	San José .....	.....\$10 00
5th Kirklevington of F. H. and four cows	C. Younger	San José .....	.....\$20 00
SWEEPSTAKES.			
5th Kirklevington of Forest Home	C. Younger	San José .....	.....\$20 00
21st Rose of Forest Home	C. Younger	San José .....	.....\$20 00
SHEEP.			
.....	H. C. Agnew	Santa Clara .....	.....\$6 00
.....	H. C. Agnew	Santa Clara .....	.....\$3 00
.....	H. C. Agnew	Santa Clara .....	.....\$6 00
.....	H. C. Agnew	Santa Clara .....	.....\$3 00
.....	H. C. Agnew	Santa Clara .....	.....\$5 00
.....	H. C. Agnew	Santa Clara .....	.....\$5 00
GOATS.			
Altai	C. P. Bailey	San José .....	.....\$6 00
Soledad	C. P. Bailey	San José .....	.....\$3 00
Three does	C. P. Bailey	San José .....	.....\$6 00
Three kids	C. P. Bailey	San José .....	.....\$5 00
Three kids	C. P. Bailey	San José .....	.....\$2 00
Pen of five goats	C. P. Bailey	San José .....	.....\$5 00
Pen of five goats	C. P. Bailey	San José .....	.....\$2 00
SWINE.			
Berkshire boar, under one year	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park .....	.....\$6 00
Berkshire boar, under one year	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park .....	.....\$3 00
Berkshire sow, one year old or over	F. H. Burke	Menlo Park .....	.....\$7 00

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Berkshire sow, under one year.....	F. H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.....	.....\$6 00
Berkshire sow, under one year.....	F. H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.....	.....\$3 00
Five pigs, of any age or breed.....	F. H. Burke.....	Menlo Park.....	.....\$10 00
POULTRY.			
Plymouth Rocks.....	O. J. Albee.....	Lawrence.....	.....\$3 00
Plymouth Rocks.....	E. H. Freeman.....	Santa Clara.....	.....\$2 00
Plymouth Rock chicks.....	O. J. Albee.....	Lawrence.....	.....\$2 00
Plymouth Rock chicks.....	O. J. Albee.....	Lawrence.....	.....\$3 00
Plymouth Rock chicks.....	O. J. Albee.....	Lawrence.....	.....\$3 00
Buff Cochins.....	E. H. Freeman.....	Santa Clara.....	.....\$3 00
Buff Cochins.....	E. H. Freeman.....	Santa Clara.....	.....\$3 00
Partridge Cochins.....	E. H. Freeman.....	Santa Clara.....	.....\$3 00
Partridge Cochins.....	E. H. Freeman.....	Santa Clara.....	.....\$2 00
Partridge Cochins.....	E. H. Freeman.....	Santa Clara.....	.....\$3 00
Partridge Cochins.....	E. H. Freeman.....	Santa Clara.....	.....\$2 00
Leghorns.....	E. H. Freeman.....	Santa Clara.....	.....\$3 00
Leghorns.....	E. H. Freeman.....	Santa Clara.....	.....\$2 00
Leghorns.....	O. J. Albee.....	Lawrence.....	.....\$3 00
Leghorn chicks.....	O. J. Albee.....	Lawrence.....	.....\$3 00
Leghorn chicks.....	O. J. Albee.....	Lawrence.....	.....\$2 00
Langshans.....	O. J. Albee.....	Lawrence.....	.....\$3 00
Langshans.....	O. J. Albee.....	Lawrence.....	.....\$3 00
Langshans.....	O. J. Albee.....	Lawrence.....	.....\$2 00
Langshan chicks.....	O. J. Albee.....	Lawrence.....	.....\$3 00
Langshan chicks.....	O. J. Albee.....	Lawrence.....	.....\$2 00
Langshan chicks.....	O. J. Albee.....	Lawrence.....	.....\$3 00
Langshan chicks.....	O. J. Albee.....	Lawrence.....	.....\$2 00
Black-breasted Red Game Bantams.....	Mrs. Jas. Snow.....	San José.....	.....\$3 00
Black-breasted Red Game Bantams.....	E. H. Freeman.....	Santa Clara.....	.....\$2 00
Black-breasted Red Game Bantam chicks.....	E. H. Freeman.....	Santa Clara.....	.....\$2 00
Black-breasted Red Game Bantam chicks.....	Mrs. Jas. Snow.....	San José.....	.....\$3 00
Japan Bantam chicks.....	Frank Hooker.....	San José.....	.....\$5 00
Seabright Bantams.....	Bessie Bailey.....	San José.....	.....\$2 00
Pekin ducks.....	E. H. Freeman.....	Santa Clara.....	.....\$3 00
Pekin ducks.....	E. H. Freeman.....	Santa Clara.....	.....\$2 00
Best and largest collection of poultry.....	E. H. Freeman.....	Santa Clara.....	.....\$10 00
White Wyandottes.....	O. J. Albee.....	Lawrence.....	.....\$2 00
White Wyandottes.....	E. H. Freeman.....	Santa Clara.....	.....\$3 00
White Wyandotte chicks.....	O. J. Albee.....	Lawrence.....	.....\$3 00
White Wyandotte chicks.....	O. J. Albee.....	Lawrence.....	.....\$2 00
Silver Wyandottes.....	O. J. Albee.....	Lawrence.....	.....\$2 00
Silver Wyandottes.....	E. H. Freeman.....	Santa Clara.....	.....\$3 00
Silver Wyandotte chicks.....	E. H. Freeman.....	Santa Clara.....	.....\$3 00
Silver Wyandotte chicks.....	E. H. Freeman.....	Santa Clara.....	.....\$2 00
Golden Polands.....	C. F. Ouer.....	San José.....	.....\$3 00

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.			
Fruit wagon.....	H. Greeninger.....	San José.....	.....\$5 00
Farm gate.....	J. L. Johnson.....	Petaluma.....	Sil.medal.
Best display of agricultural implements.....	B. Griswold.....	San José.....	.....\$20 00
Hay and straw cutter.....	B. Griswold.....	San José.....	Diploma.
Farm and road scraper.....	B. Griswold.....	San José.....	Sil.medal.
Gang plow.....	B. Griswold.....	San José.....	.....\$10 00
Sulky plow.....	B. Griswold.....	San José.....	.....\$5 00
Sidehill plow.....	B. Griswold.....	San José.....	.....\$5 00
Plow for all purposes.....	B. Griswold.....	San José.....	.....\$5 00
Garden City Incubator.....	The Hatch Co.....	San José.....	Sil.medal.
VEHICLES, ETC.			
Two-horse carriage and top.....	B. Griswold.....	San José.....	.....\$10 00
One-horse carriage and top.....	B. Griswold.....	San José.....	.....\$5 00
Top buggy.....	B. Griswold.....	San José.....	.....\$5 00

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Open buggy.....	B. Griswold	San José.....	.....\$5 00
Two-seated open surrey.....	B. Griswold	San José.....	.....\$5 00
Wagon for general purposes.....	B. Griswold	San José.....	.....\$5 00
Driving cart.....	B. Griswold	San José.....	.....\$5 00
Ladies phaeton.....	B. Griswold	San José.....	.....\$5 00
Delivery wagon.....	B. Griswold	San José.....	.....\$5 00

SPEED PROGRAMME.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1889.

RACE NO. 1—TROTTING.

For district stallions. Mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Alex Graham	J. W. Gordon	San José.
Chancellor	R. D. Fox	San José.
Baywood	E. S. Smith	San José.
Boxwood	H. G. Cox	San José.
Prince Albert	H. G. Cox	San José.
Billy Thornhill	James Boyd	San José.
Col. Benton	J. C. Gould	San José.
Vivian	R. H. Walton	San José.
Nutwood Boy	J. Buffington	San José.
Woodnut	James Weatherhead	San José.
Stranger	T. W. Barstow	San José.
Dick Patchen	D. J. Murphy	San José.

SUMMARY.

Chancellor	1
Alex Graham	2
Stranger	3
Billy Thornhill	4

Time—2:36 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:35 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:36 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:38 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:37.

RACE NO. 2—TROTTING.

Santa Clara County Trotting Stake. For two-year olds. Mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Deadwood	R. J. Langford	San José.
Mento	Wm. Dwyer	San José.
Tanbark	James Weatherhead	San José.
Menlon	A. O. Hooker	San José.
Lena D	Pat. Green	Mayfield.
Lily of the Valley	J. R. Buffington	San José.
Daylight	W. H. Vioget	San José.

SUMMARY.

Daylight	1
Lena D	2
Deadwood	3

Time—3:02; 3:10 $\frac{1}{2}$.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1889.

RACE No. 3—TROTTING.

2:20 Class. Purse, eight hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Jim L.....	James Linscott.....	
Direct.....	Pleasanton Stock Farm.....	Pleasanton.
Franklin.....	J. W. Donathan.....	San José.
Bay Rose.....	O. A. Hickok.....	San Francisco.
Pink.....	B. C. Holly.....	Vallejo.

SUMMARY.

Direct.....	1
Bay Rose.....	2
Franklin.....	3
Pink.....	4

Time—2:21 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:20 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:19.

RACE No. 4—TROTTING.

Trotting Stake. For three-year olds.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
J R.....	Wm. Murray.....	Danville.
Lillian Wilkes.....	San Mateo Stock Farm.....	San Mateo.
Logan.....	A. W. Boucher.....	Woodland.
Sunol.....	Palo Alto Stock Farm.....	San Mateo.
Calma.....	Palo Alto Stock Farm.....	San Mateo.
Laureola.....	Palo Alto Stock Farm.....	San Mateo.
Ladywell.....	Palo Alto Stock Farm.....	San Mateo.
Athenian.....	J. C. Simpson.....	San Francisco.
Jet Wilkes.....	J. A. Goldsmith.....	San Mateo.
Maraquita.....	W. H. Voiget.....	San José.
Margaret S.....	Pleasanton Stock Farm.....	Pleasanton.

J R made a walk-over for the stake.

RACE No. 6—TROTTING.

Palo Alto Trotting Stake. Closed June first, with thirteen entries. The following horses paid up:

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Royal Wilkes.....	San Mateo Stock Farm.....	San Mateo.
Fleet.....	Valensin Stock Farm.....	Pleasanton.
Lorena.....	B. E. Harris.....	San Francisco.
Bow Bells.....	Palo Alto Stock Farm.....	San Mateo.
Mista.....	L. J. Rose.....	Los Angeles.

SUMMARY.

Royal Wilkes.....	1
Mista.....	2
Fleet.....	3

Time—2:26; 2:28.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1889.

RACE NO. 7—RUNNING.

Almaden Stake. For three-year olds. One mile.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Glen Ellen.....	Matt. Storn.....	San Francisco.
Mikado.....	B. P. Hill.....	El Cajon.

SUMMARY.

Mikado.....	1
Glen Ellen.....	2

Time—1:43 $\frac{1}{2}$.

RACE NO. 8—RUNNING.

Juvenile Stake. For two-year olds. Five eighths of a mile.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Marigold.....	J. B. Chase.....	San Francisco.
Rico.....	Palo Alto Stock Farm.....	San Mateo.
King David.....	B. P. Hill.....	El Cajon.

SUMMARY.

Rico.....	1
Marigold.....	2
King David.....	3

RACE NO. 9—RUNNING.

San José Stake. For three-year olds. One and one eighth miles.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Lurline.....	Matt. Storn.....	San Francisco.
Faustine.....	Palo Alto Stock Farm.....	San Mateo.
Joe Viva.....	J. C. Simpson.....	San Francisco.
Alfarata.....	Montgomery & Rea.....	San José.

SUMMARY.

Joe Viva.....	1
Alfarata.....	2

RACE NO. 10—RUNNING.

Short-Horse Stake. Sweepstakes for all ages. One-half mile heats.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Daisy D	R. B. Cockrell.....	Salinas.
Kildare	Matt. Storn	San Francisco.
Stoneman	Charles Baubrick	San Francisco.

SUMMARY.

Daisy D	1
Kildare	2
Stoneman	3

Time—0:50 $\frac{1}{4}$; 0:54 $\frac{3}{4}$.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1889.

RACE NO. 11—TROTTING.

2:40 Class. Purse, five hundred dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Moro	L. J. Rose	Los Angeles.
Sargent	G. T. Johnson	San José.
Una Wilkes	J. A. Goldsmith	San Mateo.
Richmond, Jr.	L. J. Rose, Jr.	Los Angeles.
C W S	J. W. Gordon	San José.

SUMMARY.

Richmond, Jr.	1
Moro	2
C W S	3
Una Wilkes	4
Sargent	dis.

Time—2:28; 2:27; 2:29 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:28; 2:28; 2:31.

RACE NO. 12—TROTTING.

2:23 Class. Purse, six hundred dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Mary Lou	J. L. McCord	Sacramento.
Pink	B. C. Holly	Vallejo.
Alfred G	G. S. Guerne	Oakland.
Eva W	George Cropsey	Pleasanton.
Hazel Wilkes	J. A. Goldsmith	San Mateo.

SUMMARY.

Hazel Wilkes	1
Mary Lou	2
Alfred G	3
Pink	4

Time—2:21; 2:22 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:23.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1889.

RACE No. 14—RUNNING.

Selling purse. Free for all. One and one sixteenth miles.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Kildare	Matt. Storn	San Francisco.
Fannie F	Tom Fisher	Coyote.
Wild Oats	W. L. Appleby	Santa Clara.

SUMMARY.

Fannie F	1
Kildare	2
Wild Oats	3

Time—1:49 $\frac{3}{4}$; 1:52 $\frac{3}{4}$.

RACE No. 15—RUNNING.

Getaway Stake. For two-year olds. Three quarters of a mile.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Marigold	J. B. Chase	San Francisco.
Racine	Palo Alto Stock Farm	San Mateo.
Captain Al	John Leach .....	.....

SUMMARY.

Racine	1
Marigold	2
Captain Al	3

Time—1:14 $\frac{3}{4}$.

RACE No. 16—RUNNING.

Farewell Stake. For three-year olds. One and one quarter miles.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Lurline	Matt. Storn	San Francisco.
Alfarata	Montgomery & Rea	San José.
Wild Oats	W. L. Appleby	Santa Clara.
Joe Viva	J. C. Simpson	San Francisco.

SUMMARY.

Wild Oats	1
Joe Viva	2

Time—2:18.

RACE NO. 17—RUNNING.

Saratoga Stake. Sweepstakes for all ages. Three-quarter mile heats.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Daisy D	R. B. Cockrell	Salinas.
Mikado	B. P. Hill	El Cajon.

SUMMARY.

Daisy D	1
Mikado	2

Time—1:15; 1:16 $\frac{3}{4}$.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1889.

RACE NO. 18—PACING.

2:25 Class. Purse, five hundred dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Princess Alice	John Patterson	Stockton.
Cyrus	James Corcoran	Petaluma.
Ned Winslow	J. L. McCord	Sacramento.
Gold Medal	E. P. Heald	San Francisco.
Cricket	H. W. Meek	San Lorenzo.

SUMMARY.

Ned Winslow	W. O.
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Time—2:32 $\frac{1}{2}$.

RACE NO. 19—TROTTING.

2:27 Class. Purse, six hundred dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
San Diego	B. C. Holly	Vallejo.
Alloretta	J. Cochran	Sacramento.
Nina D	J. A. Goldsmith	San Mateo.
Melrose	John Green	

SUMMARY.

Alloretta	1
San Diego	2
Melrose	3
Nina D	4

Time—2:28; 2:27; 2:30.

RACE No. 20—TROTTING.

Special. For named horses.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Lillie Stanley	Coombs & Salisbury	Pleasanton.
Ned Winslow	J. L. McCord	Sacramento.
Frank	B. C. Holly	Vallejo.
Gus Wilkes	J. A. Dustin	Oakland.

SUMMARY.

Ned Winslow	1
Lillie Stanley	2
Frank	3
Gus Wilkes	4

Time—2:22; 2:20 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:19 $\frac{1}{4}$.

RACE No. 21—TROTTING.

Match Race. One hundred dollars a side.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Daylight	W. H. Vioget	Santa Clara.
Lena D	Pat. Green	Mayfield.

SUMMARY.

Daylight	1
Lena D	dis.

Time—2:54.

RACE No. 22—PACING.

Free for all. Purse, four hundred dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Gold Leaf	Pleasanton Stock Farm	Pleasanton.
Adonis	O. A. Hickok	San Francisco.

SUMMARY.

Adonis	1
Gold Leaf	2

Time—2:14 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:21 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:14.

RACE No. 23—TROTTING.

Purse, one hundred dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Jim	J. Howard	San José.
Ira	Ira Hageman	San José.
Maraquita	Wm. Vioget	Santa Clara.
Frank	H. Ahlers	San José.

SUMMARY.

Jim	1
Maraquita	2
Frank	3
Ira	4

Time—2:44; 2:43½; 2:46½.

RACE AGAINST TIME.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Stamboul	L. J. Rose	Los Angeles.

SUMMARY.

Time	1
Stamboul	2

Time—2:17½.

RACE FOR A RECORD.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Stranger	T. W. Barstow	San José.

SUMMARY.

Stranger	1
Time	2

Time—2:34¾.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

SIXTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

For the Year 1889,

Composed of the Counties of Los Angeles, Ventura, and Orange.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

L. LICHTENBERGER	President.
R. H. HEWITT	Secretary.
E. F. SPENCE	Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

DR. K. D. WISE	Los Angeles.
J. C. NEWTON	Los Angeles.
AL. WORKMAN	Los Angeles.
E. T. WRIGHT	Los Angeles.
J. W. ROBINSON	Los Angeles.
L. LICHTENBERGER	Los Angeles.
GEORGE HINDS	Wilmington.
L. J. ROSE, JR.	Ventura.

REPORT.

LOS ANGELES, December 31, 1889.

To the honorable the State Board of Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN: The Directors of the Sixth District Agricultural Association submit this, their report of the transactions of said association, for the year ending this date.

In consequence of unprecedented and heavy rains the annual Fair had to be postponed one week. It seriously interfered with and injured the Fair, as much stock was kept away on account of bad roads, which also prevented many visitors from attending.

R. H. HEWITT,
Secretary.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts.

Balance on hand beginning of year	\$383 80	
State appropriation, 1889	2,500 00	
Receipts at Pavilion	2,071 30	
Exhibitors' tickets at Park	90 00	
Admissions at Park	3,708 50	
Grand stand	517 00	
Pools, Rodman & Co.	2,011 52	
Rent of boxes	30 00	
Entries to races and forfeits	1,822 50	
Miscellaneous sources	232 05	
Entries and forfeits, 1887	100 35	
Rent of Park	1,125 00	
Rent of lots	327 00	
		<hr/>
To balance, overdrawn		\$16,528 62
		1,773 31
		<hr/>
		\$18,301 93

Expenditures.

Rent of Pavilion	\$500 00	
Music	538 00	
Diplomas	25 00	
Printing	177 55	
Advertising	652 10	
Paid in purses	5,150 75	
Paid payroll of employes	873 00	
Paid premiums at Pavilion	1,001 50	
Paid premiums at Park	1,375 50	
Salary of Superintendent	186 00	
Salary of Secretary	450 00	
Dues to American Trotting Association	75 00	
Hay and straw for stables	185 00	
Lighting account	137 30	
Insurance	329 75	
Ladies' riding	50 00	
Entertainment of guests	138 00	
Principal and interest, borrowed money	4,262 16	
Preparing and decorating Pavilion	207 34	
Drayage and freight	81 25	
Band wagon	53 00	
Lumber	138 10	
Purse, account 1887	90 00	
Polo club	200 00	
Clerk hire and merchandise	117 00	
County Agricultural Association	500 00	
Repairs on machinery	271 76	
Advertising race entries	115 00	
Water pipe and sprinkling	61 90	
Sundry bills	289 97	
Repaid entry	70 00	
		<hr/>
		\$18,301 93

OPENING ADDRESS.

By L. LICHTENBERGER, President.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We are assembled here to-night to celebrate the tenth anniversary of District Agricultural Association No. 6, and I herewith welcome you as guests to the same.

The parties with whom the management of the exposition has been trusted, have left nothing undone to fulfill their mission. We have tried to wake up every husbandman, and also mechanics and business men, to come forward and show their productions. It affords us pleasure to note that our endeavors were not in vain; for, if you will look around you, you will not only notice the beautiful productions of our soil, but you will find nearly every industry ably represented.

By referring back to the birth of this organization, we find nothing in that line worth while speaking of but the bare necessities of life. In those days no one thought that Los Angeles would take such rapid strides in its advancement as to make use of the electricity which to-night lights this spacious building nearly as bright as the day itself. That Los Angeles has kept pace with the larger cities of the East is proven here to-night, and we have not neglected to introduce nearly all the latest inventions of the age.

Hoping that she will continue in her improvement in the future as she has done in the past, that the inhabitants of this, "the garden spot of the earth," may enjoy happiness and prosperity, and that the people of this city and county will lend their aid by visiting the exposition, so as to make it a financial success, I now declare the exposition formally opened, and will make way for our more able orators.

POEM.

Written for the opening of the Tenth Annual Fair of the Sixth District Agricultural Association at Los Angeles, September 23, 1889, by Albert F. Kercheval, and read by R. R. Haines.

From the mountains, where the shadows
And the sunshine kiss their feet,
From the mesas and the meadows
Bring we the offerings pure and meet.

Fruits that in their splendor rival
Eden's glories, one and all,
Tempting in the morn primeval
Eve and Adam in their fall.

Apples dyed with crimson flushes,
Bright as youth's fond dreams of bliss,
Like a tender maiden's blushes
Leaping to her lover's kiss.

Peaches melting, figs more luscious,
From the sunny southern coasts,
Filled with nectar-sweets more precious
Than the treasures Smyrna boasts.

Grapes of black, and white, and crimson,
Purple some as Tyrian dyes,
Draped in bloom of damson
Caught from depths of summer skies.

Oranges and lemons golden,
Tempting as a dream deferred;
As the fruit of fable olden
That the gods to discord stirred.

Here within these precincts ample—
Fit for court of eastern Kings,
Meet we in this flower-crowned temple
With our goodly offerings.

Here proud Art and Science enter
To attract the loiterer's gaze;
Here are pictures where the painter
Nature's sweetest scenes portrays.

How they tell the tender story
Of each fondly treasured grace;
Of each landscape's wondrous glory,
Of each absent form and face!

Here has Science chained the courses
Hidden in the depths afar,
Of vast Nature's mighty forces,
To man's proud, triumphal car.

Leaps the lightning at his bidding
Like a thunderbolt swift hurled,
From its secret place of hiding,
Ariel-like to span the world!

Menial-like it takes his message,
Menial-like it turns his wheels,
Menial-like it lights his passage,
Menial-like it cooks his meals.

Here Los Angeles, the queenly,
Stretching forth her jeweled hand,
Smiles in matron grace serenely
On the lovely sister band.

Sister Orange, in short dresses,
Enters smiling at the door;
Flowers amid her golden tresses,
Piled with fruit her pinafore.

To our joyous place of meeting,
From her pampas-shadowed soil
Santa Barbara sends greeting,
With her olives and her oil.

San Diego, like a maiden
Smiling on her lover's suit,
Comes with dimpled arms full-laden
With her wealth of flowers and fruit.

But a steadfast faith is in her
Glorious climate and her bay,
And no suitor e'er can win her
From her chosen home way.

Ceres-like and soft, Ventura
Enters with her treasures chief—
Corn, to see that "Old Missouri"
Fain would hang her head in grief.

Swoons imagination lost on
This wide farinaceous sea;
Beans! to surfeit "cultured Boston"
Through the ages yet to be!

Tell us not of coasts Atlantic,
Where the billows seethe in wrath;
Where the storm king, wild and frantic,
Sweeps the cities from his path!

Tell us not of windy Kansas,
Shrinking from the blizzard's breath;
Where the awful cyclone fans us
With its mighty wings of death!

Tell us not of Minnesota,
Clothed in snowy, winding sheet,
Nor of wind-swept, bleak Dakota,
With their puny fields of wheat!

Lo! our spreading plains and valleys,
Burdened with a golden weight,
Would have sunk Rome's countless galleys
In her proudest days of state!

Here are melons an European
King would give his crown to see—
That would make an Ethiopian
Show his ivories in glee!

Here are pumpkins in whose body
Half New England might abide.
Squashes in which "Little Rhody"
Well might squeeze herself and hide!

Here are babies all creation
Cannot in the crop excel;
With and without irrigation,
And spontaneous grown as well!

Not an insect pest e'er troubles;
Of the scale bug is no fear,
And the product oftentimes doubles
To the grower ever year!

There are never "ifs" nor "maybes"
In the calculation sure;
Chiefest of our crops is babies,
While our "climate" shall endure!

So we come from every county
At the soft September's close,
Bringing tithes of every bounty
Heaven upon our land bestows.

True, we have our little troubles—
Insect troubles; but we know,
Like the evanescent bubbles,
They will melt away, and go.

As from Truth flees deadly Error,
As the mist before the breeze,
So Icerya's pallid terror
From Vedalia's coming flees.

Still Aurantii's legions vex us;
But that these may pass away
In due time, and go to—Texas,
Brethren, sisters, let us s'pray!

Sisters, at our family meeting
Let no discord e'er prevail;
Welcome all, and friendliest greeting—
Sisters of the South, all hail!

Let us free our hearts from folly—
Each in other taking pride;
Feelings all of "casus belli"
In the future laid aside.

Shunning still each narrow by-way,
Ever onward, hand in hand,
Let us march on Time's grand highway,
Queenliest of Earth's fairest land!

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Delivered by COLONEL J. J. AYERS, editor of the Los Angeles "Herald."

It is nearly two thousand years since Cicero said to his son Marcus: "Of all the pursuits in which something is to be gained, none is better, none more fruitful of desirable results, none sweeter to the taste, or more worthy of freemen, than that of agriculture." This comprehensive criticism of the great orator is just as true to-day as it was when Cæsar thrice refused the crown offered him by Antony upon the Lupercal.

The soil and climate of no country offer better inducements than those of our district to render the vocation of agriculture not only a pursuit worthy of freemen, but one which will enlarge the understanding and dignify the character of those who intelligently, conscientiously, and industriously follow it.

The exhibits in this vast hall merely epitomize the grand possibilities of agriculture in this favored section. The three counties which now constitute this district—Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura—are not only rich in their food resources, but bear in their bosom mines and oil rivers that will in the future swell to immense proportions the volume of commerce of our section. We have in these three counties, "in full measure and running o'er," all the natural resources that would be required to sustain a civilized and polished people, even if we were shut out from the rest of the world, and forced to depend solely upon that which we could produce ourselves.

Let us see: We have timber, granite, freestone, marble, the material for brick. These would insure the building of our cities and homes. We grow the choicest fruits and nuts of two zones, all the berries, all the cereals, all the vegetables. We have grazing ranges for our cattle and sheep. Here is food and raiment—nutriment for our stomachs, wool for our backs, and leather for our feet. We have the choicest of dairy lands, where our domestic stock can be brought to the utmost degree of perfection. Nothing that a bountifully furnished table requires is lacking. The waters of our coast are alive with food fishes, and they so abound in their season that a great industry lies almost dormant awaiting the hand of enterprise to seize and develop it. We have auriferous placers, tin mines, silver ores, and gold ores: and to illuminate the darkness of night we have oil wells of exhaustless flow. The Sixth Agricultural District is so richly endowed by nature, that it could, like the Scottish tyrant's castle, "laugh a siege to scorn." If the whole world were to boycott us, we could grow fat in defying it.

The Supreme Dispenser has seen fit to bless but few spots on earth with the riches He has showered upon this—with all that is required for the sustenance, the comfort, and the luxury of man. But in one important respect He has left us alone in our glory. What we have always claimed, and what is now reluctantly admitted even by our enemies, is that the climate of this section is matchless in its salubrity, its mild equability, its soft and graceful acceptance to those who revel in it. As has often before been said, to live in such a climate makes existence a constant source of

delight. Nowhere else on this broad footstool is the range of temperature all the year round so uniform within the circle of genial and health-imparting weather. I do not care, in an address like this, to distract you with official tables; but I will make the assertion, on the authority of Sergeant James A. Barwick, of the Signal Corps of California, that it is a waste of words and space to compare our climate with that of Italy, for the tables tell more plainly and eloquently than language its superiority over the vaunted health resorts of the Mediterranean coast. Mr. George E. Franklin, the Observer of the Signal Corps at this station, compiles a valuable mass of data on the subject, which shows that the average annual number of clear days in ten years was one hundred and eighty days; fair days, one hundred and thirty-seven, and the average number of cloudy days only forty-eight. Here we have an average annual number of clear days on which the sun shown brightly, or was only partially obscured, of three hundred and seventeen. Mr. Franklin also makes the very important observation that during the time of greatest heat in this locality the percentage of moisture in the atmosphere is low, and modifies the temperature so that the heat is neither oppressive nor prostrating—a truth which is illustrated by the fact that labor in the open field is not interrupted by the hottest weather. It is this delicious and incomparable climate that turns towards us the longing eyes of millions in other lands who swelter under the summer heat of a brazen sun and shiver in the hyperborean rigors of their cruel winters; and when the mockers laugh at us for holding our land at so much per acre, and our climate at so much more, I say to them, "Laugh away, but who would give you two cents an acre for the rich soil of the Mosquito coast, where it rains three hundred and fifty days out of the three hundred and sixty-five, and strikes men dead with the fierce rays of a vertical sun on the other days of the year?" If climate is not a factor in the value of land in other countries, it must be because they haven't got any climate worth speaking of.

But the climate of Southern California has a positive and recognized value, not only in its sanitary and esthetic effects, but it has a value which is inestimable upon the great laboratory of nature—the chemicals of the soil. It distills into our fruits the richest of juices, and swells our vegetables into mammoth proportions. The watermelon that tips the scale of one hundred and ten pounds no more surprises us than the pumpkin that goes up to two hundred. Would such surface specimens of the pompon species grow in an over-hot or an over-cold climate?

The Dakota blizzard that sweeps the Northwest in winter, and the Bermuda hurricane that devastates the Atlantic coast in summer, are powerful allies that will aid us in making California, especially in its more inviting sections, one of the most populous and prosperous States in the Union. To be sure, we have had some drawbacks here. We have had boomerang booms and blighting bugs, but what are booms and bugs to blizzards and Bermuda blows?

There is no doubt that the reaction from the boom gave us a severe trial; but we are getting over that and will be the better for the experience. But the scale bug, that was an unmixed evil. It was a fearful visitation, and did more harm to us than could the collapse of a dozen booms. The leading industry of this country was literally brought to grief by the little pests, and we saw with dismay orange groves that had yearly shipped from forty to one hundred carloads of fruit East, adding to our wealth millions of dollars per annum, almost entirely divested of the power of bearing. It was a sad sight to see the steady spread of these pests and the impotency of man's efforts to stay their ravages. But within the past few

months a brighter era has dawned upon the imperial industry. The *Vedalia cardinalis* has grappled with the scale and not been found wanting. This Australian parasite has tackled the pest with a voracity that seems insatiable; and he has already, so to speak, restored us to the *statu quo ante bellum*, for he has so far destroyed the enemy that the infested orange trees are again putting on a healthy hue and giving signs of rapid restoration to their original beauty and vigor. Orchards that were given up for lost are now blushing forth in all their wonted symmetry of form and verdancy of leaf. The scale is conquered, and the *vedalia* rampant should be added to every orange grower's coat-of-arms. If my poetic friend, Mr. Kercheval, fails to apotheosize in his best verse this brave little insect, his muse will prove an ingrate.

In this connection we owe a debt of gratitude greater than we can repay to Hon. Frank McCoppin, late Commissioner of the United States to the Australian Exposition. The Entomological Bureau at Washington could do nothing toward getting and sending us colonies of this parasite from the antipodes for want of funds, and we might have waited for a Congressional appropriation before we could have been furnished with it, had not Mr. McCoppin, conscious of the value of time to us, set apart several thousand dollars of his own special fund in order that we might be at once supplied with the insect that has saved the orange industry of this country from destruction. Few officials would have done that, and the rarity of the display of so unselfish a public virtue makes it the more incumbent upon us to recognize with gratitude the generous act.

The orange interest will once more assume its place at the very head of our richest and choicest industries, and the orchards that have been temporarily impaired by a visitation as terrible as it was sudden and unexpected, will return to their normal productiveness and again become a source of wealth and prosperity to our district. I am assured, on the best authority, that intending orchardists may now plant out orange trees with a perfect reliance upon their future immunity from the ravages of the white scale, and take part in the golden profits that await the intelligent prosecution of this great industry.

It is a source of no small degree of pleasure for me to congratulate the people of this district upon their rapid recovery from the reaction of an unexampled realty inflation and from the ravages of a visitation that threatened to seriously cripple one of their foremost interests. All around us we see signs of the better times coming. Out of the boom craze the era of wisdom and good sense is working a salutary revival. Instead of waiting to realize inflated prices for their land, the people have entered energetically upon the work of production. Their property is given the only legitimate increase in value it can have by a practical demonstration of its power of production. When the farmer or orchardist shows that he can realize a net profit of from one to two hundred dollars per acre from the products of his land, he fixes its value beyond controversy. It is by subjugating our untilled acres to the plow that we take them out of the realm of speculation and place them in the category of possessions having a fixed value. Every acre reclaimed from a state of nature and made to grow "one blade of grass where none grew before," not only adds to the wealth of the husbandman but increases the prosperity of the communities that are dependent upon his well being. Nature is kind and generous to man in spite of his follies and his crimes.

A whole country is laid waste by war. Destruction rules the hour. The plow is thrown aside and the sword is taken up in anger. Ruin holds high carnival till exhaustion cries "Halt!" Peace follows, and in a short time

the fields that were red and scarred are covered with flowing grain; the ruin that marked the towns and the cities in the wake of clashing armies is nowhere to be seen. Instead of the sad spectacle of war's ravages we behold

———"the wide field revive,
With fruits and fertile promise, and the Spring
Come forth her work of gladness to contrive
With all her reckless birds upon the wing."

All is changed, and kind Nature has come, like a sweet restorer, to fill up with her exhaustless bounty the ghastly gaps that man had made in her benignant face. So it is in localities where wild speculation had but a short time since usurped the place of steady and laborious development. The traces of injury inflicted have been almost obliterated. The neglected vineyard and orchard are again cultivated and cared for. The generous seasons, the fruitful soil, and the wisely-directed arm of labor have all contributed to restore us to that healthy growth which is the only true sign and muniment of permanent prosperity in any community.

Whilst all around us in every direction there are vacant lands ready to reward the hand of toil, still we find many people crying out against their ill fortune. They have health and strength, and yet they seem helpless. These people would not succeed anywhere. They may not be constitutionally indolent, but they lack will power. They are barren of mental resources, and the faculty of energy is not in them. This kind of people are always with us. If the world were run as a first class hotel, free of charge, these men would be first at table, and first to find fault with it. In Bellamy's Utopia they would be a drag and a nuisance, and, like the fallen angels, bring discord into paradise. This kind of gentry have struck me in early days for a dollar to buy a meal, when the lowest wages per day for common labor was half an ounce. These men are with us now, and although this district teems with possibilities for the industrious and energetic, they will be always found "on the ragged edge," decrying their luck and maligning our section.

But where on all this wide earth is there a brighter spot for the man of mind and muscle and will than in this district? Not one acre in a hundred of our vast domain is cultivated. The soil of our coming vineyards and orchards and farms is untouched. Our mines are virgin to the hand of exploration, and our subterranean rivers of oil have hardly been pierced. Our fisheries are ready to reward in golden drafts the men who will work them. Our factories are almost in an embryotic state. Nature everywhere holds out the hand of bounty to the willing taker.

Not since those days when near the Euphrates
Our common parents dwelt in listless ease,
And plucked Hesperian fruits, which round them sprang
Spontaneous wide, and bright-plumed songsters sang
Their Eden notes, has land been blessed like ours.

Opportunities! Why they are everywhere. The men who will not seize them remind me of the sailors who, after a severe storm in the South Atlantic, had drifted they knew not where, and were dying of thirst. At last a clipper hove in sight and bore down upon the distressed craft. "For God's sake," cried the skipper of the drifting vessel, "send us water; we're dying for the want of it." The captain of the clipper was disgusted, and yelled back through his speaking trumpet: "Dip it up, you lubbers; it's all around you." They had been for days dying of thirst in the fresh water estuary of the Amazon. So it is here; brawny men are in want in

the midst of opportunities. All they have to do is to dip them up. Those who have the energy and the manhood to open their eyes and stretch forth their hands will gather in the ample reward of their discernment and enterprise. Those who are too lazy or too stupid to take advantage of the splendid opportunities that lie on every hand will still go on, as they have been going, growling at their bad luck and cursing everything and everybody but themselves, the real and only authors of their unsuccess.

But time admonishes me that I must bring this address to a close.

I could dwell long over my allotted half hour to draw lessons from the experience of the past decade and a half. In that short period what amazing advances have we made in developing the wonderful resources of this rich district. Agriculture in all its branches was in its infancy with us at the beginning of that period. Ventura,

" Loveliest of the train
Of sunny sisters on our southern shore,"

Was then only noted for her restricted fields of barley and corn, the vineyards of Arnaz and the Camulos, and her extensive sheep walks. Now her valleys are rich in orchards and vineyards, and her oil wells have lifted her commerce in splendid proportions. Her shire town has become a place of bustle and business, and her old and new centers of population have grown in wealth and importance. Los Angeles County, including Orange, could boast of but little in agriculture fifteen years ago. Outside of a few choice places that you could count on your fingers, its whole expanse was the ranges of cattle and sheep. Now it is rich in farms and orchards, in vineyards and beautiful homes. Its population has increased twenty-fold, and its assessed wealth has swollen from seven millions to one hundred millions of dollars. And yet her vast domain has only in spots here and there been subjected to the hand of industry. When she shall have obtained the population which her resources will justify, she will be one of the wealthiest, as she is now one of the most attractive and salubrious, counties in the Union.

Let the brave heart go out and gather in the reward that awaits it in this incomparable field of industry. Look around you and behold the evidences of what has been accomplished in a few years. You have in this hall the ensamples of an agricultural wealth beyond the dreams of avarice. Yet your vast acres are hardly touched. Go out to them, young man, and grow with the inevitable growth of your locality. Say to yourself, "The soil has treasures that are mine, if I shall industriously and intelligently work it. My aim shall be to partake of the rewards that are here open to all who shall energetically seek them." Those who do that and keep their heads level will be the men of substance, the men of position and power and reputation of this section when another decade and a half shall have rolled back into the ocean of time.

PREMIUMS AWARDED—1889.

DIVISION A—HORSES.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I—THOROUGHBRED—STALLIONS.			
Wilddare, one year old.....	John Gries.....	Compton.....	.....\$12 00
MARES.			
Nelly G, four years old or over.....	John Gries.....	Compton.....	.....\$30 00
Lizette, one year old or over.....	John Gries.....	Compton.....	.....\$12 00
Jennie Hatch, one year old.....	John Gries.....	Compton.....	.....\$6 00
Ida Belle, suckling filly.....	John Gries.....	Compton.....	.....\$6 00
Magnet and three colts.....	N. McClain.....	Los Angeles.....	.....\$20 00
CLASS II—STANDARD—STALLIONS.			
Gossiper, four years old or over.....	C. A. Durfee.....	Los Angeles.....	.....\$30 00
Prestige, four years old or over.....	R. J. Blee.....	Santa Ana.....	.....\$10 00
Glendine, three years old.....	Dr. K. D. Wise.....	Los Angeles.....	.....\$20 00
Thayermount, three years old.....	C. H. Thayer.....	Los Angeles.....	.....\$10 00
McKinney, two years old.....	C. A. Durfee.....	Los Angeles.....	.....\$15 00
Presto, two years old.....	R. J. Blee.....	Santa Ana.....	.....\$8 00
Emin Bey, one year old.....	Dr. K. D. Wise.....	Los Angeles.....	.....\$12 00
Rustan, one year old.....	George Carson.....	Compton.....	.....\$6 00
Judd, suckling colt.....	C. A. Durfee.....	Los Angeles.....	.....\$10 00
Prestige and five colts.....	R. J. Blee.....	Santa Ana.....	.....\$30 00
SPECIAL CLASS.			
Prince Edward and six colts.....	Hammel & Denker.....	Los Angeles.....	.....\$30 00
Barney Clifton and five colts.....	James DeZell.....	Los Angeles.....	.....\$15 00
MARES.			
Semi-Tropic, four years old or over.....	Dr. K. D. Wise.....	Los Angeles.....	.....\$20 00
Flora Dell, four years old or over.....	C. A. Durfee.....	Los Angeles.....	.....\$10 00
Precept, three years old.....	R. J. Blee.....	Santa Ana.....	.....\$15 00
Miss Kiser, one year old.....	C. A. Durfee.....	Los Angeles.....	.....\$8 00
Feliz, one year old.....	Geo. Carson.....	Compton.....	.....\$4 00
Sunola, suckling filly.....	E. Dupuy.....	Los Angeles.....	.....\$5 00
Dart, suckling filly.....	E. Dupuy.....	Los Angeles.....	.....\$3 00
Tempest and two colts.....	Dr. K. D. Wise.....	Los Angeles.....	.....\$20 00
Lenore and two colts.....	C. A. Durfee.....	Los Angeles.....	2d prem.
SPECIAL CLASS—ROADSTER MARES.			
Maud A, one year old.....	W. W. Alward.....	Los Angeles.....	.....\$8 00
Fannie, one year old.....	C. Bitorf.....	Los Angeles.....	.....\$4 00
SPECIAL CLASS—WEANLING FILLIES.			
Monte Vista.....	Hammel & Denker.....	Los Angeles.....	.....\$10 00
Louise.....	Geo. A. Vignola.....	Los Angeles.....	.....\$5 00
CLASS III—ROADSTERS.			
Patchen 2d, four years old or over.....	Grant Bros.....	Los Angeles.....	.....\$20 00
Barney Clifton, four years old or over.....	James DeZell.....	Los Angeles.....	.....\$10 00
Bucephelas, three years old.....	W. W. Alward.....	Los Angeles.....	.....\$20 00
Royo, two years old.....	A. N. Tillier.....	Los Angeles.....	.....\$20 00
Joy, one year old.....	J. C. Newton.....	Los Angeles.....	.....\$20 00
Morocco, one year old.....	Hammel & Denker.....	Los Angeles.....	.....\$10 00
—, suckling.....	J. C. Newton.....	Los Angeles.....	.....\$10 00
Talavera, suckling.....	Hammel & Denker.....	Los Angeles.....	.....\$5 00
FAMILIES.			
Kitty Belmont and two colts.....	J. C. Newton.....	Los Angeles.....	.....\$20 00
Fanny Kimball and three colts.....	W. W. Alward.....	Los Angeles.....	Diploma.

DIVISION A—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
DRIVING HORSES.			
Hardman, eight years old	L. H. Mabury	Los Angeles	\$20 00
Prince Albert, five years old	M. Alguire	Riverside	\$10 00
MARES.			
One span	Geo. A. Vignola	Los Angeles	\$20 00
One span	J. Wellits	Santa Ana	\$10 00
CLASS IV—CARRIAGE HORSES.			
One span	Ed. Ryan	Los Angeles	\$30 00
CLASS V—MATCHED PONIES.			
Fanny and Fairy, Scotch ponies	J. W. Gardner	Los Angeles	\$20 00
—, Shetland stallion	J. W. Gardner	Los Angeles	\$20 00
SPECIAL.			
Cupid, Shetland pony	J. W. Gardner	Los Angeles	\$10 00
Fleety, Shetland pony	J. W. Gardner	Los Angeles	\$10 00
Gypsy, Shetland pony	Harry and Lewis Bartning	Los Angeles	\$5 00
CLASS VII—DRAFT HORSES—STALLIONS.			
Present King, three years old	Campbell Johnson	Garvanza	\$30 00
Lafaix, three years old	R. Kincaid	Norwalk	\$15 00
Lochyan, two years old	O. W. Bill	Garden Grove	\$30 00
FAMILIES.			
Lafaix and five colts	R. Kincaid	Norwalk	\$30 00
— and two colts	J. G. Denman	Long Beach	\$30 00
CLASS VII "A"—CLYDESDALES AND NORMANS.			
.....	J. G. Denman	Long Beach	\$15 00
.....	J. G. Denman	Long Beach	\$8 00
DRAFT HORSES—SPECIAL.			
Star, one year old	John Gries	Compton	\$15 00
Fleet Sprague, one year old	C. E. Sherman	Los Angeles	\$8 00
YEARLING MARES.			
Raymon	C. A. Durfee	Los Angeles	\$15 00
Topsy	N. M. Wilson	Los Angeles	\$8 00
YEARLING HORSES—SPECIAL.			
.....	J. G. Denman	Long Beach	\$15 00
.....	W. W. Alward	Los Angeles	\$8 00
.....	George A. Vignola	Los Angeles	\$15 00
HORSES FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.			
Jumbo and five colts	Hammel & Denks	Los Angeles	\$30 00
CLASS IX—MATCHED MULES.			
One span	F. M. Slaughter	Chino	\$30 00

DIVISION B—CATTLE.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I—DURHAMS—BULLS.			
Ranchita Duke, two years old	C. A. Coffman	Rivera .....	.....\$15 00
—, calf	C. B. Woodhead	Los Angeles .....	.....\$8 00
COWS.			
Bernardino Daisy	C. A. Coffman	Rivera .....	.....\$20 00
Down	C. B. Woodhead	Los Angeles .....	.....\$10 00
CLASS II—JERSEYS—BULLS.			
—, three years old	C. B. Woodhead	Los Angeles .....	.....\$15 00
—, one year old	C. B. Woodhead	Los Angeles .....	.....\$10 00
—, calf	C. B. Woodhead	Los Angeles .....	.....\$8 00
COWS.			
—, three years old	H. P. Moore	Los Angeles .....	.....\$20 00
—, calf	H. P. Moore	Los Angeles .....	.....\$8 00
HERDS.			
.....	C. B. Woodhead	Los Angeles .....	.....\$25 00
CLASS V—HOLSTEINS—COWS.			
—, three years old	C. B. Woodhead	Los Angeles .....	.....\$10 00
—, two years old	C. B. Woodhead	Los Angeles .....	.....\$15 00
GRADED CATTLE—COWS.			
—, four years old	W. W. Alward	Los Angeles .....	.....\$15 00
—, calf	W. W. Alward	Los Angeles .....	.....\$4 00

DIVISION C—SWINE.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Boar, one year old or over	C. A. Coffman	Rivera .....	.....\$15 00
Boar, six months old	C. A. Coffman	Rivera .....	.....\$10 00
Boar, one year old	C. A. Coffman	Rivera .....	.....\$4 00
Breeding sow	C. A. Coffman	Rivera .....	.....\$15 00
Breeding sow	C. A. Coffman	Rivera .....	.....\$8 00
Sow, six months old	C. A. Coffman	Rivera .....	.....\$7 50
Sow, under six months	C. A. Coffman	Rivera .....	.....\$8 00
Sow, under six months	C. A. Coffman	Rivera .....	.....\$4 00
Best pair of pigs, under ten months	C. A. Coffman	Rivera .....	.....\$10 00
Second best	C. A. Coffman	Rivera .....	.....\$5 00

DIVISION D—SHEEP AND GOATS.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
ANGORA GOATS.			
One pen	J. C. Pleasants	Santa Ana .....	.....\$10 00
Buck, two years old	J. C. Pleasants	Santa Ana .....	.....\$10 00
Buck, under two years old	J. C. Pleasants	Santa Ana .....	.....\$10 00
Buck, over two years old	J. C. Pleasants	Santa Ana .....	.....\$5 00
Buck, under two years old	J. C. Pleasants	Santa Ana .....	.....\$5 00

DIVISION E—POULTRY.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Pair of Brown Leghorns.....	W. W. Thurston...	Los Angeles	\$4 00
Pair of Turkeys	A. C. Ruschhaupt.	Los Angeles	\$4 00
Pair of Pekin ducks	A. C. Ruschhaupt.	Los Angeles	\$4 00
Pair of Light Brahmas	A. C. Ruschhaupt.	Los Angeles	\$4 00
Pair of Buff Cochins	A. C. Ruschhaupt.	Los Angeles	\$4 00
Pair of Black Leghorns	A. C. Ruschhaupt.	Los Angeles	\$4 00
Pair of Silver-laced Wyandottes	A. C. Ruschhaupt.	Los Angeles	\$4 00
Pair of Barred Plymouth Rocks.....	A. C. Ruschhaupt.	Los Angeles	\$4 00
Pair of White-faced Black Spanish.....	A. C. Ruschhaupt.	Los Angeles	\$4 00
Pair of Brown Leghorns.....	A. C. Ruschhaupt.	Los Angeles	\$4 00
Pair of Houdans	A. C. Ruschhaupt.	Los Angeles	\$4 00
Pair of Black-crested Polands.....	A. C. Ruschhaupt.	Los Angeles	\$4 00
Pair of Silver-spangled Hamburgs.....	A. C. Ruschhaupt.	Los Angeles	\$4 00
Pair of Black-breasted Red Games.....	A. C. Ruschhaupt.	Los Angeles	\$4 00
Pair of Red-pile Games.....	A. C. Ruschhaupt.	Los Angeles	\$4 00
Pair of Black-breasted Red Game Bantams.....	A. C. Ruschhaupt.	Los Angeles	\$4 00
Pair of Red-pile Game Bantams.....	A. C. Ruschhaupt.	Los Angeles	\$4 00
Pair of Golden Seabright Bantams.....	A. C. Ruschhaupt.	Los Angeles	\$4 00
Pair of White-breasted Bantams.....	A. C. Ruschhaupt.	Los Angeles	\$4 00
Pair of Blue Antwerp Homers.....	A. C. Ruschhaupt.	Los Angeles	\$4 00
Pair of Check Antwerp Homers.....	A. C. Ruschhaupt.	Los Angeles	\$4 00
Pair of Buff Cochins, six months old	Mrs. S. L. Boeckel.	Los Angeles	\$4 00
Pair of Buff Cochins, one year old	Mrs. S. L. Boeckel.	Los Angeles	\$4 00
RABBITS.			
Pair of rabbits.....	Master W. A. Workman.....	Los Angeles	\$2 00

DIVISION F—MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Best top buggy (Clark).....	Hawley, King & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best open buggy	Hawley, King & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best one and a half-inch axle farm wagon	Hawley, King & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best three-inch skein farm wagon	Hawley, King & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best spring market wagon	Hawley, King & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best street goods wagon	Hawley, King & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best wagonette (ten-passenger)	Hawley, King & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best park wagon	Hawley, King & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best heavy express wagon	Hawley, King & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best Concord brewer's wagon.....	Hawley, King & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best hay and straw cutter	Hawley, King & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best hand-power corn sheller	Hawley, King & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best lawn mower	Hawley, King & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best broadcast sower	Hawley, King & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best Buckeye mower, size AE	Hawley, King & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best Keystone two-lever disc harrow	Hawley, King & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best hand-power feed mill	Hawley, King & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best Champion farming mill	Hawley, King & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best Perkins twelve-foot windmill	Hawley, King & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best New Deal gang plow	Hawley, King & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best Deere steel gang plow No. 7	Hawley, King & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best sidehill Deere plow	Hawley, King & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best steel beam plow	Hawley, King & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best combination bone mill	Hawley, King & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best sulky plow	S. W. Luitweiler.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best ladies' phaeton	S. W. Luitweiler.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best general display of carriages.....	S. W. Luitweiler.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best Cyclone windmill	Los Angeles Windmill Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best Star windmill (solid wheel)	Los Angeles Windmill Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Best pump.....	Los Angeles Wind-mill Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best gang plow	Fosmir Iron W'ks.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best road plow	Fosmir Iron W'ks.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best cultivator	Fosmir Iron W'ks.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best steam pump	Fosmir Iron W'ks.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best shafting and hangers	Fosmir Iron W'ks.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best wooden pulleys	Fosmir Iron W'ks.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best iron hitching post	Fosmir Iron W'ks.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best iron house castings	Fosmir Iron W'ks.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best iron service box	Fosmir Iron W'ks.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best prismatic sidewalk lights	Fosmir Iron W'ks.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best all around windmill	E. K. Green	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best deep well pump	E. K. Green	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best farm wagon	Henry Giese	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best harvester and self-binder (McCormick)	Henry Giese	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best mowing machine (McCormick)	Henry Giese	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best section zigzag	Henry Giese	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best fourteen-inch steel plow	Henry Giese	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best sixteen-inch chilled plow	Henry Giese	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best square corner sulky plow	Henry Giese	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Ludlow spring wagon	Henry Giese	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best churn	G. G. Wickson & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best butter worker	G. G. Wickson & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best exhibit of farmers' tools	G. G. Wickson & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best feed mill	G. G. Wickson & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best hay and straw cutter	G. G. Wickson & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best gas engine	H. P. Gregory & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Tiger engine and boiler	H. P. Gregory & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best centrifugal pump	H. P. Gregory & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Blake steam pump	H. P. Gregory & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Sturdevant blower	H. P. Gregory & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best buckboard	G. G. Johnson	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best scales, general purposes	Fairbanks, Hutchin-son & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best platform scales	Fairbanks, Hutchin-son & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best coffee mills	Fairbanks, Hutchin-son & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best mop wringer	A. E. Nellican	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best windmill with elevating tower	W. T. Edwards	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best rag carpet	W. W. Thurston	Los Angeles	\$2 00
Best silk embroidery (flannel)	Mrs. R. H. Hewitt	Los Angeles	\$2 00
Best crazy table scarf	Mrs. A. Workman	Los Angeles	\$2 00
Best arrasene table scarf	Mrs. R. P. Ingraham	Los Angeles	\$2 00
Best display of fancy knitting, chenille work, sofa pillow art ribbon work, ro-coco work, etching (three pieces), em-broidered wall banner, silk embroidery on silk, table scarf, table cover (four corners), shawl in crochet work, tat-ting (one piece), gentleman's suspend-ers, handkerchief case	Mrs. R. P. Ingraham	Los Angeles	\$5 00
Best tapestry and rag work rug	Georgiana Grelck	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best etching (three pieces)	Miss F. J. Andrus	Los Angeles	\$2 00
Best pincushion, cross stitch	Miss F. J. Andrus	Los Angeles	\$2 00
Best machine work, Home	Miss F. J. Andrus	Los Angeles	\$2 00
Best patchwork quilt	Miss F. J. Andrus	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best cotton and linen work	Miss F. J. Andrus	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best crochet tidies (three)	Miss F. J. Andrus	Los Angeles	\$2 00
Best crochet work (three patterns of four yards each)	Miss F. J. Andrus	Los Angeles	\$2 00
Best crochet work (six pieces)	Miss F. J. Andrus	Los Angeles	\$2 00
Best Spanish lace	Miss F. J. Andrus	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best fancy knitting (nine pieces)	Miss F. J. Andrus	Los Angeles	\$2 00
Best three tidies of any kind	Miss F. J. Andrus	Los Angeles	\$2 00
Best sofa cushion	Miss F. J. Andrus	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best lambrequin	Miss F. J. Andrus	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best crochet in linen	Miss F. J. Andrus	Los Angeles	\$2 00

DIVISION F—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Best mosaic work lounge cover	Mrs. Amelia Amos	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00
Best knitting work quilt	Miss C. Magg	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00
Best crochet work in wool	Miss Ada Redus	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00
Best log cabin quilt	Mrs. C. A. Adams	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00
Best red and white quilt	Mrs. C. A. Adams	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best rug	Mrs. C. A. Adams	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00
Best knit slippers	Mrs. R. P. Ingraham	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best fascinator	Mrs. R. P. Ingraham	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best crochet lace	Mrs. J. Howard	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best infant's sacque	Mrs. J. Howard	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best lady's undervest	Mrs. J. Howard	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00
Best crochet tidy	Mrs. J. Howard	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best carriage afghan	Mrs. J. Howard	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00
Best punta terato	Mrs. J. Howard	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best tidy in drawn work	Mrs. J. Howard	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best half dozen napkins	Mrs. J. Howard	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00
Best tidy in outline work	Mrs. J. Howard	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00
Best tatting	Mrs. J. Howard	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00
Best point lace	Mrs. J. Howard	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00
Best eider down cushion	Miss May Tupper	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00
Best hand quilting	Mrs. F. H. Preime	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00
Best patchwork quilt	Miss Ada Redus	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00
Best crochet work in cotton	Miss Ada Redus	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00
Best sofa pillow and table cover	Mrs. L. N. Wilson	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best silk knitting work	Miss Jessie Hixon	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00
Best punta terato	Miss Jessie Hixon	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00
Best braiding shams	Miss Jessie Hixon	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00
Best table scarf	Mrs. E. B. Melchoir	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00
Best cotton bedspread	Miss Josie Spiker	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00
Best sofa pillow, crewel	Miss Katie Schultz	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00
Best crazy work tidy	Miss Katie Schultz	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00
Best crochet bedspread and crochet pillow shams	Miss L. Kaufman	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best quilt in crochet work	Mrs. S. Sorby	Pomona	.....\$2 00
Best crazy work table cover	Miss E. Amos	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00
Best crazy work sofa pillow	Mrs. E. B. Melchoir	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00
Best fifteen varieties crochet trimming	Mrs. E. B. Melchoir	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00
Best carriage afghan	Mrs. R. P. Ingraham	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best drawn work aprons	Mrs. A. Workman	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00
Best knitting linen aprons	Mrs. A. Workman	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00
Best crazy quilt	Mrs. C. W. Earl	Azusa	.....\$2 00
Best lambrequin knit work	Mrs. Ph. Duvall	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00
Best point lace handkerchief	Mrs. L. P. Miller	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00
Best display of gloves	Los Angeles Glove Manufactory	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best Spanish embroidery	Mrs. L. P. Miller	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best display of feathers	West Fall Brook Ostrich Farm	San Diego	Diploma.

DIVISION H—FINE ARTS.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Best pen and ink drawing	John Rockwood	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00
Best general penmanship	John Rockwood	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00
Best design for book-plate	John Rockwood	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best modeling in plaster	Miss Eva R. Griffin	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00
For elegance in design	Miss Eva R. Griffin	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best pastel work (Mt. Hood)	Miss Fanny V. Deitz	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00
Best flower piece (poppies)	Miss Edith White	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00
Second best pastel work	Miss Helen Coan	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best painting (peppers)	Miss Helen Coan	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00
Best fruit piece	Miss Edith White	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00
Best water color sketch	Mrs. Jennie Howard	Los Angeles	.....\$2 00

DIVISION H—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Best water color flowers (on satin)	Mrs. Jennie Howard	Los Angeles	\$2 00
Best kensington painting	Mrs. Jennie Howard	Los Angeles	\$2 00
Best figure painting	Miss A. Webb	Los Angeles	\$2 00
Best landscape on brass	Miss A. Webb	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best landscape	Miss A. Webb	Los Angeles	\$5 00
Best portrait in oil	Mrs. B. McKenzie	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best crayon portrait	Mrs. B. McKenzie	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best specimen of intaglio	Mrs. B. McKenzie	Los Angeles	\$2 00
Best plaque	Mrs. M. V. Plummer	Los Angeles	\$2 00
Best sketch from nature	Mrs. M. V. Plummer	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best kensington portrait (on velvet)	Mrs. M. V. Plummer	Los Angeles	\$2 00
Best luster painting	Mrs. M. V. Plummer	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best etching in ink	Mrs. S. Sorby	Pomona	\$2 00
Best decorative painting	Mrs. S. Sorby	Pomona	\$2 00
Best collection of photographic views	A. D. Marchand	Los Angeles	\$5 00
Second best plaque	Mrs. E. B. Melchoir	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best portrait in oil	Mrs. E. B. Melchoir	Los Angeles	\$5 00
Best specimens of lithographic printing, bookbinding, and ruling	H. S. Crocker & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best display of flower painting	Mrs. A. A. Yoakum	Los Angeles	\$5 00
Best panel in any medium	Mrs. M. V. Plummer	Los Angeles	\$2 00
Best crayon portrait	Mrs. Belle Thomas	Los Angeles	\$2 50
Best collection of photographs	Stoeckel & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best collection of photographs by amateur JUVENILE.	Arthur W. P. Kinney	Los Angeles	\$5 00
Best crazy quilt	Miss Mary Workman	Los Angeles	\$2 00
Best crochet fascinator	Miss Angelina Grelick	Los Angeles	\$2 00
Best tapestry work	Miss Rosa Grelick	Los Angeles	\$2 00
Best panel in oil	Miss Jessie Maud Miller	Los Angeles	\$2 00
Best fancy tidy	Miss Jessie Maud Miller	Los Angeles	\$2 00

DIVISION I—MECHANICAL PRODUCTS.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Best barbed wire fencing	Hawley, King & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best display of soaps	L. W. Braun & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
California microbicide	L. W. Braun & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best single harness	W. F. McBurney	Los Angeles	\$5 00
Best carriage harness	W. F. McBurney	Los Angeles	\$10 00
Best display of building sandstone	Van Doren & Schmidt	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best display of dressed stone	Van Doren & Schmidt	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best display of broomcorn	C. N. Wilson	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best working dynamo	Aug. Waginere	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best roadster bicycle	Aug. Waginere	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best safety bicycle	Aug. Waginere	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best electric regulator	Aug. Waginere	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best electric batteries	Aug. Waginere	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best electric clocks	Aug. Waginere	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best display of electric supplies	Aug. Waginere	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best display of ranges	G. H. Weller	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best display of parlor stoves	G. H. Weller	Los Angeles	Diploma.

DIVISION I—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Best display of cutlery	G. H. Weller	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best display of curled hair	Los Angeles Curled Hair Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best water pipe	Pacific Clay Man- ufacturing Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best display of pottery	Pacific Clay Man- ufacturing Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best display of pressed brick	Pacific Clay Man- ufacturing Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Pacific incubator	W. B. Nesbitt	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best pressed brick	L. Angeles Pressed Brick and Terra Cotta Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best terra cotta	L. Angeles Pressed Brick and Terra Cotta Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best sewer pipe	California Sewer Pipe Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best water pipe	California Sewer Pipe Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best fire brick	California Sewer Pipe Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best paving brick	California Sewer Pipe Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best display of fire clay	California Sewer Pipe Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best hand-made horseshoes	John Swanson	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best movable bathtub	W. T. Edwards	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best window blinds	Booty & Holmes	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Petaluma incubator	Rural Californian	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Splendid display of electrical appliances	Rhodes & Keyes	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best display of cooking stoves	W. C. Furrey	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best house furnishing goods	W. C. Furrey	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best display of bathtubs and furnishings	W. C. Furrey	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best builders' hardware	W. C. Furrey	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best wooden mantel	H. Bohrmann	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best center table	H. Bohrmann	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best display of California woods	H. Bohrmann	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Collection of California fossils	A. W. P. Kinney	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Crystallized minerals	A. W. P. Kinney	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best display of baking powder and spices	G. T. Hanly & Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best dressing bureau	José Gonzales Compañio	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Elegant display of mantels and sideboards	Los Angeles Man- tel Co.	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Display of mantels, wall finishings, and floor tilings	J. M. Frey	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best display of ground and cut glass	J. M. Frey	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best display of fireplace fittings	J. M. Frey	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best display of art tiles	J. M. Frey	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best display of wood carving	J. M. Frey	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best display of inlaid flooring	J. M. Frey	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best display of gas stoves	Chapman & Paul	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best display of gasoline stoves	Chapman & Paul	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best truck harness	W. M. Osborn	Los Angeles	\$10 00
Best team harness	W. M. Osborn	Los Angeles	\$5 00
Vase and section of sidewalk, in Jamul Portland cement	Jamul Portland Cement Co.	San Diego	Diploma.

DIVISION J—NATURAL PRODUCTS.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Best six turnip beets.....	James Moss.....	Westminster.....	\$4 00
Best one half peck red onions.....	James Moss.....	Westminster.....	\$4 00
Best six cucumbers.....	James Moss.....	Westminster.....	\$2 00
Best one half peck yellow onions.....	James Moss.....	Westminster.....	\$4 00
Best one half peck white onions.....	James Moss.....	Westminster.....	\$4 00
Best display of pumpkins.....	Alexander Gray.....	Santa Paula.....	\$5 00
Best one half bushel white potatoes.....	J. F. Haddox.....	El Monte.....	\$4 00
Best one half bushel red potatoes.....	J. F. Haddox.....	El Monte.....	\$4 00
Best five varieties of potatoes.....	J. F. Haddox.....	El Monte.....	\$4 00
Greatest variety of potatoes.....	J. F. Haddok.....	El Monte.....	\$4 00
Best display of beets.....	L. Lichtenberger, Jr.....	Los Angeles.....	\$4 00
Best display of carrots.....	W. W. Bliss.....	Duarte.....	\$4 00
Best two varieties of wheat.....	Los Angeles Farm- ing and Milling Company.....	Los Angeles.....	\$5 00
Best chevalier barley.....	Los Angeles Farm- ing and Milling Company.....	Los Angeles.....	\$5 00
Best samples of rye.....	Los Angeles Farm- ing and Milling Company.....	Los Angeles.....	\$5 00
Best samples of roller flour.....	Los Angeles Farm- ing and Milling Company.....	Los Angeles.....	\$5 00
Best thirty pounds corn, white.....	C. A. Coffman.....	Ranchita.....	\$4 00
Best thirty pounds corn, yellow.....	C. A. Coffman.....	Ranchita.....	\$4 00
Best display of egg plant.....	E. P. Norwood.....	Cucamonga.....	\$4 00
Best display of sugar beets.....	Monument Horti- cultural Society.....	Oneonta.....	\$4 00
Best display of oats.....	Wm. Newport.....	Manifee.....	\$5 00
Best display of barley.....	Wm. Newport.....	Manifee.....	\$5 00
Best display of wheat, in ear.....	Wm. Newport.....	Manifee.....	\$5 00
Best display of alfalfa seed.....	Wm. Newport.....	Manifee.....	\$5 00
Best display of tobacco grown in Califor- nia.....	George Spiker.....	Los Angeles.....	\$3 00
Best three watermelons.....	J. Edson Smith.....	Santa Ana.....	\$4 00
Best display of flowers.....	Ladies of Alham- bra.....	Alhambra.....	\$25 00
Best display of flowering plants.....	F. Edward Gray.....	Alhambra.....	\$10 00
Best bouquet by a miss.....	Miss Mary Ann Workman.....	Los Angeles.....	\$3 00
Splendid display of grain, fruits, vege- tables, not for premium.....	San Diego County.....	San Diego.....	
Splendid display, but not for premium.....	Lankershim Ranch.....	San Fernando.....	

DIVISION K—DAIRY PRODUCTS, ETC.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I—BUTTER.			
Best display of butter.....	Sessions & Bigelow	Lynwood.....	\$10 00
CLASS III—MADE BY MISS UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE, BEFORE THE COMMITTEE, IN PAVILION.			
Best domestic white bread.....	Miss Fannie V. Reck.....	Los Angeles.....	\$5 00
Best doughnuts.....	Miss Fannie V. Reck.....	Los Angeles.....	\$5 00
Best cake.....	Miss Fannie V. Reck.....	Los Angeles.....	\$2 00
Best raised biscuit.....	Miss Fannie V. Reck.....	Los Angeles.....	\$2 00
Best domestic rye bread.....	Miss Fannie V. Reck.....	Los Angeles.....	\$2 00

DIVISION L—FRUIT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Best display of fruit in glass	W. R. Baker	Pasadena	\$8 00
Best display of raspberry jelly	W. R. Baker	Pasadena	\$2 50
Best display of raspberry jam	W. R. Baker	Pasadena	\$2 50
Best display of preserves in glass	W. R. Baker	Pasadena	\$2 50
Best display of brandied peaches	W. R. Baker	Pasadena	\$2 50
Best twenty-five pounds dried apples	W. R. Baker	Pasadena	\$5 00
Best twenty-five pounds dried plums	W. R. Baker	Pasadena	\$5 00
Best twenty-five pounds dried prunes	W. R. Baker	Pasadena	\$5 00
Best display of white Smyrna figs	W. R. Baker	Pasadena	\$5 00
Best process for drying fruit	W. R. Baker	Pasadena	Diploma.
Best currant jelly	Mrs. R.P. Ingraham	Los Angeles	\$2 50
Best strawberry jelly	Mrs. R.P. Ingraham	Los Angeles	\$2 50
Best quince jelly	Mrs. R.P. Ingraham	Los Angeles	\$2 50
Best grape jelly (Hamburg)	Mrs. R.P. Ingraham	Los Angeles	\$2 50
Best plum jelly	Mrs. R.P. Ingraham	Los Angeles	\$2 50
Best sweet pickles	Mrs. R.P. Ingraham	Los Angeles	Diploma.
Best two varieties of quinces	H. Stool	Cahuenga	Diploma.
Display of pomegranates	W. L. Phillips	Alhambra	Diploma.
Display of apples	S. W. Walker	Ventura	Diploma.
Display of pears, apples, and lemons	N. B. Smith	Ventura	Diploma.
Display of apples, pears, and quinces	Alex. Gray	Ventura	Diploma.
Display of lemons	Theo. Pinther	Santa Ana	Diploma.
Display of apples, pears, quinces, peaches, and lemons	San Diego County, by G. R. Stockton	San Diego	Diploma.
Display of olive oil	Ellwood Cooper	Santa Barbara	Diploma.
Display of olive oil	Frank A. Kimball	National City	Diploma.
Display of oranges	A. Hathaway	Alhambra	Diploma.
Display of jellies	Mrs. S. A. Crane	Duarte	Diploma.
Best twenty-five pounds dried pears	Mrs. S. Sorby	Pomona	\$5 00
Best twenty-five pounds dried peaches	Mrs. S. Sorby	Pomona	\$5 00
Best twenty-five pounds dried apricots	A. R. Thorpe	Ventura	\$5 00
Best dried and prepared fruit	A. R. Thorpe	Ventura	\$5 00
Second best one variety of oranges	C. A. Coffman	Ranchita	\$2 50
Best display of pickles	San Diego Pickle Works	San Diego	\$5 00
Best six varieties of pears	Sam. McKinley	Vernon	\$10 00
Best three varieties of pears	Sam. McKinley	Vernon	\$8 00
Best display of plums	S. Walker	Ventura	\$5 00
Best nine varieties of apples	H. Fuller	Azusa	\$10 00
Best six varieties of apples	H. Fuller	Azusa	\$8 00
Best three varieties of apples	H. Fuller	Azusa	\$5 00
Best display of green figs	O. E. Roberts	Cahuenga	\$5 00
Best display of dried figs	E. P. Norwood	Cucamonga	\$5 00
Second best display of dried figs	N. Mellican	Cucamonga	\$2 50
Best display of peaches	Smith Bros.	Cucamonga	\$5 00
Best display of guavas	H. Stool	Cahuenga	Diploma.
Best single variety of lemons	Dr. Lane	Alhambra	\$5 00
Best three varieties of oranges	S. B. Kingsley	Alhambra	\$10 00
SPECIAL.			
Best general display	San Diego County, by G. R. Stockton	San Diego	\$25 00
Best kept fruit table	F. Edward Gray	Alhambra	\$25 00

DIVISION M—RAISINS.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Best seedless Sultana raisins	E. F. Henderson	Cucamonga	Diploma.
Best loose Muscat raisins	E. P. Norwood	Cucamonga	Diploma.

DIVISION O—TREES AND SHRUBBERY.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Best display of orange trees	Villinger & Coolman	Cooma.....	\$10 00
Best display of banana trees with fruit ..	O. E. Roberts	Cahuenga	\$10 00
Banana tree with fruit.....	J. Fred. Blake.....	Los Angeles	Diploma.

DIVISION P—APIARY.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Best swarm of bees	Mercer & Son	Ventura	\$8 00
Best queen bee.....	Mercer & Son	Ventura	\$3 00
Best ten pounds of comb honey.....	Mercer & Son	Ventura	\$10 00
Best and largest display of honey, comb and extracted.....	Mercer & Son	Ventura	\$15 00
Best comb foundation machine.....	Mercer & Son	Ventura	Diploma.
Best comb extractor	Mercer & Son	Ventura	Diploma.
Best tank.....	Mercer & Son	Ventura	Diploma.
Best display of apicultural implements ..	Mercer & Son	Ventura	Diploma.
Miniature apiary in operation	Mercer & Son	Ventura	Diploma.
Second best swarm of bees	C. N. Wilson	Los Angeles	\$3 00
Second best queen bee	C. N. Wilson	Los Angeles	\$1 50
Best ten pounds of extracted honey	C. N. Wilson	Los Angeles	\$10 00
Best ten pounds of beeswax	C. N. Wilson	Los Angeles	\$5 00
Best comb foundation	W. W. Bliss.....	Duarte	\$5 00

DIVISION Q—CULTIVATED NUTS BY EXHIBITOR.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Best display of peanuts.....	E. P. Henderson	Cucamonga.....	Diploma.
Best display of almonds.....	C. N. Wilson	Los Angeles.....	Diploma.
Best display of paper-shell almonds.....	E. P. Norwood	Cucamonga.....	Diploma.
Best commercial almonds	E. P. Norwood	Cucamonga.....	Diploma.
Best Italian chestnuts	E. P. Norwood	Cucamonga.....	\$5 00
Best display of soft-shell English walnuts.	N. B. Smith	Ventura	Diploma.

DIVISION R—SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Best display of hops.....	J. D. Lewis.....	El Monte.....	Diploma.
Best display of bottled beer.....	Philadelphia Brewery.....	Los Angeles.....	Diploma.
Best wash for destroying insects.....	L. W. Braun & Co.	Los Angeles.....	Diploma.
Best display of sewing machines.....	Davis Sewing Machine Company ..	Los Angeles.....	Diploma.
Most artistic display of sewing machine work by a miss under sixteen years of age	Miss Daisy Fisk.....	Los Angeles.....	Dip., \$10
Display of poultry powder.....	W. B. Nesbitt.....	Los Angeles.....	Diploma.
Display of poultry powder.....	Benj. L. Bear.....	Los Angeles.....	Diploma.

DIVISION S—GRAPES, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Best Muscat wine.....	E. P. Norwood	Cucamonga.....	Diploma.
Best grape brandy.....	E. P. Norwood	Cucamonga.....	Diploma.
Best general display of California wine and brandy.....	Cucamonga Vine- yard Company..	Cucamonga.....	Diploma.
Best display of grapes.....	F. Q. Story.....	Alhambra.....	.....\$10 00
Best three varieties of table grapes.....	Highland Horti- cultural Society.	Oneonta.....	.....\$10 00
Best and largest display of table grapes....	C. A. McDougal....	Escondido.....	.....\$15 00
Greatest variety of grapes.....	J. E. Packard.....	Pomona.....	.....\$15 00
Display of wines.....	H. J. Woollacott ..	Los Angeles....	Diploma.

DIVISION T—MISCELLANEOUS.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Collection of Indian curios.....	Mrs. C. Grelek.....	Los Angeles....	Diploma.
Collection of Blackfoot and Crow Indian dresses.....	H. Fuller.....	Azusa.....	Diploma.
Four-hundred-day clock.....	A. L. Apffel.....	Los Angeles....	Diploma.
Display of prepared paints.....	P. H. Mathews....	Los Angeles....	Diploma.
Display of fish netting.....	W. S. Ritchie.....	Los Angeles....	Diploma.
Large display of dairy supplies.....	G. G. Wickson & Co.	Los Angeles....	Diploma.
Cyclostyle duplicating process for type- writer or pen.....	G. G. Wickson & Co.	Los Angeles....	Diploma.
Gas machine.....	W. C. Furrey.....	Los Angeles....	Diploma.
Toaster and broiler.....	Cass Bros. Stove Co.	Los Angeles....	Diploma.
Display of show cases.....	Whittier, Fuller & Co.	Los Angeles....	Diploma.
Display of ornamented meats.....	M. T. Ryan & Co..	Los Angeles....	Diploma.
Roof-walking machine.....	Fred. Kramer.....	Los Angeles....	Diploma.
Woven wire fence.....	E. Luke.....	Los Angeles....	Diploma.
Display of stuffed birds and animals.....	John A. Cline.....	Los Angeles....	.....\$4 00
Display of minerals and petrifications.....	A. P. W. Kinney....	Los Angeles....	.....\$5 00
Display of pressed ferns.....	J. P. Spillman....	Los Angeles....	.....\$5 00
Gold Dirt washing powder.....		Los Angeles....	Diploma.
Stenograph shorthand machine.....	G. G. Wickson & Co.	Los Angeles....	Diploma.
Adjustable desk rack.....	G. G. Wickson & Co.	Los Angeles....	Diploma.

BABY DEPARTMENT.

Names.	Address.	Articles.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Reginald Willard Osgood	Los Angeles ..	First premium	\$20 00
Pearley Marguerite Wise	Los Angeles ..	Baby blanket	\$20 00
Frank Cooper	Los Angeles ..	Folding rocking chair	\$6 00
Bessie Barklew	Los Angeles ..	Child's silver set	\$3 00
Minnie Schart	Los Angeles ..	Child's shoes	\$2 50
CLASS II.			
Fay Morley	Los Angeles ..	Baby buggy	\$50 00
Mary Louisa Slocum	Los Angeles ..	Infant's embroidered cloak	\$15 00
Cresslyn Tilley	Los Angeles ..	Baby basket	\$10 00
Evelyn Foshia	Los Angeles ..	Child's high chair	\$10 00
R. Celia Stewart	Los Angeles ..	Child's shoes	\$2 50
John Colori	Los Angeles ..	One dozen cabinet photographs	\$3 50
CLASS III—TWINS.			
George and Grace Meley	Los Angeles ..	First premium	\$25 00
Mabel and Maud Hughes	Los Angeles ..	One dozen cabinet photographs (special)	\$3 50
Tom and John Welch	Los Angeles ..	Child's shoes (special)	\$2 50
Maria and Sofa Brown	Los Angeles ..	Child's silver set (special)	\$6 00
George and Freddy Derenia ..	Los Angeles ..	Child's lace cap (special)	\$3 50
Edith and Ethel Fravy	Los Angeles ..	Child's gold pin (special)	\$3 50

SPEED PROGRAMME.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1889.

RACE No. 1—TROTTING.

For 3:00 Class. Purse, four hundred dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Danger, by Odd Fellow	J. B. Kennedy	Santa Ana.
Raymon, by Simmons; dam, Lady Raymon ..	Charles Durfee	Los Angeles.
Orphan Girl, by Del Sur	John Dunn	Los Angeles.
Duchess, by A. W. Richmond	John Dodson	Wilmington.
Othello, by Sultan	J. L. Felton	Santa Ana.

SUMMARY.

Danger	1	1	1
Raymon	2	3	2
Orphan Girl	3	2	3

Time—2:30 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:30; 2:33 $\frac{1}{2}$.

RACE No. 2—RUNNING.

For two-year olds. Twenty dollars entrance, half forfeit; one hundred and fifty dollars added. One-half mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Pliny, by Flood	Kelly & Samuels	Los Angeles.
Gambo, by Wildidler	N. Covarrubias	Los Angeles.
Rosemead, by Wildidler	Harry Rose	Los Angeles.

SUMMARY.

Pliny	1
Gambo	2
Rosemead	3

King David, by Kyrle Daly; Idle Bell, by Idleman; Steve Stroud, by Billy Lee; Washington Bartlett, by Bachelor; sorrel filly by Hockhocking, and Juanita, also started.

Time—0:49 $\frac{1}{2}$.

RACE No. 3—RUNNING.

For all ages. One mile.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
John Treat, by Shiloh	Al. Morine	El Cajon.
Mikado, by Shiloh	Ben. Hill	El Cajon.
Welcome, by Warwick	Kelly & Samuels	Los Angeles.
Wild Oats, by Wildidle	W. L. Appleby	San Jose.

SUMMARY.

John Treat.....	1
Mikado.....	2
Welcome.....	3

Time—1:43 $\frac{1}{4}$.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1889.

RACE No. 4—RUNNING.

For all ages. Twenty-five dollars entrance, half forfeit; two hundred dollars added One-half mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Susie S, by Ironwood	Kelly & Samuels	Los Angeles.
Johnny F, by Griffin.....	Marcos Forster	San
		Juan Capistrano.
Typesetter, by Hockhocking.....	Dave Bridges	Los Angeles.
Idleman, by Idler.....	Chino Ranch.....	Chino.

SUMMARY.

Susie S.....	1 1
Johnny F.....	2 2
Idleman.....	dis.
Typesetter.....	dis.

Time—0:48 $\frac{3}{4}$; 0:48 $\frac{1}{2}$.

RACE No. 5—RUNNING.

For all ages. Twenty-five dollars entrance, half forfeit; two hundred dollars added. One and one eighth miles.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
John Treat, by Shiloh	Al. Morine	El Cajon.
Tycoon, by Reveille.....	Ben. Hill.....	El Cajon.
Ed McGinniss, by Grinstead.....	Kelly & Samuels	Los Angeles.
Four Aces, by Hockhocking.....	John Dunn.....	Los Angeles.

SUMMARY.

John Treat.....	1
Tycoon.....	2
Ed McGinniss.....	3

Time—1:56 $\frac{1}{2}$.

RACE No. 6—PACING.

District 2:30 Class. Purse, five hundred dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Silkwood, by Blackwood's Mambrino	J. Willetts	Santa Ana.
Phil Freiler, by Copperbottom.....	W. P. Johnson.....	Alhambra.
Sunrise, by Montana Regent.....	George Vignola	Los Angeles.

SUMMARY.

Silkwood	1	1	1
Phil Freiler	2	2	2
Sunrise	3	3	3

Time—2:28; 2:26 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:28 $\frac{1}{2}$.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1889.

RACE No. 7—RUNNING.

For three-year olds. Twenty dollars entrance, half forfeit; one hundred and fifty dollars added. Three fourths of a mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Naicho B, by Wanderer	P. Dornalech	Los Angeles.
Dan Murphy, by Spectator	Harry Rose	Los Angeles.
Wild Oats, by Wildidle	W. L. Appleby	San José.
Lomita, by Klipspringer	Marcos Forster	San Juan Capistrano.

SUMMARY.

Naicho B.	1
Dan Murphy	2
Wild Oats	3

Time—1:19.

In this race Dan Murphy came in first, but the Judges ordered the race run over. Jockey Newell, the rider of Naicho B, was ruled off, but was restored to all privileges the last day of the Fair.

RACE No. 8—RUNNING.

For all ages. Thirty dollars entrance, half forfeit; two hundred and fifty dollars added. One mile heats.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Mikado	Ben. Hill	El Cajon.
Welcome	Kelly & Samuels	Los Angeles.

SUMMARY.

Mikado	1	1
Welcome	2	2

Time—1:47 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1:47.

RACE No. 9—MIXED.

Special mixed trotting and pacing.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Mista, by Alcazar	L. J. Rose	Los Angeles.
Raymon, by Simmons	Charles Durfee	Los Angeles.
Victor, by Don Victor	J. B. Kennedy	Santa Ana.
Nellie Clay	W. W. Whitney	Wilmington.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE

SUMMARY.

Mista	1	1	1
Raymon	2	2	2
Victor	3	3	3
Nellie Clay	4	4	4

Time—2:31½; 2:32; 2:32.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1889.

RACE No. 10—RUNNING.

For two-year olds. Twenty dollars entrance, half forfeit; one hundred and fifty dollars added. Five eighths of a mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Pliny, by Flood	Kelly & Samuels	Los Angeles.
Gambo, by Wildidler	N. Covarrubias	Los Angeles.
Rosemead, by Wildidler	Harry Rose	Los Angeles.
King David, by Trophy	Steve Stroud	Norwalk.
Steve Stroud, by Billy Lee	Ben. Hill	El Cajon.

SUMMARY.

Pliny	1
Gambo	2
Rosemead	3

Time—1:02½.

RACE No. 11—RUNNING.

For all ages. Thirty dollars entrance, half forfeit; two hundred and fifty dollars added. One and one half miles.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Mikado, by Shiloh	Ben. Hill	El Cajon.
Four Aces, by Hockhocking	John Dunn	Los Angeles.
Ed McGinniss, by Grinstead	Kelly & Samuels	Los Angeles.

SUMMARY.

Mikado	1
Four Aces	2
Ed McGinniss	3

Time—2:39.

RACE No. 12—TROTTING.

District 2:35 Class. Purse, five hundred dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Richmond, Jr., by A. W. Richmond	Thomas Chrisman	Los Angeles.
Danger, by Odd Fellow	J. B. Kennedy	Santa Ana.
Addie E, by Algonia	M. E. Ryan	Hanford.

SUMMARY.

Richmond, Jr.....	1	1	3	1
Danger.....	2	3	1	2
Addie E.....	3	2	2	3

Time—2:28½, 2:26¼, 2:26¼, 2:26¼.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1889.

RACE No. 13—RUNNING.

For all ages. Twenty-five dollars entrance, half forfeit; two hundred dollars added. One and one fourth miles.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
John Treat, by Shiloh	Al. Morine	El Cajon.
Tycoon, by Reveille	Ben. Hill	El Cajon.

SUMMARY.

Tycoon.....	1
John Treat.....	2

Time—2:09½.

RACE No. 14—RUNNING.

For three-year olds. Twenty dollars entrance, half forfeit; one hundred and fifty dollars added. Seven eighths of a mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Dan Murphy, by Spectator	Harry Rose.....	Los Angeles.
Naicho B, by Wanderer	P. Dornalech.....	Los Angeles.

SUMMARY.

Dan Murphy.....	1
Naicho B.....	2

Time—1:30¼.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1889.

RACE No. 15—TROTTING.

District 2:50 Class. Purse, four hundred dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Raymon, by Simmons	C. Durfee	Los Angeles.
Othello, by Sultan	J. L. Felton	Santa Ana.
Duchess, by A. W. Richmond	John F. Dodson	Wilmington.
Victor, by Don Victor	J. B. Kennedy	Santa Ana.
Orphan Girl, by Del Sur	John Dunn	Los Angeles.

SUMMARY.

Raymon	1	1	1
Othello	2	5	2
Duchess	5	2	3
Victor	3	3	4
Orphan Girl	4	4	5

Time—2:27 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:30; 2:31.

RACE No. 16—RUNNING.

For all ages. Thirty dollars entrance, half forfeit; two hundred and fifty dollars added. Two-mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Telephone, by Wildidler	— Waring	Santa Monica.
Wild Oats, by Wildidle	W. L. Appleby	San José.
Naicho B, by Wanderer	P. Dornalech	Los Angeles.

SUMMARY.

Wild Oats	1
Naicho B.	2
Telephone	3

Time—3:38.

RACE No. 17—RUNNING.

Special for two-year olds. Three-quarter mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
King David, by Kyrle Daly	Steve Stroud	Norwalk.
Rosemead, by Wildidler	Harry Rose	Los Angeles.
Rose filly, by Hockhocking	L. J. Rose	Los Angeles.

SUMMARY.

King David	1
Rosemead	2

Time—1:16 $\frac{1}{4}$.

RACE No. 18—MIXED.

Special. Mixed pacing and trotting. Purse, four hundred dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Danger, by Odd Fellow	J. B. Kennedy	Santa Ana.
Phil Freiler, by Copperbottom	W. P. Johnson	Alhambra.
Nigger Baby, by Alo	N. Covarrubias	Los Angeles.
Silkwood, by Blackwood's Mambrino (to cart).	J. Willetts	Santa Ana.

SUMMARY.

Silkwood	2	1	1	1
Phil Freiler	1	3	3	4
Danger	3	2	2	2
Nigger Baby	4	4	4	3

Time—2:26 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:25 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:26; 2:25 $\frac{1}{4}$.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

SEVENTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

For the Year 1889,

Composed of the Counties of Monterey and San Benito.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

J. D. CARR	President.
JOHN J. KELLY	Secretary.
WM. VANDERHURST	Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

J. D. CARR	Salinas City.
J. B. IVERSON	Salinas City.
M. LYNN	Salinas City.
H. S. BALL	Salinas City.
D. S. McLEAN	Salinas City.
DR. THOMAS FLINT	San Juan.
P. KILBURN	Salinas City.
B. V. SARGENT	Monterey.

REPORT.

SALINAS CITY, December 1, 1889.

To the honorable the State Board of Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN: The Directors of the Seventh District Agricultural Association submit this, their report of the transactions of said association, for the year ending this date.

JOHN J. KELLY, Secretary.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts.

Rent of Pavilion	\$14 40	
Sale of privileges	700 00	
Single admission tickets	1,354 75	
Grand stand tickets	133 00	
Annual membership	480 00	
Season tickets	96 00	
Hack badges	68 00	
Quarter stretch badges	8 00	
Salinas Dramatic Club	59 00	
Assessment of life members	690 00	
Entrance money	810 00	
State warrant	2,000 00	
		<u>\$6,443 15</u>

Expenditures.

Premiums and purses	\$3,172 50	
Discount on warrant	20 67	
Printing and advertising	242 75	
Music	185 00	
Gas and water	24 80	
Material	737 93	
Labor	855 25	
Insurance	82 50	
National Trotting Association	56 00	
Interest on bonds	465 40	
Balance on hand	594 35	
		<u>\$6,443 15</u>

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Delivered before the Association October 11, 1889, by G. A. DAUGHERTY.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It may appear strange to many of you, especially to those who know me, why I should be called upon to address you on matters pertaining to the agricultural and other resources of our district and State. I hardly understand it myself.

It seems that the Board of Directors offered no premium for an annual address this year, and finding no contributors in that department they began to rustle. This, as you all know, has been a great year for record breaking; and I understand that the President of this association, hearing that I had delivered a speech on twenty-four hours' notice last Fourth of July, importuned me to speak to you to-night to see if I could not lower my record, and I am afraid before I get through I will lower it.

For a greater portion of Monterey County, and I should judge, also, a greater portion of this district, this has been a year of unusual depression in nearly every branch of business.

The scarcity of rain during the past winter in many portions of the district rendered the crops almost an entire failure, and when the farmer's crop fails in a community like ours, all branches of trade and business suffer.

Monterey County is what might be termed a strictly agricultural community. The raising of wheat and barley is what the farmer depends upon for the support of himself and family, and when that fails him, as it frequently has done of late years, he is put on short allowance.

Here, where we are all dependent upon the farmer, we suffer fully as much or more than the farmer himself. If the farmer, in return for his year's labor, receives little or no money, the merchant, the manufacturer, the contractor, the lawyer, all branches of industry, suffer a like or worse depression than the farmer.

We all rejoice in the prosperity of the honest tiller of the soil. It brings with it good times, active industry in all branches of trade and commerce, diffuses general happiness throughout the nation, and in a country of civil and religious liberty like our own, it makes every farmer a monarch. We honor him for his honest labor, his industrious habits, his lawful pursuits, his peaceful home, and his innocent life.

If the merchant wants an honest trader, the editor a good subscriber, the manufacturer an upright purchaser, the bank a conscientious borrower, the lawyer a scrupulous client or an honest juror, he will, in nine cases out of ten, prefer the hardy-handed tiller of the soil.

The farmer is the greatest wealth-producing agent of our country. It is no wonder we honor the farmer when we think of the enormous value of the wheat, the barley, the corn, the cotton, the rice, the fruit, and other varied products of the soil grown all over this vast domain known as the United States.

Franklin, the wise philosopher and distinguished statesman of revolutionary times, speaking of the wealth-producing powers of a nation, said: "There seems to be but three ways for a nation to acquire wealth.

The first is by war, as the Romans did it, by plundering their conquered neighbors. The second is by commerce, which is generally cheating. The third is by agriculture, the only honest way wherein a man receives the real increase of the seed thrown into the ground—a kind of continued miracle wrought by the hand of God in his favor, as a reward for his innocent life and his virtuous industry."

The first of these ways, the Roman method, owing to our more advanced state of civilization, has become a thing of the past, except as to-day practiced by trusts; but in its place we can substitute another way, more honorable, which has, in the nineteenth century, become a great power in producing wealth—our manufactures. So that we still have three great wealth-producing powers—manufacturing, commerce, and agriculture—each mutually dependent upon the other.

Franklin characterizes the commerce of his day as a system of cheating. If he had lived in this day, when unscrupulous and designing men, by the use of financial and commercial power, control the hands of commerce in such a way that the products of the honest toil of the manufacturer and farmer enrich the combinations and trusts and impoverish the laborer, making "the rich richer and the poor poorer," he certainly would not have used such a modest term as cheating. No! It would have been downright robbery and plunder. The Romans had some sense of honor, because they only plundered other nations, but trust companies plunder the honest, industrious laborers of their own country.

And may the time come when the righteous law of our land shall read the death-knell to all such corrupt combinations of power and destroy them, and may we all, in the wave of prosperity which shall follow in the wake of this departing plunderer, be able to shout, the rich richer and the poor richer.

The custom of holding county and district Fairs has become universal all over the country. It enables farmers, manufacturers, mechanics, and professional men to become better acquainted and to exchange their ideas in reference to certain branches of industry, and also to become better informed as to the nature and extent of the improvements going on yearly in the various industries of our country. It has been said that the world's Fairs held during the past quarter of a century and participated in by the leading nations of the world, have had the effect of improving every line of machinery and manufactured goods, wares, etc., of the various nations, as each country, seeing wherein others surpassed her in superior machinery or superior workmanship, profited by what she saw, and rendered her own work much better. Thus each nation learned valuable lessons in the various trades and occupations, and was enabled to advance the manufacturing and commercial interests of her respective country.

And the genius and intellect of man has not yet reached the limit of the possibilities in the realm of improvement. New and wonderful are the inventions which are daily and yearly made known to our people. Electricity as a utilized power is yet in its infancy. Edison, the greatest inventor of the age, promises something wonderful in the near future in connection with the electrical current, as the result of viewing certain electrical inventions at the recent Paris Exhibition. So it should be with our own county Fairs. Men should meet and interchange ideas about the various industries of our county, and what can be done to better develop our resources. The ladies also can interchange ideas in regard to furnishing their homes, the various designs of fancy work, paintings, etc., and the latest styles in dresses and hats.

Our Fairs include a much larger variety of exhibits than formerly. Then they were intended mostly to exhibit the products of the farm, but now all kinds of manufactured goods, farm products, live stock, machinery, and every department of art, science, and philosophy are fully represented, many counties also offering large premiums for the best looking baby. In some communities the young ladies, feeling aggrieved because of a lack of opportunity to contest for points of beauty, organize church Fairs, and offer premiums for the best looking young lady present, the premiums being paid by the young lady's admirers.

Thus we find all over the continent of Europe and our own beautiful and expansive republic the county, district, State, national, and world's Fairs creating among the various tradesmen, mechanics, farmers, stockmen, fruit growers, artists, yea, in every occupation and trade, a spirit of emulation; nation contending against nation, State against State, county against county, each striving to show their respective points of superiority over their rivals. Thus the interests of a particular community are advanced and the resources of a community or State brought to a higher state of development.

And what can be done to better develop the resources of our country? We look around us and we see a country richly blessed by our Creator with nature's advantages, a climate unsurpassed by any other portion of the earth for mildness and uniformity of temperature; a soil that will produce as much in quantity and as great a variety of products as any other place in the world. The healthfulness of our climate is evidenced by the hundreds who come within our bounds yearly, seeking restoration to health.

We can apply the words of Byron and say,

"It is a goodly sight to see
What heaven has done for this delicious land;
What fruits of fragrance blush on every tree,
What goodly prospects o'er the hills expand."

Yet, with all our natural advantages, our semi-tropic and healthful climate, rich, exuberant soil, what has been done to develop our resources? Who knows what are the possibilities of our county? Who knows what rich veins of gas, oil, or precious minerals underlie our surface, and possibly at no great depth? Who knows what variety of products may be grown in our soil with rich profit to the toiler? None but the allwise Creator of the universe.

Our county, as regards development of resources, stands almost where it did a quarter of a century ago. We could then raise wheat, barley, and potatoes, and we can yet. Horses, cattle, and sheep then grazed by the hundreds on our gentle slopes and verdant mountain sides; they do yet. Year in and year out it has been the same general routine of plowing, sowing, and gathering the crop, and herding the stock which graze beneath the sunny sky.

True, there have been developments in the growing of fruit, but has even this been fully developed?

We have a county containing three thousand six hundred square miles, about three times as large as the State of Rhode Island, supporting a population of, perhaps, twenty thousand people, and yet the people are crying hard times. Rhode Island, with her one thousand two hundred and fifty square miles of territory, supports a population of three hundred thousand people, and stands among the leading manufacturing States in the Union, and surpasses all others in the printing of cotton and woolen goods.

Massachusetts, with only about double the area of our county, supports a population of nearly two million people, and her wealthy and numerous manufactories are among the pride and boast of our republic.

Connecticut, with less than five thousand square miles, has a thriving population of nearly seven hundred thousand people, and, besides her rich farm products, manufactures yearly millions of dollars' worth of goods.

True, we are yet in our infancy, and time may work wonderful changes in the future of our community. But are we doing all that can be done to hasten this day of prosperity and period of progress? No city can thrive or prosper beyond a certain limit without manufacturing industries, and no county will become wealthy or prosperous without a home market for her products. But you ask, where can fuel be obtained for running factories, and what can we manufacture? With less encouraging prospects than we have here natural gas has been discovered in quantities sufficient to run the manufactories of a city like Pittsburg. Natural gas makes the best and cheapest fuel yet discovered, if found in sufficient quantity. Look at some of the towns in Ohio that have sprung up from villages to cities in a few years' time, owing to the discovery of natural gas. What is to prevent Salinas from doing likewise? And what can we manufacture?

Our State is and has been one of the leading wool-growing States in the Union. What becomes of all this raw material? Why not do our manufacturing and save the extra expense of exporting our wool and importing our cloth? Possibly we do not raise as fine wool here as in the Eastern States, but why not? I do not wish to say too much about the sheep industry for fear I will make a blunder similar to one made by a certain Governor of Indiana some years since. One of his constituents wrote him a letter, and among other things asked the Governor what he thought of the hydraulic ram. The Governor who had been a farmer, and wishing to display his knowledge of the sheep industry of his State, replied: "I like the hydraulic ram very much: for mutton he is superior to the Southdown, and beats the Merino for wool."

What our county needs is a greater diversity of industries. We want to do something else besides growing wheat and barley and raising stock. We want to hear the busy hum of machinery, the rattle of the looms, the din and clamor which betokens life and activity in a city.

It is time we were looking to something else than climate to give us a name abroad. California is rich enough in natural resources, and her people are possessed of sufficient genius and enterprise to place her among the leading manufacturing and commercial States of the Union.

Hemmed in as we are between the waters of the great Pacific and the lofty Sierras, we must build up our own industries. We cannot rely upon rich and populous communities of other States to help us, but must depend entirely upon our own resources and our own labor for the great object to be attained.

If the men of California showed the same advancement and the same spirit of energy in improving and developing the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing resources of our State that the ladies have shown in the fancy and fine art departments, we would to-day be much further advanced along the highway of prosperity.

If the husbands of California displayed the same tact, skill, and energy in obtaining the best results from their labor as the wives do in purchasing a new bonnet, a new dress, or a new cloak, we would soon see our resources brought to a high state of development.

The ladies of California are deserving of great praise for their able and efficient services in making our displays beautiful and praiseworthy, and

the Boards of Directors of the various associations over the State should see that their services are properly appreciated by liberal and numerous premiums.

It is time the men of California should arouse from their lethargy, enshroud themselves in the garb of industry, and awaken within themselves a spirit of development which shall place California where she belongs—among the foremost of our nation.

We should endeavor to make the industries of our State rank second to none other in the world—open up our storehouses of wealth, fire up our furnaces, start our spindles and looms, and let the hum of activity be heard in every town and city of our State. Let us send forth our manufactured products into every market of the world, and prove to them that we are capable of doing greater and better things than boasting of our glorious climate.

And, when this has been accomplished, when our mountains are filled with mining and manufacturing industries, our valleys populated with happy, prosperous families, our towns and cities replete with every branch of honest industry known to the laboring world; when we can look abroad over this broad and beautiful country and see our mountains, our plains, and our valleys, from the Sierras to the sea, dotted with temples of learning and sanctuaries of worship, our people sober, intelligent, industrious, and prosperous, then we can lift our heads with honest pride and boast that we are Californians—then will be the time that to be a Californian is greater than to be a king.

Then, if some benighted wanderer from the heart of Africa, or some detective from Chicago, should sail along our coast, and, amazed at the beautiful splendor of our institutions and industries, should with his trumpet call out, "Who are you, O ye inhabitants of so fair a land!" we could raise our heads and with all the dignity of a king exclaim, "We are the people."

And the year of our jubilee is not far distant. The history of the world shows us that power and population have been drifting westward, as if seeking a paradise wherein to establish the last and grandest nation known on earth. No longer will be heard the Greeley cry, "Go West, young man, go West!" Here he must stop, and here on the sunny slopes of the mighty Occident, stretching from the snow-capped peaks of the Sierras to the golden sands of the great, grand ocean, will be the choicest spot in all God's universe.

Let us, then, build up our industries, develop the rich resources which abound in hill and dale, and in all things be faithful to our homes, our country, and our God.

PREMIUMS AWARDED—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
THOROUGHBREDS—STALLIONS.			
Roundout, three years old or over.....	M. P. Kelly.....	Gonzales.....	\$10 00
Captain Al, two years old.....	Chas. Cockrell.....	Soledad.....	\$5 00
MARES.			
Daisy D, three years old or over.....	Chas. Cockrell.....	Soledad.....	\$8 00
Miss Dixie, suckling colt.....	J. D. Carr.....	Salinas City.....	\$4 00
ROADSTERS—STALLIONS OR GELDINGS.			
Mambrino Boy, four years old or over....	J. B. Iverson.....	Salinas City.....	\$10 00
Erwin Davis, Jr., three years old.....	A. A. Watson.....	Salinas City.....	\$8 00
Gabilan, two years old.....	J. D. Carr.....	Salinas City.....	\$5 00
MARES.			
St. Clair, three years old or over.....	P. M. Jacks.....	Salinas City.....	\$7 50
Aunty Wilkes, one year old.....	P. Kilburn.....	Salinas City.....	\$5 00
HORSES FOR ALL PURPOSES—STALLIONS.			
Nonpareil, four years old or over.....	James Storm.....	Salinas City.....	\$15 00
Mariano, two years old.....	P. Kilburn.....	Salinas City.....	\$7 50
Pride, one year old.....	C. E. Callihan.....	Salinas City.....	\$5 00
Alford, suckling colt.....	P. Kilburn.....	Salinas City.....	\$3 00
MARES AND GELDINGS.			
Maud, four years old or over.....	P. Kilburn.....	Salinas City.....	\$10 00
Salinas Belle, four years old, with colt....	J. B. Iverson.....	Salinas City.....	\$10 00
Charley, gelding.....	Wm. Robson.....	Salinas City.....	\$10 00
Kingsley, gelding.....	J. B. Iverson.....	Salinas City.....	\$5 00
DRAFT HORSES—STALLIONS.			
Sausonette, four years old or over.....	John Drake.....	Gonzales.....	\$15 00
Jeanie, suckling colt.....	Wm. Robson.....	Salinas City.....	\$2 50
MARES.			
Gertie, three years old.....	M. Lynn.....	Salinas City.....	\$7 50
Belle, two years old.....	M. Lynn.....	Salinas City.....	\$5 00
GRADED DRAFT HORSES—STALLIONS.			
John L, four years old or over.....	M. C. Collins.....	Gonzales.....	\$10 00
George, suckling colt.....	Geo. Piese.....	Salinas City.....	\$2 50
MARES.			
Nellie, four years old or over.....	James Storm.....	Salinas City.....	\$7 50
CARRIAGE AND SADDLE HORSES.			
Merchant and Mate, span of carriage horses.....	J. D. Carr.....	Salinas City.....	\$10 00
Grover, single buggy horse.....	H. DeGroot.....	San Juan.....	\$5 00
Joe, saddle horse.....	H. DeGroot.....	San Juan.....	\$5 00
SWEEPSTAKES.			
Pollack, stallion with four or more colts..	Wm. Robson.....	Salinas City.....	\$10 00
Salinas Belle, mare with four or more colts	J. B. Iverson.....	Salinas City.....	\$10 00
Nonpareil, stallion of any breed or age....	James Storm.....	Salinas City.....	\$15 00
Paradise, stallion of any breed or age.....	M. Lynn.....	Salinas City.....	\$7 50
Aunty Wilkes, mare of any breed or age....	P. Kilburn.....	Salinas City.....	\$15 00
Mary Anderson, mare of any breed or age..	M. Lynn.....	Salinas City.....	\$10 00
Mambrino Boy, gelding of any breed or age	J. B. Iverson.....	Salinas City.....	\$10 00
Bonnie B, colt of any breed foaled in 1889	J. R. Hebborn.....	Salinas City.....	\$5 00

TRANSACTIONS OF THE
FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CATTLE—DURHAMS—BULLS.			
St. Nicholas, three years old or over	John Sexton	Salinas City	\$10 00
Paisley Duke, three years old or over	M. Williams	Salinas City	\$5 00
Parnell, two years old	M. Lynn	Salinas City	\$7 50
Benj. Harrison, one year old	M. Williams	Salinas City	\$7 50
Forest King, calf	M. Williams	Salinas City	\$5 00
COWS.			
Forest Rose 8th, four years old or over	M. Lynn	Salinas City	\$10 00
Flora 5th, four years old or over	M. Williams	Salinas City	\$5 00
Flora 8th, three years old	M. Williams	Salinas City	\$7 50
Nora 12th, three years old	M. Lynn	Salinas City	\$5 00
Forest Rose 12th, two years old	M. Lynn	Salinas City	\$7 50
Nora Beauty, one year old	M. Williams	Salinas City	\$5 00
Flora 10th, one year old	M. Lynn	Salinas City	\$6 00
Nora 14th, calf	M. Williams	Salinas City	\$5 00
Flora 11th, calf	M. Lynn	Salinas City	\$3 00
HERD OF CATTLE.			
Best herd of cattle	M. Williams	Salinas City	\$15 00
Second best	M. Lynn	Salinas City	\$10 00
HEREFORDS.			
Best bull	D. Jacks	Monterey	
Best cow	D. Jacks	Monterey	
SHEEP.			
Best ram	D. Jacks	Monterey	\$2 50
SWINE.			
Best sow of any breed or age	J. J. Hebbbron	Salinas City	\$2 50
POULTRY.			
Best pair of Black Spanish	Ira Rose	Salinas City	\$1 00
Best pair of Dark Brahmas	Ira Rose	Salinas City	\$1 00
Best pair of White Leghorns	Ira Rose	Salinas City	\$1 00
Best pair of Brown Leghorns	Ira Rose	Salinas City	\$1 00
Best pair of Black Langshans	Ira Rose	Salinas City	\$1 00
Best pair of Plymouth Rocks	J. R. Hebbbron	Salinas City	\$1 00

EQUESTRIANISM.

Name.	Premium.	Address.	Award.
Maud Wisecarver	First prize	Salinas City	\$25 00
Lottie Templeton	Second prize	Salinas City	\$20 00
Mary Patton	Third prize	Salinas City	\$15 00
Minnie Gilkey	Fourth prize	Salinas City	\$10 00
Herva Hickman	Fifth prize	Salinas City	\$5 00
Iva McLean	Sixth prize	Salinas City	\$3 00

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Exhibit of blacksmith work	E. Maguire	Salinas City	\$5 00
Two-seated spring wagon	Iverson Bros.	Salinas City	\$5 00
Harness and saddlery	M. Hughes	Salinas City	\$7 50
Set of team harness	M. Hughes	Salinas City	\$5 00
Set of buggy harness (single)	M. Hughes	Salinas City	\$5 00
Set of buggy harness (double)	M. Hughes	Salinas City	\$5 00

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Lady's saddle.....	M. Hughes.....	Salinas City.....	\$3 00
Gentleman's saddle.....	M. Hughes.....	Salinas City.....	\$3 00
Home-made woolen socks.....	Mrs. John Haler.....	Salinas City.....	\$1 00
Home-made cotton socks.....	Mrs. John Haler.....	Salinas City.....	\$1 00
Woolen stockings.....	Mrs. J. P. Swending.....	Salinas City.....	\$1 00
Rag rug.....	Mrs. J. Jenkins.....	Salinas City.....	\$2 00
Exhibit of parlor furniture.....	Francee & Burkman.....	Salinas City.....	\$10 00
Exhibit of parlor furniture.....	Francee & Burkman.....	Salinas City.....	\$5 00
Exhibit of chamber furniture.....	Francee & Burkman.....	Salinas City.....	\$5 00
Exhibit of chamber furniture.....	Francee & Burkman.....	Salinas City.....	\$2 50
Exhibit of spring mattress.....	Francee & Burkman.....	Salinas City.....	\$3 00
Exhibit of spring bed.....	Francee & Burkman.....	Salinas City.....	\$3 00
Exhibit of upholstery.....	Francee & Burkman.....	Salinas City.....	\$5 00
General display of furniture.....	Francee & Burkman.....	Salinas City.....	\$20 00
Sack of wheat.....	W. Parsons.....	Salinas City.....	\$3 00
Sack of barley.....	J. B. Iverson.....	Salinas City.....	\$2 00
Sack of oats.....	J. W. Patton.....	Salinas City.....	\$2 00
Sack of rye.....	J. B. Hickman.....	Salinas City.....	\$2 00
Sack of corn.....	W. T. Gilkey.....	Salinas City.....	\$2 00
Exhibit of flaxseed.....	W. T. Gilkey.....	Salinas City.....	\$2 00
Exhibit of hops.....	Albert Tobala.....	Salinas City.....	\$2 00
Exhibit of corn.....	W. T. Gilkey.....	Salinas City.....	\$2 00
Ten pounds of lard.....	St. John & Co.....	Salinas City.....	\$2 00
Salt pork.....	J. B. Hickman.....	Salinas City.....	\$2 00
Smoked beef.....	J. B. Hickman.....	Salinas City.....	\$2 00
Honey in comb.....	W. T. Gilkey.....	Salinas City.....	\$2 00
Strained honey.....	W. T. Gilkey.....	Salinas City.....	\$2 00
Pickled olives.....	W. T. Gilkey.....	Salinas City.....	\$2 00
Collection of garden seeds.....	W. T. Gilkey.....	Salinas City.....	\$10 00
Collection of garden products.....	J. D. Carr.....	Salinas City.....	\$10 00
Sack of potatoes.....	R. Porter.....	Salinas City.....	\$2 00
Sack of dried beans.....	J. D. Carr.....	Salinas City.....	\$2 00
Melons.....	S. O. Pugh.....	Gonzales.....	\$1 00
Squashes.....	J. B. Hickman.....	Salinas City.....	\$1 00
Cucumbers.....	S. O. Pugh.....	Gonzales.....	\$1 00
Tomatoes.....	J. D. Carr.....	Salinas City.....	\$2 00
Parsnips.....	J. D. Carr.....	Salinas City.....	\$1 00
Pumpkins.....	J. D. Carr.....	Salinas City.....	\$2 00
Celery.....	J. D. Carr.....	Salinas City.....	\$1 00
Peanuts.....	S. O. Pugh.....	Gonzales.....	\$1 00
General display of fruits.....	S. O. Pugh.....	Gonzales.....	\$20 00
Twelve varieties of apples.....	R. N. Windsor.....	Gonzales.....	\$15 00
Collection of pears.....	R. N. Windsor.....	Gonzales.....	\$10 00
Peaches.....	W. T. Gilkey.....	Salinas City.....	\$3 50
Plums.....	W. T. Gilkey.....	Salinas City.....	\$7 50
Prunes.....	S. O. Pugh.....	Gonzales.....	\$7 50
Foreign grapes.....	S. O. Pugh.....	Gonzales.....	\$3 50
Wine grapes.....	S. O. Pugh.....	Gonzales.....	\$3 50
Collection of nuts.....	W. T. Gilkey.....	Salinas City.....	\$5 00
Oranges and lemons.....	S. O. Pugh.....	Gonzales.....	\$5 00
Exhibit of domestic canned fruit.....	Mrs. J. B. Hickman.....	Salinas City.....	\$10 00
Exhibit of domestic canned fruit.....	Mrs. W. T. Gilkey.....	Salinas City.....	\$5 00
Exhibit of fruit sealed in glass.....	Mrs. S. O. Pugh.....	Gonzales.....	\$10 00
Exhibit of fruit sealed in glass.....	Mrs. W. T. Gilkey.....	Salinas City.....	\$5 00
Exhibit of pickles.....	Mrs. W. T. Gilkey.....	Salinas City.....	\$3 00
Exhibit of sweet pickles.....	Mrs. J. B. Hickman.....	Salinas City.....	\$3 00
Exhibit of preserves.....	Mrs. J. B. Hickman.....	Salinas City.....	\$5 00
Exhibit of preserves.....	Mrs. W. T. Gilkey.....	Salinas City.....	\$2 50
Exhibit of jellies.....	Mrs. John Kaler.....	Salinas City.....	\$5 00
Exhibit of jellies.....	Miss N. Hughes.....	Salinas City.....	\$2 50
Exhibit of dried fruit.....	Mrs. W. T. Gilkey.....	Salinas City.....	\$5 00
Exhibit of dried figs.....	Mrs. W. T. Gilkey.....	Salinas City.....	\$2 00

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Dried prunes and plums.....	Mrs. W. T. Gilkey.	Salinas City.....	.....\$5 00
Dried apples.....	Mrs. W. T. Gilkey.	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 00
Dried pears.....	Mrs. W. T. Gilkey.	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 00
Dried apricots.....	Mrs. W. T. Gilkey.	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 00
Dried peaches.....	Mrs. W. T. Gilkey.	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 00
Largest display of flowers in bloom.....	Mrs. S. F. Dixon.	Salinas City.....	.....\$5 00
Display of cut flowers.....	Mrs. S. F. Dixon.	Salinas City.....	.....\$5 00
New and rare plants.....	Mrs. S. F. Dixon.	Salinas City.....	.....\$5 00
Named varieties of dahlias.....	Mrs. J. B. Hickman.	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 00
Collection of roses in bloom.....	Mrs. S. F. Dixon.	Salinas City.....	.....\$1 00
Collection of ferns.....	Mrs. S. F. Dixon.	Salinas City.....	.....\$1 00
Native wines and liquors.....	M. Cartier.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$10 00
Exhibit of flour.....	Central Milling Co.	Salinas City.....	.....\$5 00
Exhibit of butter.....	J. D. Carr.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$5 00
Exhibit of butter.....	Thos. Watson.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 50
Bread by miss under fourteen years.....	Ziska Weibrake.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$4 00
Bread by miss under fourteen years.....	Mary Uncapher.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 00
Sugar from beets.....	W. T. Gilkey.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$5 00
Syrup from beets.....	W. T. Gilkey.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 50
Display of millinery goods.....	Mrs. M. E. Hessel.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$5 00
Display of silk embroidery.....	Mrs. P. Zaballa.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 00
Article in crewel.....	Mrs. C. Johnson.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$1 50
Article in filloselle.....	Mrs. N. L. Buell.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 00
Article of ribbosene.....	Mrs. N. L. Buell.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 00
Article in arrasene.....	Mrs. T. S. Mabel.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 00
Embroidery on plush.....	Mrs. M. L. Dexter.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 00
Tapestry embroidery.....	Mrs. J. P. Swending.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 00
Outline embroidery.....	Mrs. Allen Foster.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$1 50
Article in chenille.....	Anna Zaballa.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 50
Embroidered piano cover.....	Emelia Hessel.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 50
Embroidered table scarf.....	M. Weibrake.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 00
Embroidered chair cover.....	Mrs. N. L. Buell.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 00
Embroidered lambrequin.....	Mrs. J. McDougall.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 00
Embroidered firescreen.....	Mrs. N. L. Buell.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 00
Embroidered sofa pillow.....	Mrs. J. G. Joy.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 00
Embroidered wall panel.....	Mrs. M. Hughes.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$1 50
Embroidered ottoman or stool.....	Mrs. M. L. Dexter.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$1 50
Couching embroidery.....	Mrs. N. L. Buell.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$1 50
Fine lace work.....	M. Weibake.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 00
Drawn or Spanish work.....	Mrs. P. Zaballa.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$3 00
Darned valle.....	Mrs. J. P. Swending.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$1 50
Crazy silk bedquilt.....	M. Weibake.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 00
Silk patchwork bedquilt.....	Mrs. N. L. Buell.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 00
Cotton patchwork bedquilt.....	Mrs. J. W. Patton.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 00
Paper flowers.....	Mrs. M. L. Dexter.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$1 50
Toilet set.....	Mrs. N. L. Buell.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$1 50
Afghan.....	Mrs. J. McDougall.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 00
Embroidered tidy.....	Anna Zaballa.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$1 00
Plain hemstitching.....	Gracie Foster.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$1 00
Sewing machine for all purposes.....	Schuchard Bros.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 50
Sewing machine for all fancy work.....	Schuchard Bros.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 50
Sign painting.....	D. P. Thompson.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$5 00
Oil painting from nature.....	Miss L. L. Schutze.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 50
Copy oil painting.....	Miss L. L. Schutze.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 00
Original crayon drawing.....	Miss L. L. Schutze.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 00
Copy crayon drawing.....	Miss M. Gilkey.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 00
Original pencil drawing.....	Miss L. L. Schutze.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 00
Copy pencil drawing.....	Miss L. L. Schutze.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 00
Kensington painting.....	Miss L. L. Schutze.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 00
Painting in flowers.....	Miss M. Weibake.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 00
Hand-painted china.....	Mrs. N. L. Buell.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 00
Exhibit of silverware.....	Schuchard Bros.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$5 00
Exhibit of cutlery.....	Schuchard Bros.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$2 50
Exhibit of jewelry, district make.....	Schuchard Bros.....	Salinas City.....	.....\$5 00

SPEED PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1889.

RACE No. 1—TROTTING.

Two-year Old Colt Stake of 1889. One hundred dollars added by association. Mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Black Diamond, blk. m., by Erwin Davis.....	C. C. Allen.....	Salinas City.
Alfred G, b. s., by Junio.....	Iverson & Vanderhurst.....	Salinas City.

SUMMARY.

Black Diamond	2	1	1
Alfred G	1	2	2

Time—3:02; 2:58; 3:00.

RACE No. 2—RUNNING.

For district horses. Purse, one hundred and fifty dollars. Three-quarter mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Jesse, b. g., by Sir Garnet	Wm. Pinkerton	Pleyto.
Lady R, b. m., by Wildidle.....	P. Collins	Chualar.
Roundout, br. s., by Kingston.....	James Dwain	Salinas City.
Kittie C, b. m., by Kingston.....	M. H. Cavanagh.....	Chualar.
Captain Al, br. s., by Kingston.....	R. B. Cockrell	Soledad.

SUMMARY.

Captain Al	1	1
Lady R.....	3	2
Roundout.....	2	3

Time—1:19; 1:21.

RACE No. 3—TROTTING.

For named horses. Purse, one hundred and fifty dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Aleck Graham, ch. g., by Nutwood.....	J. W. Donathan.....	San Francisco.
Billy Baxter, b. g., by Tom Vernon.....	James Dwain	Salinas City.
Lee, s. g., by General Lee.....	P. McCartney.....	Salinas City.
Billy C, b. g., sire unknown.....	A. H. Hecox	Gilroy.
St. Patrick, b. s., by Carr's Mambrino.....	W. H. Wisecarver	Salinas City.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE

SUMMARY.

Billy C	5	1	1	1
Aleck Graham	1	3	3	3
Lee	4	2	2	2
St. Patrick	3	5	4	4
Billy Baxter	2	4	5	5

Time—2:45; 2:33½; 2:33½; 2:37.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1889.

RACE No. 4—TROTTING.

For all one-year old horses in district. Purse, one hundred dollars. One-half mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Spokane, b. s., by Junio	E. Hebert	Salinas City.
Pocahontas, b. m., by Erwin Davis	C. C. Allen	Salinas City.
Auntie Wilkes, b. m., by Guy Wilkes	P. Kilburn	Salinas City.

SUMMARY.

Auntie Wilkes	1	1
Pocahontas	3	2
Spokane	2	3

Time—1:41; 1:39½.

RACE No. 5—TROTTING.

3:00 Class. Purse, one hundred and fifty dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Aleck S, by Mambrino, Jr.	J. B. Iverson	Salinas City.
Monte Cristo, by Monte Cristo	H. Falkenburg	Hollister.
Sorrel Frank	F. Bullene	Salinas City.

SUMMARY.

Aleck S	1	1	1
Monte Cristo	2	2	3
Sorrel Frank	3	3	2

Time—3:04½; 3:03; 3:05.

RACE No. 6—TROTTING.

2:30 Class. Purse, three hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Acrobat, b. s., by Sterling	N. N. Craig	San Luis Obispo.
Allen L, s. s., by Dan Voorhees	James Larkin	Watsonville.
Mambrino Boy, b. g., by Carr's Mambrino	J. B. Iverson	Salinas City.
Maud H, ch. m., by Carr's Mambrino	J. H. Harris	Salinas City.

SUMMARY.

Maud H.....	2	1	1	3	2	1
Acrobat.....	4	4	4	1	1	2
Mambrino Boy.....	1	3	2	4	4	3
Allen L.....	3	2	3	2	3	r. o.

Time—2:34; 2:30; 2:31; 2:31; 2:32½; 2:34.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1889.

RACE No. 7—TROTTING.

Match race. Purse, four hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Stranger, br. s.....	S. W. Barstow.....	San José.
May Boy, b. s.....	C. H. Dempskey.....	San José.

SUMMARY.

Stranger.....	0	1
May Boy.....	0	dis.

Time—2:50½; 2:41.

RACE No. 8—RUNNING.

For district horses. Purse, one hundred and fifty dollars. Six hundred yards and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Captain Al, br. s., by Kingston.....	R. B. Cockrell.....	Soledad.
Jesse, b. g., by Sir Garnet.....	Wm. Pinkerton.....	Pleyto.
Effie C, b. m., by Kingston.....	Jas. Bardin.....	Salinas City.
Roundout, br. s., by Kingston.....	M. P. Kelly.....	Gonzales.
Grover Cleveland, s. s., by Starr King.....	S. N. Matthews.....	Salinas City.

SUMMARY.

Captain Al.....	2	1	2	1
Grover Cleveland.....	3	2	1	2
Roundout.....	1	3	3	3

Time—0:32½; 0:32½; 0:32½; 0:32½.

RACE No. 9—TROTTING.

2:45 Class. Purse, one hundred and fifty dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Albert, b. s., by Vermont, Jr.....	L. Hansen.....	Watsonville.
Mary O, s. m., by Brown Jug.....	R. Orr.....	Hollister.
Fred Grant, b. s., by General Grant.....	R. S. R. Clayton.....	Priest Valley.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE

SUMMARY.

Albert.....	1	1	1
Mary O.....	2	2	2
Fred Grant.....	3	3	3

Time—2:46; 2:44½; 2:43½.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1889.

RACE No. 10—TROTTING.

For named horses. Purse, two hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Lee, s. g., by General Lee.....	James Dwain.....	Salinas City.
Acrobat, b. s., by Sterling.....	N. N. Craig.....	San Luis Obispo.
Mambrino Boy, b. g., by Carr's Mambrino.....	J. B. Iverson.....	Salinas City.

SUMMARY.

Lee.....	2	2	2	1	1	1
Acrobat.....	3	1	1	2	3	3
Mambrino Boy.....	1	3	3	3	2	2

Time—2:36½; 2:29; 2:33½; 2:31¾; 2:34½; 2:32½.

RACE No. 11—TROTTING.

Special. For named horses. Purse, one hundred and fifty dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Sport, dun g., sire unknown.....	W. E. Peck.....	Watsonville.
Monterey Damsel, b. m., by Mountain Chief.....	B. V. Sargent.....	Monterey.
St. Patrick, b. s., by Carr's Mambrino.....	S. N. Matthews.....	Salinas City.

SUMMARY.

St. Patrick.....	1	1	2	1
Sport.....	3	2	1	2
Monterey Damsel.....	2	3	3	3

Time—2:35½; 2:39½; 2:42½; 2:39.

RACE No. 12—RUNNING.

For district horses. Purse, one hundred dollars. One-half mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Kittie C, b. m., by Kingston.....	M. H. Cavanagh.....	Chualar.
Lady R, b. m., by Wildidle.....	P. Collins.....	Chualar.
Jesse, b. g., by Sir Garnet.....	Wm. Pinkerton.....	Pleyto.

SUMMARY.

Lady R.....	3	1	1
Kittie C.....	1	2	2
Jesse.....	2	3	r. o.

Time—0:50; 0:50; 0:52.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1889.

RACE No. 13—TROTTING.

Free for all. Purse, two hundred and fifty dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Alloretta, ch. m., by Altoona	J. Cochran	Salinas City.
Maud H., ch. m., by Carr's Mambrino	J. W. Donathan	San Francisco.
Billy, b. g., sire unknown	W. E. Peck	Watsonville.

SUMMARY.

Alloretta	1	1	1
Maud H	2	2	2
Billy	3	3	3

Time—2:33; 2:28; 2:30½.

RACE No. 14—TROTTING.

For two-year olds in the district. Purse, one hundred and fifty dollars. Mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
John L., br. s., by Junio	George Graves	Gonzales.
Diana Wilkes, blk. m., by General Walker	A. D. Shaw	Hollister.
Alfred G., b. s., by Junio	Iverson & Vanderhurst	Salinas City.

SUMMARY.

John L.	3	1	1
Alfred G.	1	2	2
Diana Wilkes	2	3	3

Time—3:00; 2:50½; 2:50.

RACE No. 15—RUNNING.

Novelty running race. Purse, one hundred and fifty dollars. First quarter, twenty-five dollars; second quarter, twenty-five dollars; third quarter, twenty-five dollars; fourth quarter, twenty-five dollars; fifth quarter, fifty dollars. One and one quarter miles.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Roundout, br. s., by Kingston	M. P. Kelly	Gonzales.
Effie C, b. m., by Kingston	Jas. Bardin	Salinas City.
Grover Cleveland, s. s., by Starr King	S. N. Matthews	Salinas City.
Jesse, b. g., by Sir Garnet	Wm. Pinkerton	Pleyto.
Lady Garnet, b. m., by Sir Garnet	J. Brozette	Pleyto.

SUMMARY.

Grover Cleveland	First quarter.
Roundout	Second, third, fourth, and fifth quarters.

Time—0:25; 0:50; 1:20; 1:50; 2:19.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

EIGHTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

For the Year 1889,

Composed of the County of El Dorado.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

THOMAS FRASER	President.
W. H. H. FELLOWS	Secretary.
JAMES BLAIR	Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS FRASER	Placerville.
FRANK MILLER	Placerville.
SHELLEY INCH	Placerville.
ISAAC EDDY	Placerville.
J. P. ALLEN	Placerville.
DR. R. W. BAUM	Placerville.
JOHN McF. PEARSON	Placerville.
A. T. LEACHMAN	Salmon Falls.

REPORT.

PLACERVILLE, November 1, 1889.

To the honorable the State Board of Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN: The Directors of the Eighth District Agricultural Association submit this, their report of the transactions of said association, for the year ending this date.

W. H. H. FELLOWS,
Secretary.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts.

January 1—To cash in hands of Treasurer	\$7 06	
April 16—To cash for membership tickets	57 00	
July 15—To cash for advertising in premium list	82 75	
August 30—To cash for privileges	360 00	
September 7—To cash received from sale of tickets	787 50	
September 7—To cash received from race entries	264 00	
September 6—To cash received from ball tickets	84 75	
September 6—To cash received from citizens' subscriptions	306 50	
September 4—To cash received from hack badges	10 00	
September 6—To cash advanced by Fraser & Blair to pay premiums and expenses	2,000 00	
		<u>\$3,959 56</u>

Expenditures.

By printing and advertising	\$240 05	
By stationery, postage, and telegraphing	34 45	
By band music	280 00	
By supplies for Park and Pavilion	165 92	
By labor at Park and Pavilion	254 41	
By interest paid Fraser & Blair	66 00	
By rent of Pavilion, Park, and hall	162 50	
By traveling expenses to Ione	25 00	
By band wagon	18 00	
By purses paid for racing	932 50	
By purses paid for wrestling	140 00	
By premiums for best looking babies	25 00	
By race entrances refunded	55 00	
By expenses of ball	9 25	
By raised premiums	6 00	
By clerk hire	47 50	
By salaries of Secretary and Superintendent	270 00	
By premiums paid	1,224 00	
		<u>\$3,955 58</u>
By cash in hands of Treasurer, November 1, 1889		3 98
		<u>\$3,959 56</u>

PREMIUMS AWARDED—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS II.			
Colt, under one year	T. H. Carter	Placerville	\$2 00
Stallion, two years old	John Smith	Diamond Spr'gs.	\$6 00
CLASS IV.			
Stallion, three years old	J. M. Bell	Diamond Spr'gs.	\$12 00
Stallion, two years old	W. Akins	Placerville	\$6 00
CLASS VII.			
Stallion, two years old	J. D. Brownell	Pacific	\$6 00
Stallion, one year old	John Askew	El Dorado	\$3 20
Stallion, three years old	G. L. Blakely	Placerville	\$8 00
CLASS X.			
Jersey cow, two years old	Thomas Clifton	Placerville	\$10 00
Jersey cow, three years old	T. H. Carter	Placerville	\$5 00
Jersey bull, two years old	James Askew	El Dorado	\$10 00
Jersey bull calf	James Askew	El Dorado	\$2 00
Jersey cow, three years old	James Askew	El Dorado	\$15 00
Jersey cow, one year old	James Askew	El Dorado	\$2 50
Jersey cow, two years old	George Askew	El Dorado	\$4 00
Jersey heifer	George Askew	El Dorado	\$2 50
Jersey bull, one year old	John Askew	El Dorado	\$5 00
Jersey cow, three years old	John Askew	El Dorado	\$15 00
Jersey cow, one year old	John Askew	El Dorado	\$2 50
Durham bull, two years old	Thomas Fraser	Placerville	\$10 00
Durham cow, three years old	Thomas Fraser	Placerville	\$15 00
Durham cow, one year old	Thomas Fraser	Placerville	\$5 00
Durham heifer	Thomas Fraser	Placerville	\$2 50
CLASS XI.			
Best bull and three cows	T. H. Carter	Placerville	\$15 00
CLASS XII.			
Southdown ram	John Askew	El Dorado	\$8 00
Cotswold ram	John Askew	El Dorado	\$4 00
Pen of five ewe lambs	John Askew	El Dorado	\$6 00
CLASS XIV.			
Berkshire boar	Thomas Fraser	Placerville	\$3 20
Berkshire sow	Thomas Fraser	Placerville	\$6 00
CLASS XV.			
Plymouth Rocks	Thomas Clifton	Placerville	\$1 60
White Leghorns	Thomas Clifton	Placerville	\$1 60
Black Spanish	Thomas Clifton	Placerville	\$1 60
Game bantams	Thomas Clifton	Placerville	\$1 60
Game chickens	Thomas Clifton	Placerville	\$1 60
Bremen geese	Thomas Clifton	Placerville	\$1 60
Crested ducks	Thomas Clifton	Placerville	\$1 60
Collection of poultry	Thomas Clifton	Placerville	\$4 00
Langshans	James Askew	El Dorado	\$1 60
Brown Leghorns	George Askew	El Dorado	\$2 00
Black Leghorns	John Askew	El Dorado	\$2 00

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS II.			
Automatic farm gate	Pierce & Mierson..	Placerville	\$4 00
Automatic farm gate	Pierce & Mierson..	Placerville	Diploma.

THIRD DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS II.			
Machinist's tools	J. W. Eaton	Placerville	\$2 30
Machinist's hammer	J. W. Eaton	Placerville	\$2 30
Machinist's tools	J. W. Eaton	Placerville	Diploma.
CLASS III.			
Miniature furniture	Mrs. F. Irwin	Placerville	Diploma.
Cane easel	Prentiss Carpenter	Placerville	Diploma.
Cane table	Prentiss Carpenter	Placerville	\$2 60
CLASS IV.			
Roofing slate	G. J. Mothersole	Placerville	\$8 00
Roofing slate	G. J. Mothersole	Placerville	Diploma.
Soft soap	Mrs. Wm. Hendrix	Placerville	\$1 80
CLASS V.			
Hand-painted china	Mrs. James Curry	Placerville	Diploma.
Display of millinery	Mrs. I. B. Thomas	Placerville	\$6 00

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Sugar cane	J. Blackiston	Placerville	\$2 30
Sugar cane	J. Blackiston	Placerville	Diploma.
Twenty-five pounds of oats	F. W. McCuen	Placerville	\$3 00
Twenty-five pounds of shelled corn	F. W. McCuen	Placerville	\$2 40
Ten pounds of flax	F. W. McCuen	Placerville	\$2 30
Ten pounds of hemp	F. W. McCuen	Placerville	\$2 30
Twenty-five pounds of wheat	J. C. Marsh	Placerville	\$2 00
Twenty-five pounds of wheat	Kramp Bros.	Placerville	\$4 00
Twenty-five pounds of barley	G. L. Blakeley	Placerville	\$3 20
Twenty-five pounds of oats	G. L. Blakeley	Placerville	\$1 50
Twenty-five pounds of rye	G. L. Blakeley	Placerville	\$2 40
Exhibit of flour	A. Cook	Placerville	\$4 00
CLASS II.			
Sweet corn	I. S. Bamber	Placerville	\$4 00
Cucumbers	I. S. Bamber	Placerville	\$2 00
Peppers	I. S. Bamber	Placerville	\$0 50
Display of peppers	S. C. Marsh	Placerville	\$1 00
Sweet corn	Mrs. W. H. Fellows	Placerville	\$2 00
Popcorn	Mrs. W. H. Fellows	Placerville	\$2 00
Potatoes	Mrs. W. H. Fellows	Placerville	\$6 00
Tomatoes	Mrs. W. H. Fellows	Placerville	\$3 00
Cabbage	Mrs. W. H. Fellows	Placerville	\$3 00
Cauliflower	Mrs. W. H. Fellows	Placerville	\$2 50
Carrots	Mrs. W. H. Fellows	Placerville	\$2 00
Watermelon	Mrs. W. H. Fellows	Placerville	\$1 25
Muskmelon	Mrs. W. H. Fellows	Placerville	\$0 75
Twenty pounds of onions	Kramp Bros.	Diamond Spr'gs.	\$4 00

TRANSACTIONS OF THE
FOURTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Largest cabbage	Kramp Bros.	Diamond Spr'gs.	\$1 50
Watermelon	S. R. Tripp	Placerville	\$2 50
Largest watermelon	S. R. Tripp	Placerville	\$2 00
Muskmelon	S. R. Tripp	Placerville	\$1 50
Squash	S. R. Tripp	Placerville	\$2 00
Beets	S. R. Tripp	Placerville	\$2 00
Broomcorn	Thomas Fraser	Placerville	\$2 00
Popcorn	P. Wilkerson	Placerville	\$1 00
Onions	P. Wilkerson	Placerville	\$2 00
Tomatoes	P. Wilkerson	Placerville	\$1 50
Largest squash	P. Wilkerson	Placerville	\$1 50
CLASS III.			
Flowering plants in bloom	Mrs. W. H. Fellows	Placerville	\$4 00
Hanging baskets	Mrs. W. H. Fellows	Placerville	\$1 60
Cut flowers	Mrs. W. H. Fellows	Placerville	\$1 60
Ferns	Mrs. W. H. Fellows	Placerville	\$1 60
Ornamental grasses	Mrs. W. H. Fellows	Placerville	\$2 00
Handsome floral piece	Mrs. W. H. Fellows	Placerville	\$2 40
Ornamental foliage plants	Mrs. W. H. Fellows	Placerville	\$4 80
CLASS IV.			
Ten pounds of lard	Mrs. Wm. Hendrix	Placerville	\$2 50
Ten pounds of lard	Mrs. P. Kramp	Diamond Spr'gs.	\$1 50
Six pounds of butter	Mrs. P. Kramp	Diamond Spr'gs.	\$2 50
Six pounds of butter	Jas. Askew	El Dorado	\$5 00
Twenty pounds of firkin butter	Jas. Askew	El Dorado	\$5 00
Twenty pounds of firkin butter	Mrs. P. Kramp	Diamond Spr'gs.	\$2 50
CLASS V.			
Salt-raising bread	Mrs. Wm. Hendrix	Placerville	\$1 60
Wheat bread	Mrs. Wm. Hendrix	Placerville	\$2 00
Corn bread	Mrs. Wm. Hendrix	Placerville	\$2 00
Boston brown bread	Mrs. P. Kramp	Diamond Spr'gs.	\$1 60
Graham bread	Mrs. P. Kramp	Diamond Spr'gs.	\$2 00
Raised biscuits	Mrs. S. R. Tripp	Placerville	\$2 00
Wheat bread	Mrs. Geo. Askew	El Dorado	\$3 00

FIFTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Pears	Jacob Lyon	Placerville	\$6 00
Peaches	Jacob Lyon	Placerville	\$6 00
Nectarines	Jacob Lyon	Placerville	\$5 00
Apples	Jacob Lyon	Placerville	\$4 50
Apples	F. W. McCuen	Placerville	\$6 00
Pears	F. W. McCuen	Placerville	\$4 50
Plums	F. W. McCuen	Placerville	\$3 00
Prunes	F. W. McCuen	Placerville	\$3 00
Apples	I. S. Bamber	Placerville	\$7 50
Pears	I. S. Bamber	Placerville	\$7 50
Plums	I. S. Bamber	Placerville	\$6 00
Figs	I. S. Bamber	Placerville	\$5 00
Table grapes	I. S. Bamber	Placerville	\$5 00
Peaches	Wm. Hendrix	Placerville	\$4 50
Plums	Wm. Hendrix	Placerville	\$4 50
Wine grapes	Kramp Bros.	Placerville	\$7 50
Peaches	S. R. Tripp	Placerville	\$7 50
Plums	S. R. Tripp	Placerville	\$7 50
Pears	Thos. Fraser	Placerville	\$3 00
Peaches	Thos. Fraser	Placerville	\$3 00
Prunes	Thos. Fraser	Placerville	\$7 50
Table grapes	Thos. O. Hardie	Placerville	\$7 50
General display of grapes	Thos. O. Hardie	Placerville	\$10 00

FIFTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Apples.....	P. Wilkerson.....	Placerville.....	\$3 00
Nectarines.....	A. S. Cook.....	Placerville.....	\$2 50
Prunes.....	A. S. Cook.....	Placerville.....	\$4 50
CLASS II.			
Black walnuts.....	Jacob Lyon.....	Placerville.....	\$1 60
Dried apples.....	F. W. McCuen.....	Placerville.....	\$2 00
Dried pears.....	F. W. McCuen.....	Placerville.....	\$2 00
Sun-dried peaches.....	F. W. McCuen.....	Placerville.....	\$3 00
Sun-dried plums.....	F. W. McCuen.....	Placerville.....	\$2 00
Dried apples.....	I. S. Bamber.....	Placerville.....	\$3 00
Dried pears.....	I. S. Bamber.....	Placerville.....	\$3 00
Dried prunes.....	I. S. Bamber.....	Placerville.....	\$2 50
Dried figs.....	I. S. Bamber.....	Placerville.....	\$3 00
Raisins.....	I. S. Bamber.....	Placerville.....	\$5 00
Sun-dried plums.....	J. C. Marsh.....	Placerville.....	\$3 00
English walnuts.....	Wm. Hendrix.....	Placerville.....	\$1 60
Italian chestnuts.....	Wm. Hendrix.....	Placerville.....	\$2 00
American chestnuts.....	Wm. Hendrix.....	Placerville.....	\$2 00
Almonds.....	Kramp Bros.....	Diamond Spr'gs.....	\$2 00
Raisins.....	T. O. Hardie.....	Placerville.....	\$7 50
Seedless raisins.....	T. O. Hardie.....	Placerville.....	\$4 00
Evaporated apples.....	J. S. Weymouth.....	Placerville.....	\$3 00
Evaporated pears.....	J. S. Weymouth.....	Placerville.....	\$3 00
Evaporated peaches.....	J. S. Weymouth.....	Placerville.....	\$3 00
Evaporated plums.....	J. S. Weymouth.....	Placerville.....	\$3 00
Evaporated nectarines.....	J. S. Weymouth.....	Placerville.....	\$3 00
Evaporated prunes.....	J. S. Weymouth.....	Placerville.....	\$3 00
Evaporated figs.....	J. S. Weymouth.....	Placerville.....	\$2 50
Evaporated prunes.....	A. S. Cook.....	Placerville.....	\$2 00
Evaporated peaches.....	A. S. Cook.....	Placerville.....	\$2 00
Evaporated plums.....	A. S. Cook.....	Placerville.....	\$2 00
Evaporated apples.....	A. S. Cook.....	Placerville.....	\$2 00
Evaporated figs.....	A. S. Cook.....	Placerville.....	\$1 50
Evaporated nectarines.....	A. S. Cook.....	Placerville.....	\$1 50
Largest and best display of fruit dried by any process.....	J. S. Weymouth.....	Placerville.....	\$7 50
Special peppers in glass.....	D. P. Bence.....	Clarksville.....	\$3 00
Fruit in glass, twelve bottles.....	Mrs. I. S. Bamber.....	Placerville.....	\$4 00
Preserves in glass.....	Mrs. I. S. Bamber.....	Placerville.....	\$4 00
Jellies.....	Mrs. I. S. Bamber.....	Placerville.....	\$3 20
CLASS IV.			
Six bottles of grape brandy.....	Kramp Bros.....	Diamond Spr'gs.....	\$4 00
Six bottles of apple brandy.....	Kramp Bros.....	Diamond Spr'gs.....	\$3 20
Six bottles of dry white wine.....	Kramp Bros.....	Diamond Spr'gs.....	\$3 20
Six bottles of sweet wine.....	Kramp Bros.....	Diamond Spr'gs.....	\$3 20
Six bottles of claret wine.....	Kramp Bros.....	Diamond Spr'gs.....	\$3 20
Port wine.....	Kramp Bros.....	Diamond Spr'gs.....	\$3 20
Sherry wine.....	Kramp Bros.....	Diamond Spr'gs.....	\$3 20
Champagne.....	Kramp Bros.....	Diamond Spr'gs.....	\$3 00
Cider.....	Kramp Bros.....	Diamond Spr'gs.....	\$1 60
Display of wines and brandies.....	Kramp Bros.....	Diamond Spr'gs.....	\$8 00

SIXTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Silk embroidery.....	Mrs. J. S. Small.....	Placerville.....	\$4 00
Fine lace work.....	Mrs. J. S. Small.....	Placerville.....	\$2 50
Applique.....	Mrs. J. S. Small.....	Placerville.....	\$2 50
Chenille work.....	Mrs. J. S. Small.....	Placerville.....	\$2 50
Infants' clothing.....	Mrs. J. S. Small.....	Placerville.....	\$4 00
Child's Afghan.....	Mrs. J. S. Small.....	Placerville.....	\$2 50

SIXTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Largest and best display by one lady	Mrs. J. S. Small	Placerville .....	.....\$6 00
Ribbon work	Mrs. Fred Engesser	Green Valley .....	.....\$2 50
Ornamental plaque	Mrs. Fred Engesser	Green Valley .....	.....\$3 50
Paper flowers	Mrs. Fred Engesser	Green Valley .....	.....\$2 00
Hair work	Mrs. Fred Engesser	Green Valley .....	.....\$1 50
Ladies' underwear	Mrs. Fred Engesser	Green Valley .....	.....\$4 00
Arrasene embroidery	Hannah Alderson	Placerville .....	.....\$2 00
Outline embroidery	Hannah Alderson	Placerville .....	.....\$2 00
Embroidered kerchief	Hannah Alderson	Placerville .....	.....\$1 50
Kerchief box	Hannah Alderson	Placerville .....	.....\$2 00
Crochet shawl	Gertie Burnham	Placerville .....	.....\$3 50
Canvas work	Mrs. James Curry	Placerville .....	.....\$3 00
Crochet bedspread	Miss Aggie Burns	Placerville .....	.....\$3 50
Special sofa cushion	Miss Carrie Hunger	Placerville .....	.....\$1 00
Lambrequins	Mrs. W. H. Fellows	Placerville .....	.....\$2 00
Braid work	Miss Addie Fellows	Placerville .....	.....\$2 50
Home-made dress	Miss Addie Fellows	Placerville .....	.....\$4 00
Hearth rug	Mrs. Wm. Hendrix	Placerville .....	.....\$2 50
Table cover	Mrs. A. Carpenter	Placerville .....	.....\$3 50
Special embroidered kerchief	Miss Mattie Tripp	Placerville .....	.....\$2 50
Sofa cushion	Miss Maggie Fraser	Placerville .....	.....\$2 00
Crazy table scarf	Miss Maggie Fraser	Placerville .....	.....\$3 00
Carriage afghan	Miss Louise Lowry	Placerville .....	.....\$3 00
Silk crazy quilt	Mrs. G. G. Blanchard	Placerville .....	.....\$3 20
Special crochet afghan	Mrs. S. J. Alden	Placerville .....	.....\$2 00
Tidy	Mrs. S. J. Alden	Placerville .....	.....\$1 50
Lamp mat	Mrs. S. J. Alden	Placerville .....	.....\$1 50
Pillow shams	Mrs. M. A. Murphy	Placerville .....	.....\$3 00
Pin cushion	Mrs. M. A. Murphy	Placerville .....	.....\$1 50
Ottoman cover	Mrs. M. A. Murphy	Placerville .....	.....\$1 60
Cotton embroidery	Tillie O'Donnell	Placerville .....	.....\$1 60
Embroidered table scarf	Tillie O'Donnell	Placerville .....	.....\$3 50
Embroidered banner	Tillie O'Donnell	Placerville .....	.....\$3 50
Kensington work	Tillie O'Donnell	Placerville .....	.....\$3 50
Knit stockings	Tillie O'Donnell	Placerville .....	.....\$1 60
Special toilet set, five pieces	Miss Mary Keane	Placerville .....	.....\$2 00
Rag door mat	Nellie Bosworth	Placerville .....	.....\$2 50
Patchwork quilt	Nellie Bosworth	Placerville .....	.....\$2 50
Piano stool cover	Nellie Bosworth	Placerville .....	.....\$2 00
Toilet set	Mrs. H. Gardner	Pleasant Valley .....	.....\$3 50
Crochet skirt	Mrs. H. Gardner	Pleasant Valley .....	.....\$3 00
Bead work	Mrs. H. Gardner	Pleasant Valley .....	.....\$2 00

CLASS II—JUVENILE.

Special general display of fancy work	Miss Ida Small	Placerville .....	.....\$2 50
Crochet lace	Miss Mattie Tripp	Placerville .....	.....\$2 50
Silk embroidery	Natilla Turman	Placerville .....	.....\$2 50
Cotton embroidery	Natilla Turman	Placerville .....	.....\$2 50

SEVENTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Still life oil painting	Lulu Weatherwax	Placerville .....	.....\$4 80
Painting on textile fabrics	Lulu Weatherwax	Placerville .....	.....\$2 40
CLASS II.			
Pastel (original)	Lulu Weatherwax	Placerville .....	.....\$3 20
Crayon, one color	Lulu Weatherwax	Placerville .....	.....\$2 00
India ink drawing	Lulu Weatherwax	Placerville .....	.....\$2 00
Pastel (copy)	Mrs. Jas. Curry	Placerville .....	.....\$2 00

SEVENTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS III.			
Oil painting (original)	Lulu Weatherwax	Placerville	\$4 00
Oil painting on textile fabric	Lulu Weatherwax	Placerville	\$2 00
Collection of oil paintings	Lulu Weatherwax	Placerville	\$4 00
Collection of oil paintings (copy)	Mrs. Jas. Curry	Placerville	\$2 40
CLASS IV.			
Landscape drawing	Miss Ida Curry	Placerville	\$2 00
Animal crayon	Miss Ida Curry	Placerville	\$2 00
CLASS V.			
Collection of views in district	E. Simas	Placerville	\$8 00
Collection of photographs	E. Simas	Placerville	Diploma.
Special collection of enlarged photographs	E. Simas	Placerville	\$3 00

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
General display of fruits	Robert McCay	Coloma	\$150 00
Second best	J. C. Marsh	Placerville	\$75 00
General display of vegetables	Jacob Lyon	Placerville	\$100 00
Second best	F. W. McCuen	Placerville	\$50 00
Sugar cane and syrup	John Blackiston	Placerville	\$10 00
Miniature furniture	Mrs. F. Irwin	Placerville	\$2 00
Fancy work	Miss H. Alderson	Placerville	\$2 50
Tobacco in leaf	S. D. Saulsbury	Diamond Spr'gs.	Sp. men.
English timothy	John Pearson	Placerville	Sp. men.
Sweet corn on stalk	Chas. Crippin	Placerville	Sp. men.
Fruit cleaner	John Harold	Plymouth	Sp. men.
Wheat on stalk and in sack	D. Porter	Latrobe	Sp. men.
Exhibit of fruit	J. M. Anderson	Placerville	Sp. men.
Crockery, glass, and hardware	Weatherwax & Morey	Placerville	Sp. men.
Cut flowers	Mrs. J. Waters	Placerville	Sp. men.
Fancy rugs made by Drager and Olsen	Wm. Murdock	Placerville	Sp. men.
"The ship that never returned," made by Drager and Olsen	C. P. Winchall	Placerville	Sp. men.
White labor cigars	M. Clark	Placerville	Sp. men.
Exhibit of fruit	John Waters	Placerville	Sp. men.
Exhibit of dried fruits	T. H. Epley	Napa	Sp. men.
Exhibit of fancy work	Mrs. M. A. Murphy	Placerville	Sp. men.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1889.

RACE No. 1—RUNNING.

Stake, one hundred and twenty dollars; added entrance, twenty dollars; forfeit, ten dollars. Five eighths of a mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Gray Gust	William LaDue	Roseville.
Painkiller	Hi. Barton	Latrobe.
Minnie B, by Leinster	G. L. Richardson	Ione City.

SUMMARY.

Painkiller	1
Minnie B.	2
Gray Gust	dis.

Time—1:08 $\frac{1}{4}$; 1:10.

RACE No. 2—RUNNING.

Stake, fifty dollars; added entrance, ten dollars; forfeit, five dollars. Three eighths of a mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Sleepy Jim	W. Dormandy	Green Valley.
Hawthorne	S. C. Moore	Latrobe.
Maggie B	H. E. Barton	Latrobe.

SUMMARY.

Hawthorne	1
Maggie B.	2
Sleepy Jim	dis.

Time—0:38 $\frac{1}{2}$; 0:39.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1889.

RACE No. 3—RUNNING.

Stake, one hundred and ninety dollars; added entrance, twenty-five dollars; forfeit, ten dollars. Three quarters of a mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Gray Gust	William LaDue	Roseville.
Minnie B	G. L. Richardson	Ione City.
Jim Hong	A. J. Magill	Ione City.

SUMMARY.

Minnie B.....	1
Jim Hoag.....	2
Gray Gust.....	dis.

Time—1:22; 1:22.

RACE No. 4—RUNNING.

Stake, one hundred and forty dollars; added entrance, twenty dollars; forfeit, ten dollars. One half mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Gray Gust.....	William LaDue.....	Roseville.
Black Oak.....	H. E. Barton.....	Latrobe.
Minnie B.....	G. L. Richardson.....	Ione City.

SUMMARY.

Minnie B.....	1
Black Oak.....	2
Gray Gust.....	dis.

Time—0:55; 0:54; 0:55.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1889.

RACE No. 5—RUNNING.

Stake, twenty-five dollars; entrance, two dollars and fifty cents. Three eighths of a mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Grasshopper.....	Jas. Morris.....	Placerville.
Sleepy Jim.....	Wm. Dormandy.....	Green Valley.
Ethan Allen.....	Chas. De Vere.....	Placerville.
Bay Frank.....	L. C. Moore.....	Ione City.
Doc.....	E. E. Larsen.....	.....

SUMMARY.

Grasshopper.....	1
Doc.....	2
Bay Frank.....	0
Ethan Allen.....	0
Sleepy Jim.....	0

Time—0:41½; 0:42; 0:42.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1889.

RACE No. 6—RUNNING.

Stake, two hundred dollars; entrance money added, twenty-five dollars; forfeit, twelve dollars and fifty cents. One mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Painkiller	H. E. Barton	Latrobe.
Minnie B	G. L. Richardson	Ione City.
Hogan	Arch. Shevlin	Ione City.

SUMMARY.

Painkiller	1
Minnie B	2
Hogan	dis.

Time—1:49; 1:49½.

RACE No. 7—RUNNING.

Stake, one hundred dollars; entrance added, ten dollars; forfeit, five dollars. One half mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Black Oak	H. E. Barton	Latrobe.
Gray Gust	Wm. LaDue	Roseville.
Sleepy Jim	Wm. Dormandy	Green Valley.

SUMMARY.

Black Oak	1
Gray Gust	2
Sleepy Jim	dis.

Time—0:54; 0:55.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

NINTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

For the Year 1889,

Composed of the Counties of Humboldt and Del Norte.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

G. C. BARBER.....	President.
GEO. UNDERWOOD.....	Secretary.
L. FEIGENBAUM.....	Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

G. C. BARBER	Ferndale.
S. F. PINE	Eureka.
R. J. BUGBEE.....	Ferndale.
J. D. BARBER.....	Hydesville.
W. S. LAMB.....	Rohnerville.
WYMAN MURPHY.....	Fortuna.
B. H. McNEIL.....	Rohnerville.
H. C. RAWSON.....	Crescent City.

REPORT.

NOVEMBER 26, 1889.

To the honorable the State Board of Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN: The Directors of the Ninth District Agricultural Association submit this, their report of the transactions of said association, for the year ending this date.

GEO. UNDERWOOD,
Secretary.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts.

Balance in hands of Treasurer	\$434 48	
Entrance fees to races and stakes	1,202 00	
Privileges	587 00	
Gate receipts	3,505 25	
Ball receipts	157 00	
Warrant for 1889	2,250 00	
Feigenbaum & Co.'s loan	308 65	
		<u>\$8,444 38</u>

Expenditures.

For premiums	\$1,830 00	
For purses	2,715 00	
For printing and advertising	354 00	
For music	240 00	
For real estate	300 00	
For old warrants	41 00	
For improvements and expenses	2,964 38	
		<u>\$8,444 38</u>

EXHIBITS AT THE FAIR—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
CLASS I—THOROUGHBREDS—STALLIONS.		
Intruder, four years old or over	T. J. Knight	Table Bluff.
Nighttime, two years old	Robert Latherow	Table Bluff.
Walter Overton, one year old	T. J. Knight	Table Bluff.
MARES WITH COLT OR COLTS.		
Linda Connor, four years old or over	T. J. Knight	Table Bluff.
Maria, four years old or over	T. J. Knight	Table Bluff.
Bay Kate, four years old or over	T. J. Knight	Table Bluff.
MARES OR GELDINGS.		
Why Not, three years old	H. S. Hogoboom	Rohnerville.
Queen of Norfolk, two years old	A. H. Knight	Table Bluff.
Isabella, two years old	T. J. Knight	Table Bluff.
Oraola, one year old	T. J. Knight	Table Bluff.
SUCKLING COLTS.		
Ferndale	T. J. Knight	Table Bluff.
Mary	T. J. Knight	Table Bluff.
CLASS II—HORSES OF ALL WORK—STALLIONS.		
Providence, four years old or over	W. H. E. Smith	Rohnerville.
Young Providence, four years old or over	E. J. Baker	Ferndale.
Billy, four years old or over	T. Aldrich	Petrolia.
Nimrod, four years old or over	A. Forbes	Eureka.
Allen, four years old or over	T. J. Knight	Table Bluff.
Jim Fisk, four years old or over	Cyrus Raub	Bridgeville.
Cornet, three years old	N. G. Dukes	Ferndale.
MARES WITH COLT OR COLTS.		
Kate, four years old or over	Giles Patrick	Ferndale.
Kit, four years old or over	G. H. Gray	Hydesville.
Julie, four years old or over	J. D. Barker	Hydesville.
Jennie June, four years old or over	Charles S. Cook	Petrolia.
Bellevue Kate, four years old or over	A. Forbes	Eureka.
Algerena, four years old or over	T. J. Knight	Table Bluff.
Clover, four years old or over	W. M. Fuller	Rohnerville.
Bird, four years old or over	J. H. Goff	Ferndale.
Flora, four years old or over	Jap Anderson	Hydesville.
MARES OR GELDINGS.		
May Moor, three years old	Peter Hauck	Alton.
Tom Hayward, three years old	Edmunston Bros.	Ferndale.
Fanny, three years old	J. D. Barber	Hydesville.
May Queen, three years old	A. Forbes	Eureka.
Flora, three years old	A. Forbes	Eureka.
Barney, three years old	J. B. Lowry	Rohnerville.
Belle, three years old	Neal Friel	Ferndale.
Bridget, two years old	G. A. Bayard	Fortuna.
Queen, two years old	H. Drake	Rohnerville.
Diamond, two years old	H. Drake	Rohnerville.
Queen Moor, two years old	Peter Hauck	Alton.
Bellevue Annie, two years old	A. Forbes	Eureka.
Mert, two years old	A. Forbes	Eureka.
Johnny, two years old	H. A. Myrick	Rohnerville.
Belle Moor, one year old	Peter Hauck	Rohnerville.
Maud, one year old	Alfred Kausen	Ferndale.
Bellevue Dan, one year old	A. Forbes	Eureka.
Joe Dandy, one year old	A. Forbes	Eureka.
Maggie Lucas, one year old	A. Forbes	Eureka.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
SUCKLING COLTS.		
Gypsy Patchen	J. H. Goff	Ferndale.
Young Chief	G. H. Gray	Hydesville.
Dan	R. Beck	Hydesville.
Silva	R. Beck	Hydesville.
Jane	J. D. Barber	Hydesville.
Neddy June	Charles S. Cook	Petrolia.
Dicksey	A. Forbes	Eureka.
Mac	W. M. Fuller	Rohnerville.
Johnny	Jap Anderson	Hydesville.
CLASS III—DRAFT HORSES—STALLIONS.		
Valjean, four years old or over	W. H. E. Smith	Rohnerville.
New Orleans, four years old or over	W. H. E. Smith	Rohnerville.
Bonaparte, four years old or over	G. H. Gray	Hydesville.
John Shire, four years old or over	G. H. Gray	Hydesville.
Harvest Home, four years old or over	John Winslow	Eureka.
Eugene, one year old	J. D. Barber	Hydesville.
MARES WITH COLT OR COLTS.		
Queen, four years old or over	Ira Bresee	Rohnerville.
Fan, four years old or over	Wm. Dinsmore	Alton.
Doll, four years old or over	G. H. Gray	Hydesville.
Fan, four years old or over	D. Ready	Hydesville.
Lotta, four years old or over	E. A. Hickey	Ferndale.
Flora, four years old or over	J. G. Nicholson	Ferndale.
MARES OR GELDINGS.		
Nellie, three years old	Mrs. P. Kelley	Ferndale.
Gus, three years old	A. H. Knight	Table Bluff.
Kitty Field	A. W. McDowell	Ferndale.
Jane, three years old	Dan. Hesting	Ferndale.
Tom, three years old	Dan. Hesting	Ferndale.
Molly, two years old	G. W. Reynolds	Hydesville.
Neddy, two years old	Mrs. P. Kelley	Ferndale.
Lue, two years old	A. Forbes	Eureka.
Dick, one year old	H. A. Myrick	Rohnerville.
Dick, one year old	H. C. Kruser	Ferndale.
SUCKLING COLTS.		
Jane	J. S. East	Fortuna.
Young Bonaparte	G. H. Gray	Hydesville.
Tom	Wm. Dinsmore	Alton.
Charles	D. Ready	Hydesville.
Frank	J. G. Nicholson	Ferndale.
George	Ira Bresee	Rohnerville.
CLASS IV—ROADSTERS—STALLIONS.		
Grand Moor, four years old or over	W. H. E. Smith	Rohnerville.
Poscora Hayward, four years old or over	W. H. E. Smith	Rohnerville.
Highland Chief, four years old or over	G. H. Gray	Hydesville.
Patchen, four years old or over	T. J. Knight	Table Bluff.
Waldstein, four years old or over	H. S. Hogoboom	Rohnerville.
Ira, four years old or over	Henry Cooper	Eureka.
Johnny Moor, three years old	S. M. Douglas	Rohnerville.
Gold Rose, three years old	H. S. Hogoboom	Rohnerville.
Mazeppa, two years old	A. C. Roussin	Ferndale.
MARES WITH COLT OR COLTS.		
Young Lightfoot, four years old or over	Henry Cooper	Eureka.
Freedom, four years old or over	A. C. Roussin	Ferndale.
Queen, four years old or over	C. E. Bryant	Rohnerville.
Modjeska, four years old or over	N. Groton and I. Minor	Rohnerville.
Flora Bell, four years old or over	Peter Hauck	Alton.
Kit	J. O. Dinsmore	Alton.
Nellie	A. C. Roussin	Ferndale.
Jip	J. D. Barber	Hydesville.
Kate	H. P. Miller	Ferndale.
Gertrude	H. S. Hogoboom	Rohnerville.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE
FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
MARES OR GELDINGS.		
Able	W. A. Young	Eureka.
Jack Moor	E. Anderson	Ferndale.
General Moor	C. E. Bryant	Rohnerville.
Nellie	J. Gyer	Ferndale.
Nancy Moor	A. Lamb	Rohnerville.
Jolly Jogger	Dr. Felt	Rohnerville.
Desdemona	A. C. Roussin	Ferndale.
Colonel Moor	C. E. Bryant	Rohnerville.
Bess	J. S. Grabel	Swanger.
Flirt	T. J. Knight	Table Bluff.
Beauty	J. L. Eby	Rohnerville.
Sacramento Girl	H. S. Hogoboom	Rohnerville.
Pensee	Dr. Felt	Rohnerville.
SUCKLING COLTS.		
Boxer	S. M. Douglas	Rohnerville.
Meda	Henry Cooper	Eureka.
Lady Patchen	A. C. Roussin	Ferndale.
Maud	C. E. Bryant	Rohnerville.
Vola Moor	Giles Patrick	Ferndale.
Daisy Poscora	Groton & Minor	Rohnerville.
Prince	Peter Hauck	Alton.
Sassuck	G. H. Gray	Hydesville.
Mabel	J. O. Dinsmore	Alton.
Gideon	J. D. Barber	Hydesville.
	T. J. Knight	Table Bluff.
CLASS V—CARRIAGE HORSES.		
Frank	Dr. Felt	Rohnerville.
Racquet	J. C. Dungan	Ferndale.
Restless	Robt. Roberts	Ferndale.
Sobel	George Price	Ferndale.
Dick	H. A. Hansen	Alton.
Lady Macbeth	W. H. E. Smith	Rohnerville.
Billy Kidd	Matt. Perrott	Rohnerville.
Cellam	F. H. Doe	Ferndale.
CLASS VI—WORK OR DRAFT HORSES.		
Dandy and Kate	J. Chestnut	Ferndale.
	J. R. Myers	Rohnerville.
CLASS VII—SADDLE HORSES.		
Patsy	T. Aldrich	Petrolia.
Jane Hayward	W. S. Lamb	Rohnerville.
Pat	W. M. Fuller	Rohnerville.
Bessie	C. Kear	Rohnerville.
Nellie G	J. H. Goff	Ferndale.
Dandy	W. D. Donnigan	Rohnerville.
CLASS VIII—MULES AND JACKS.		
Julia and Major, mules	E. A. Hicks	Ferndale.
—, pair of mules	John Walker	Hydesville.
Pete and Sid, mules	N. G. Dukes	Ferndale.
CATTLE—DURHAMS—BULLS.		
Alice, five years old	J. A. Davenport	Ferndale.
Cleveland, three years old	Wm. Samuels	Ferndale.
2d Duke of Mad River, two years old	Edmunston Bros.	Ferndale.
Logan, one year old	G. W. Bayard	Ferndale.
Bismarck, one year old	C. De Carli	Ferndale.
Dave, calf	Edmunston Bros.	Ferndale.
Ferndale, calf	Alfred Kausen	Ferndale.
Duke, calf	H. H. Buhne	Eureka.
Duke, calf	I. A. Russ	Ferndale.
COWS.		
Queen V	I. A. Russ	Ferndale.
Maid of Orleans, five years old	I. A. Russ	Ferndale.
Susie, four years old	Edmunston Bros.	Ferndale.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
Nellie, one year old.....	Edmunston Bros.....	Ferndale.
Beauty, calf.....	Edmunston Bros.....	Ferndale.
JERSEYS AND ALDERNEYS—BULLS.		
Duke, four years old.....	L. O'Brien.....	Hydesville.
King, four years old.....	S. F. Robinson.....	Rio Dell.
COWS.		
Daisy, one year old.....	S. F. Robinson.....	Rio Dell.
Minnie, one year old.....	S. F. Robinson.....	Rio Dell.
AYRSHIRES—BULLS.		
Victor, seven years old.....	G. W. Bayard.....	Ferndale.
Scotland, four years old.....	N. Hurlburt.....	Ferndale.
Roy, two years old.....	N. Hurlburt.....	Ferndale.
Scotland II, one year old.....	N. Hurlburt.....	Ferndale.
Rainbow, one year old.....	N. Hurlburt.....	Ferndale.
Perry, one year old.....	Wm. Samuels.....	Ferndale.
COWS.		
Cora, seven years old.....	N. Hurlburt.....	Ferndale.
Daisy, five years old.....	Wm. Samuels.....	Ferndale.
Maud, four years old.....	N. Hurlburt.....	Ferndale.
Julia, two years old.....	N. Hurlburt.....	Ferndale.
Ellen, two years old.....	N. Hurlburt.....	Ferndale.
Betsey, one year old.....	Wm. Samuels.....	Ferndale.
May, one year old.....	S. F. Robinson.....	Rio Dell.
HOLSTEINS—BULLS.		
Dermont, three years old.....	A. Forbes.....	Eureka.
Aldor, two years old.....	A. Forbes.....	Eureka.
William, one year old.....	George Hansen.....	Fortuna.
Strathdome, calf.....	A. Forbes.....	Eureka.
Ben Butler, calf.....	A. Forbes.....	Eureka.
Ontario Chief, calf.....	H. H. Buhne.....	Eureka.
COWS.		
Orphan Queen, eight years old.....	A. Forbes.....	Eureka.
Portia Lincoln, seven years old.....	A. Forbes.....	Eureka.
Purita Fannie, seven years old.....	A. Forbes.....	Eureka.
Eva, seven years old.....	George Hansen.....	Fortuna.
Clam Pitt, two years old.....	A. Forbes.....	Eureka.
Rosa Belle, two years old.....	A. Forbes.....	Eureka.
Bellevue Flora, one year old.....	A. Forbes.....	Eureka.
Bellevue Berney, one year old.....	A. Forbes.....	Eureka.
Princess, calf.....	H. H. Buhne.....	Eureka.
Beauty, calf.....	H. H. Buhne.....	Eureka.
Nellie Lincoln, calf.....	A. Forbes.....	Eureka.
Flora, calf.....	George Hansen.....	Fortuna.
HEREFORDS—COWS.		
Annette 1st, two years old.....	I. A. Russ.....	Ferndale.
Lady Claire, two years old.....	I. A. Russ.....	Ferndale.
Annette 2d, one year old.....	I. A. Russ.....	Ferndale.
Lona, one year old.....	I. A. Russ.....	Ferndale.
Nell, one year old.....	I. A. Russ.....	Ferndale.
Zintha, one year old.....	I. A. Russ.....	Ferndale.
GRADED CATTLE—BULLS.		
Billy, four years old.....	C. De Carli.....	Ferndale.
Dick, three years old.....	Geo. A. Bayard.....	Fortuna.
Jack, three years old.....	F. Rolley.....	.....
Gabriel, three years old.....	A. H. Knight.....	Table Bluff.
Spot, three years old.....	N. G. Dukes.....	Ferndale.
Dick, two years old.....	E. Anderson.....	Ferndale.
Grant, two years old.....	Wm. Samuels.....	Ferndale.
Joe, two years old.....	A. Worthington.....	Ferndale.
Joe, one year old.....	Ira Bresee.....	Rohnerville.
Sherman, one year old.....	Wm. Samuels.....	Ferndale.
Jack, calf.....	H. H. Buhne.....	Eureka.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
Peter, calf	H. H. Buhne	Eureka.
Buckley, calf	H. H. Buhne	Eureka.
Chief, calf	H. H. Buhne	Eureka.
Prince, calf	C. De Carli	Ferndale.
Sammy, calf	J. F. J. Nowlen	Rohnerville.
COWS.		
Star, four years old	J. W. Kemp	Ferndale.
Black Betsey, four years old	J. W. Kemp	Ferndale.
Pet, three years old	Jos. Reynolds	Rohnerville.
Pink, three years old	J. A. Davenport	Ferndale.
Mabel, three years old	A. Forbes	Eureka.
Daisy, two years old	J. A. Davenport	Ferndale.
Bessie, two years old	Robert Roberts	Ferndale.
Topsy, two years old	Bruce Swanger	Rohnerville.
Lucy, two years old	A. H. Knight	Table Bluff.
Spot, one year old	J. A. Davenport	Ferndale.
Reddy, one year old	J. A. Davenport	Ferndale.
Frantic, one year old	A. Forbes	Eureka.
Cherry, one year old	C. De Carli	Ferndale.
Bushwhacker, one year old	C. De Carli	Ferndale.
Fidget, calf	A. Forbes	Eureka.
May, calf	H. H. Buhne	Eureka.
Rosy, calf	C. De Carli	Ferndale.
Belle, calf	C. De Carli	Ferndale.
SHEEP—RAMS.		
—, Spanish Merino	J. S. Whitmore	Bridgeville.
Tom, Spanish Merino	T. J. Knight	Table Bluff.
Bill, Spanish Merino	T. J. Knight	Table Bluff.
Prince, Cotswold	A. H. Knight	Table Bluff.
EWES.		
Pen of five Spanish Merinos	J. S. Whitmore	Bridgeville.
Pen of five Spanish Merinos	T. J. Knight	Table Bluff.
Pen of five Spanish Merinos	T. J. Knight	Table Bluff.
Pen of five Cotswolds	A. H. Knight	Table Bluff.
GRADED SHEEP—RAMS.		
Ben	J. A. Davenport	Ferndale.
Charley	T. J. Knight	Table Bluff.
Pen of four (graded Cotswolds)	A. H. Knight	Table Bluff.
Tom (graded Cotswold)	G. C. Barber	Ferndale.
Dick (graded Cotswold)	G. C. Barber	Ferndale.
EWES.		
Pen of five	J. A. Davenport	Ferndale.
Pen of five	T. J. Knight	Table Bluff.
Pen of five	T. J. Knight	Table Bluff.
Pen of five (graded Cotswolds)	A. H. Knight	Table Bluff.
SWINE—BOARS.		
Bob Ingersoll (Essex)	Ed. East	Fortuna.
John Gushaw (Essex)	J. W. Kemp	Ferndale.
Ben Harrison (Jersey Red)	A. Forbes	Eureka.
Tom (Berkshire)	M. P. Hansen	Alton.
Neagle (any breed)	S. F. Briggs	Fortuna.
Baronet II (Berkshire)	I. A. Russ	Ferndale.
SOWS.		
Maggie (Berkshire)	M. P. Hansen	Alton.
Jennie (Berkshire)	I. A. Russ	Ferndale.
POULTRY.		
Lot of Wyandottes	M. Robertson	Rohnerville.
Lot of Black Spanish	M. Robertson	Rohnerville.
Lot of White Leghorns	M. Robertson	Rohnerville.
Lot of Brown Leghorns	M. Robertson	Rohnerville.
Lot of Light Brahmas	M. Robertson	Rohnerville.
Lot of Langshans	M. Robertson	Rohnerville.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
Lot of Brown Leghorns.....	John East	Rohnerville.
Lot of Light Brahmas	John East	Rohnerville.
Lot of Plymouth Rocks.....	Sam. Palmer.....	Hydesville.
Lot of Plymouth Rocks.....	Sam. Palmer.....	Hydesville.
Lot of Brown Leghorns.....	Sam. Palmer.....	Hydesville.
Lot of Black Langshans.....	Sam. Palmer.....	Hydesville.
Display of poultry.....	M. Robertson	Rohnerville.
Display of poultry.....	F. Carry	Hydesville.
One pair of ducks.....	M. Robertson	Rohnerville.
One pair of geese	Sam. Palmer.....	Rohnerville.
One pair of geese	Sam. Palmer.....	Rohnerville.
One pair of turkeys.....	Sam. Palmer.....	Rohnerville.
One pair of turkeys.....	Sam. Palmer.....	Rohnerville.

PREMIUMS AWARDED—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I—THOROUGHBREDS—STALLIONS.			
Intruder	T. J. Knight	Table Bluff	\$18 00
Nighttime	Robt. Latherow	Table Bluff	\$12 00
MARES WITH COLTS.			
Bay Kate	T. J. Knight	Table Bluff	\$12 00
Maria	T. J. Knight	Table Bluff	\$6 00
MARES OR GELDINGS.			
Why Not	H. S. Hogoboom	Table Bluff	\$9 00
Queen of Norfolk	A. H. Knight	Table Bluff	\$4 00
Isabella	T. J. Knight	Table Bluff	\$9 00
Oraola	T. J. Knight	Table Bluff	\$9 00
Mary	T. J. Knight	Table Bluff	\$6 00
Ferndale	T. J. Knight	Table Bluff	\$3 00
CLASS II—HORSES OF ALL WORK—STALLIONS.			
Allen	T. J. Knight	Table Bluff	\$18 00
Nimrod	A. Forbes	Eureka	\$12 00
Corner	N. G. Dukes	Ferndale	\$12 00
MARES WITH COLTS.			
Kate	Giles Patrick	Ferndale	\$12 00
Julie	J. D. Barber	Hydesville	\$6 00
MARES OR GELDINGS.			
Tom Hayward	Edmunston Bros.	Ferndale	\$9 00
Maud Queen	A. Forbes	Eureka	\$5 00
Bridget	G. W. Bayard	Fortuna	\$9 00
Johnny	A. J. Myrick	Rohnerville	\$5 00
Maud	Alfred Kausen	Ferndale	\$9 00
Maggie Lucas	A. Forbes	Eureka	\$4 00
Gypsy Patchen	J. H. Goff	Ferndale	\$6 00
Dicksey	A. Forbes	Eureka	\$3 00
CLASS III—DRAFT HORSES—STALLIONS.			
Valjean	W. H. E. Smith	Rohnerville	\$18 00
John Shire	G. H. Gray	Hydesville	\$12 00
MARES WITH COLTS.			
Queen	Ira Bresee	Fortuna	\$12 00
Fan	Dan. Ready	Hydesville	\$6 00
MARES OR GELDINGS.			
Tom	Dan. Hastings	Ferndale	\$9 00
Jane	Dan. Hastings	Ferndale	\$5 00
Mollie	G. W. Reynolds	Hydesville	\$9 00
Lue	A. Forbes	Eureka	\$5 00
Dick	H. C. Kruser	Ferndale	\$9 00
Dick	H. A. Myrick	Rohnerville	\$4 00
George	Ira Bresee	Rohnerville	\$5 00
Frank	J. D. Nicholson	Rohnerville	\$6 00
CLASS IV—ROADSTER HORSES—STALLIONS.			
Patchen	T. J. Knight	Table Bluff	\$18 00
Ira	Henry Cooper	Eureka	\$12 00
Johnny Moor	S. M. Douglas	Rohnerville	\$12 00
Gold Rose	H. S. Hogoboom	Rohnerville	\$6 00
Mazeppa	A. C. Roussin	Ferndale	\$12 00

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
MARES WITH COLTS.			
Modjeska	Groton & Minor...	Rohnerville	\$12 00
Young Lightfoot	Henry Cooper	Eureka	\$6 00
MARES OR GELDINGS.			
Able	W. A. Young	Eureka	\$9 00
Jack Moor	E. Anderson	Ferndale	\$5 00
Nancy Moor	A. Lamb	Rohnerville	\$9 00
Jolly Jogger	Dr. Felt	Rohnerville	\$5 00
Pensee	Dr. Felt	Rohnerville	\$9 00
Sacramento Girl	H. S. Hogoboom	Rohnerville	\$4 00
Vola Moor	Groton & Minor	Rohnerville	\$5 00
.....	Henry Cooper	Eureka	\$3 00
CLASS V—BUGGY HORSES.			
Cellam	F. H. Doe	Ferndale	\$8 00
Frank	Dr. Felt	Rohnerville	\$4 00
CLASS VI—WORK OR DRAFT HORSES.			
Pair of work horses	J. Chestnut	Ferndale	\$12 00
Pair of work horses	J. R. Myers	Rohnerville	\$6 00
CLASS VII—SADDLE HORSES.			
Pat	Wm. Fuller	Rohnerville	\$6 00
Jane Hayward	W. S. Lamb	Rohnerville	\$3 00
CLASS VIII—JACKS AND MULES.			
Pair of mules	John Walker	Hydesville	\$6 00
Pair of mules	N. G. Dukes	Ferndale	\$12 00
Two-year old mule	N. Hicks	Ferndale	\$4 00
Suckling mule	N. Hicks	Ferndale	\$3 00
CATTLE—DURHAMS—BULLS.			
Alec	J. Davenport	Ferndale	\$18 00
2d Duke of Mad River	Edmunston Bros.	Ferndale	\$12 00
Logan	G. W. Bayard	Ferndale	\$9 00
Bismarck	C. De Carli	Ferndale	\$5 00
Duke of Mazeppa	I. A. Russ	Ferndale	\$6 00
Ferndale	Alfred Kausen	Ferndale	\$3 00
Cleveland	Wm. Samuels	Ferndale	\$9 00
COWS.			
Susie	Edmunston Bros.	Ferndale	\$12 00
Queen V	I. A. Russ	Ferndale	\$6 00
Nellie	Edmunston Bros.	Ferndale	\$9 00
Beauty	Edmunston Bros.	Ferndale	\$6 00
JERSEYS AND ALDERNEYS—BULLS.			
Duke	L. O'Brien	Hydesville	\$9 00
King	S. F. Robinson	Rio Dell	\$18 00
COWS.			
Daisy	S. F. Robinson	Rio Dell	\$6 00
Minnie	S. F. Robinson	Rio Dell	\$3 00
AYRSHIRES—BULLS.			
Victor	G. W. Bayard	Ferndale	\$18 00
Scotland II	N. Hurlburt	Ferndale	\$9 00
Roy	N. Hurlburt	Ferndale	\$12 00
Rainbow	N. Hurlburt	Ferndale	\$5 00
COWS.			
Cora	N. Hurlburt	Ferndale	\$12 00
Daisy	Wm. Samuels	Ferndale	\$6 00
Julia	N. Hurlburt	Ferndale	\$12 00
Ellen	N. Hurlburt	Ferndale	\$6 00
May	S. F. Robinson	Rio Dell	\$9 00

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
HOLSTEINS—BULLS.			
Dermont	A. Forbes	Eureka	\$18 00
Aldor	A. Forbes	Eureka	\$12 00
William	Geo. Hansen	Fortuna	\$9 00
Ontario Chief	H. H. Buhne	Eureka	\$6 00
Ben Butler	A. Forbes	Eureka	\$3 00
COWS.			
Purita Fannie	A. Forbes	Eureka	\$12 00
Eva	Geo. Hansen	Fortuna	\$6 00
Rosa Belle	A. Forbes	Eureka	\$12 00
Clam Pitt	A. Forbes	Eureka	\$6 00
Bellevue Barney	A. Forbes	Eureka	\$9 00
Bellevue Flora	A. Forbes	Eureka	\$5 00
Flora	Geo. Hansen	Fortuna	\$6 00
Princess	H. H. Buhne	Eureka	\$3 00
HEREFORDS—COWS.			
Annette 1st	I. A. Russ	Ferndale	\$12 00
Nell	I. A. Russ	Ferndale	\$9 00
Zintha	I. A. Russ	Ferndale	\$5 00
GRADED CATTLE—BULLS.			
Billy	C. De Carli	Ferndale	\$9 00
Jack	F. Rolley	Fortuna	\$4 00
Joe	A. Worthington	Ferndale	\$9 00
Dick	E. Anderson	Ferndale	\$4 00
Joe	Ira Bresee	Fortuna	\$6 00
Sherman	Wm. Samuels	Ferndale	\$3 00
Sammy	J. Nowlen	Fortuna	\$4 00
Jack	H. H. Buhne	Eureka	\$2 00
COWS.			
Pink	J. A. Davenport	Ferndale	\$6 00
Star of Beaver Dam	J. W. Kemp	Ferndale	\$3 00
Daisy	J. A. Davenport	Ferndale	\$6 00
Bessie	Robert Roberts	Ferndale	\$3 00
Bushwacker	C. De Carli	Ferndale	\$4 00
Spot	J. A. Davenport	Ferndale	\$2 00
May	H. H. Buhne	Eureka	\$3 00
Belle	C. De Carli	Ferndale	\$2 00
SHEEP—RAMS.			
—, Spanish Merino	J. S. Whitmore	Bridgeville	\$12 00
Tom, Spanish Merino	T. J. Knight	Table Bluff	\$6 00
Prince, Cotswold	T. J. Knight	Table Bluff	\$12 00
EWES.			
Five Spanish Merinos	J. S. Whitmore	Bridgeville	\$12 00
Five Spanish Merinos	T. J. Knight	Table Bluff	\$6 00
Five Cotswolds	A. H. Knight	Table Bluff	\$12 00
GRADED SHEEP—RAMS.			
Charley	T. J. Knight	Table Bluff	\$9 00
Dick	T. J. Knight	Table Bluff	\$4 00
SWINE—ESSEX—BOARS.			
Bob Ingersoll	Ed. East	Rohnerville	\$6 00
John Gushaw	J. W. Kemp	Ferndale	\$3 00
Ben Harrison (Jersey Red)	A. Forbes	Eureka .....	.6 00
BERKSHIRE—BOARS.			
Baroness	I. A. Russ	Ferndale	\$6 00
Tom	M. P. Hansen	Alton	\$3 00
SOWS.			
Jennie	I. A. Russ	Ferndale	\$6 00
Maggie	M. P. Hansen	Alton	\$3 00

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
ANY BREED.			
Neagle	L. F. Briggs	Fortuna	\$3 00
POULTRY.			
Wyandottes	E. M. Robertson ..	Rohnerville	\$2 00
Black Spanish	E. M. Robertson ..	Rohnerville	\$2 00
White Leghorns	E. M. Robertson ..	Rohnerville	\$2 00
Brown Leghorns	E. M. Robertson ..	Rohnerville	\$2 00
Brown Leghorns	Sam. Palmer	Hydesville	\$1 00
Light Brahmas	E. M. Robertson ..	Rohnerville	\$2 00
Plymouth Rocks	Sam. Palmer	Hydesville	\$2 00
Plymouth Rocks	Sam. Palmer	Hydesville	\$1 00
Display of poultry	E. M. Robertson ..	Rohnerville	\$6 00
Pair of ducks	M. Robertson	Rohnerville	\$2 00
Pair of ducks	M. Robertson	Rohnerville	\$1 00
Pair of geese	Sam. Palmer	Hydesville	\$2 00
Pair of geese	Sam. Palmer	Hydesville	\$1 00
Pair of turkeys	Sam. Palmer	Hydesville	\$2 00
Pair of turkeys	Sam. Palmer	Hydesville	\$1 00

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
MECHANICAL PRODUCTS.			
Open buggy	O. Hammill	Rohnerville	\$10 00
Spring wagon	R. D. Dunn	Ferndale	\$10 00
Shod horse	Wm. Finnerty	Hydesville	\$5 00
Single harness	C. S. Speller	Hydesville	\$5 00
Lounge	Ruscoe & Lund- blade	Eureka	\$5 00
Display of furniture	Ruscoe & Lund- blade	Eureka	\$15 00
Sidehill plow	J. Senteney	Blocksburch	\$5 00
Brick	Jas. Thompson	Rohnerville	\$5 00
Soap	Jameson & Jack	Eureka	\$5 00

THIRD DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibited.	Address.	Award.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.			
Fifty pounds of butter	C. De Carli	Ferndale	\$5 00
Ten pounds of butter	C. De Carli	Ferndale	\$2 00
Six pounds of butter	F. W. Anderson	Ferndale	\$2 00
Cheese	C. Vedder	Ferndale	\$5 00
Cheese	R. Bryant	Rohnerville	\$2 50
Niles peas	Ed. East	Rohnerville	\$4 00
Niles peas	H. Drake	Rohnerville	\$2 50
Sweet peas	A. F. Baker	Ferndale	\$2 50
Sweet peas	H. Drake	Rohnerville	\$4 00
Wheat	H. Drake	Rohnerville	\$4 00
Wheat	J. P. Godfrey	Hydesville	\$2 50
Beans	A. Simonds	Hydesville	\$4 00
Beans	Frank Carey	Hydesville	\$2 50
Oats	H. Drake	Rohnerville	\$4 00
Oats	John East	Rohnerville	\$2 50
Potatoes	E. J. Barksdale	Table Bluff	\$2 00
Potatoes	E. J. Barksdale	Table Bluff	\$1 00
Potatoes	E. J. Barksdale	Table Bluff	\$5 00
Barley	John East	Rohnerville	\$4 00

TRANSACTIONS OF THE
THIRD DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Barley	M. P. Hansen	Hansen	\$2 50
Black-eyed peas	J. Briggs	Rohnerville	\$4 00
Stock corn	J. J. Newman	Camp Grant	\$2 00
Stock corn	H. Stegemier	Camp Grant	\$1 00
Cucumbers	Hansel & Sons	Camp Grant	\$2 00
Cucumbers	B. L. Wait	Fortuna	\$1 00
Sheaves of oats	W. Dinsmore	Alton	\$2 00
Table beets	J. L. Grabel	Fortuna	\$2 00
Table carrots	J. L. Grabel	Fortuna	\$2 00
Table carrots	John Reynolds	Hydesville	\$1 00
Cabbage	J. L. Grabel	Fortuna	\$2 00
Cabbage	Geo. E. Steward	Rohnerville	\$2 00
Pumpkins	Peter Hauck	Alton	\$2 00
Pumpkins	Al. Leach	Rohnerville	\$1 00
Sheaves of barley	A. T. Baker	Ferndale	\$2 00
Stock beets	E. J. Anderson	Ferndale	\$1 00
Onions	B. L. Wait	Fortuna	\$2 00
Onions	Walter Feese	Rohnerville	\$1 00
Stock carrots	E. J. Anderson	Ferndale	\$2 00
Squash	A. J. Myers	Camp Grant	\$2 00
Squash	J. W. Fell	Rohnerville	\$2 00
Muskmelons	Hansel & Sons	Camp Grant	\$2 00
Muskmelons	J. Newman	Camp Grant	\$1 00
Watermelons	Hansel & Sons	Camp Grant	\$2 00
Watermelons	J. Newman	Camp Grant	\$1 00
Bacon	D. T. Shinn	Petrolia	\$4 00
Ham	M. P. Hansen	Alton	\$4 00
Lard	Jerry Dable	Alton	\$4 00
Sweet potatoes	A. J. Myers	South Fork	\$2 00
Tomatoes	Hansel & Sons	Camp Grant	\$2 00
Tomatoes	J. Newman	Camp Grant	\$1 00
BREAD AND PASTRY.			
Biscuit	Mrs. J. Reynolds	Rohnerville	\$2 00
Biscuit	Mrs. J. D. Rodgers	Ferndale	\$1 00
Corn bread	Mrs. A. Worthington	Ferndale	\$2 00
Corn bread	Mrs. H. Lane	Fortuna	\$1 00
Rye bread	Mrs. C. E. Perrott	Rohnerville	\$1 00
Bread	Mrs. M. Thompson	Eureka	\$2 00
Bread	Mrs. E. W. Haight	Rohnerville	\$1 00
Display of pastry	Mrs. E. W. Haight	Rohnerville	\$5 00
Display of pastry	Mrs. A. J. Tyrrell	Rohnerville	\$2 50
FLOWERS.			
Display of flowers	Mrs. H. Woolridge	Ferndale	\$10 00
Display of flowers	Mrs. H. Woolridge	Ferndale	\$5 00
Display of flowers	Musa Woolridge	Ferndale	\$3 00
Display of flowers	Musa Woolridge	Ferndale	\$2 00
Bouquet	Musa Woolridge	Ferndale	\$3 00
Bouquet	Musa Woolridge	Ferndale	\$2 00
Bouquet	Mrs. J. Dungan	Ferndale	\$1 00

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I—FRUITS.			
Display of fruits	Hansel & Sons	Camp Grant	\$15 00
Display of fruits	J. A. Smith	Englewood	\$7 50
Five varieties of apples	J. Newman	Camp Grant	\$10 00
Display of apples	Hansel & Sons	Camp Grant	\$5 00
Display of pears	J. A. Smith	Englewood	\$2 00
Display of quinces	George Tilly	Arcata	\$2 00
Display of grapes	A. J. Myers	South Fork	\$2 00
Display of prunes	H. Stegemier	Phillipsville	\$2 00

FOURTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Display of plums	Hansel & Sons	Camp Grant .....	.....\$2 00
Display of peaches	J. A. Smith	Englewood .....	.....\$5 00
WINES.			
Blackberry wine	A. Benson	Alton .....	.....\$2 00
Currant wine	A. Benson	Alton .....	.....\$2 00
CLASS II—JAMS, JELLIES, AND PRESERVES.			
Plum jam	Mrs. J. S. Rodgers	Ferndale .....	.....\$2 00
Plum jam	Mrs. P. F. Hart	Ferndale .....	.....\$1 00
Currant jam	Mrs. J. Rodgers	Ferndale .....	.....\$2 00
Currant jam	Mrs. P. F. Hart	Ferndale .....	.....\$1 00
Raspberry jam	Mrs. S. Worthington	Ferndale .....	.....\$2 00
Raspberry jam	Mrs. P. F. Hart	Ferndale .....	.....\$1 00
Blackberry jam	Mrs. E. F. Barber	Ferndale .....	.....\$2 00
Blackberry jam	Mrs. S. Worthington	Ferndale .....	.....\$1 00
Currant jelly	Mrs. G. Underwood	Rohnerville .....	.....\$2 00
Currant jelly	Mrs. A. Coyle	Hydesville .....	.....\$1 00
Apple jelly	Mrs. J. Palmer	Hydesville .....	.....\$2 00
Apple jelly	Mrs. S. Worthington	Ferndale .....	.....\$1 00
Raspberry jelly	Mrs. L. Williams	Rohnerville .....	.....\$2 00
Raspberry jelly	Mrs. McNeil	Rohnerville .....	.....\$1 00
Crabapple jelly	Mrs. Vedder	Ferndale .....	.....\$2 00
Crabapple jelly	Mrs. E. J. Anderson	Ferndale .....	.....\$1 00
Blackberry jelly	Mrs. McNeil	Rohnerville .....	.....\$2 00
Blackberry jelly	Mrs. G. Underwood	Rohnerville .....	.....\$1 00
Peach jelly	Mrs. L. Williams	Rohnerville .....	.....\$2 00
Peach jelly	Mrs. S. Worthington	Ferndale .....	.....\$1 00
Quince jelly	Mrs. S. Worthington	Ferndale .....	.....\$2 00
Plum jelly	Mrs. B. F. Reid	Rohnerville .....	.....\$1 00
Plum jelly	Mrs. W. Fuller	Rohnerville .....	.....\$2 00
Display of jams	Mrs. A. T. Baker	Ferndale .....	.....\$5 00
Display of jellies	Mrs. A. T. Baker	Ferndale .....	.....\$5 00
Display of jellies	Mrs. L. Williams	Rohnerville .....	.....\$2 50
Watermelon preserves	Mrs. E. F. Barber	Ferndale .....	.....\$2 00
Watermelon preserves	Mrs. McNeil	Rohnerville .....	.....\$1 00
Orange preserves	Mrs. P. F. Hart	Ferndale .....	.....\$2 00
Orange preserves	Mrs. J. Rodgers	Ferndale .....	.....\$1 00
Tomato preserves	Mrs. A. F. Baker	Ferndale .....	.....\$2 00
Tomato preserves	Mrs. B. F. Reid	Rohnerville .....	.....\$1 00
Cranberry preserves	Mrs. P. F. Hart	Ferndale .....	.....\$2 00
Cranberry preserves	Mrs. J. Rodgers	Ferndale .....	.....\$1 00
Crabapple preserves	Mrs. S. Worthington	Ferndale .....	.....\$2 00
Crabapple preserves	Mrs. McNeil	Rohnerville .....	.....\$1 00
Apricot preserves	Mrs. P. F. Hart	Ferndale .....	.....\$2 00
Apricot preserves	Mrs. J. Rodgers	Ferndale .....	.....\$1 00
Pear preserves	Mrs. McNeil	Rohnerville .....	.....\$2 00
Pear preserves	Mrs. A. Worthington	Ferndale .....	.....\$1 00
Blackberry preserves	Mrs. A. T. Baker	Ferndale .....	.....\$2 00
Quince preserves	Mrs. A. T. Baker	Ferndale .....	.....\$2 00
Quince preserves	Mrs. P. F. Hart	Ferndale .....	.....\$1 00
Plum preserves	Mrs. A. T. Baker	Ferndale .....	.....\$2 00
Plum preserves	Mrs. L. Williams	Rohnerville .....	.....\$1 00
Cherry preserves	Mrs. McNeil	Rohnerville .....	.....\$2 00
Cherry preserves	Mrs. A. T. Baker	Ferndale .....	.....\$1 00
Apple preserves	Mrs. J. Douglas	Rohnerville .....	.....\$2 00
Apple preserves	Mrs. A. T. Baker	Ferndale .....	.....\$1 00
Peach preserves	Mrs. A. T. Baker	Ferndale .....	.....\$2 00
Peach preserves	Mrs. McNeil	Rohnerville .....	.....\$1 00
Display of preserves	Mrs. A. T. Baker	Ferndale .....	.....\$5 00
Display of preserves	Mrs. L. Williams	Rohnerville .....	.....\$2 00

FOURTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Plum butter	Mrs. McNeil	Rohnerville	\$2 00
Plum butter	Mrs. A. Worthington	Ferndale	\$1 00
Apple butter	Mrs. A. T. Baker	Ferndale	\$2 00
Peach butter	Mrs. A. Worthington	Ferndale	\$2 00
Display of canned fruits	Mrs. A. Forbes	Eureka	\$8 00
Dried pears	G. C. Barber	Ferndale	\$2 00
Dried peaches	Mr. Stegemier	Phillipsville	\$2 00
Dried apples	G. C. Barber	Ferndale	\$2 00
Dried prunes	Mr. Stegemier	Phillipsville	\$2 00
Dried plums	G. C. Barber	Ferndale	\$2 00
Dried corn	E. J. Anderson	Ferndale	\$2 00
Display of dried fruits	G. C. Barber	Ferndale	\$5 00
Display of dried fruits	Mr. Stegemier	Phillipsville	\$2 50

FIFTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Rag carpet	Mrs. J. Berry	Eureka	\$5 00
Rag carpet	Mrs. M. Underwood	Fortuna	\$2 50
Braided rug	Mrs. H. Woolridge	Ferndale	\$3 00
Braided rug	Mrs. H. Rohner	Fortuna	\$2 00
Worsted rug	Mrs. M. Underwood	Fortuna	\$3 00
Worsted rug	Mrs. M. Underwood	Fortuna	\$1 50
Yarn rug	Mrs. J. Poinsett	Arcata	\$3 00
Yarn rug	Mrs. J. Poinsett	Arcata	\$1 50
Slipper case	Mrs. L. N. Galloway	Ferndale	\$2 00
Slipper case	Miss Jessie Ellery	Eureka	\$1 00
Pillowsham outline	Miss A. Anderson	Ferndale	\$2 00
Pillowsham outline	Mrs. R. Anderson	Arcata	\$1 00
Hand sewing	Mrs. I. Bresee	Fortuna	\$2 00
Hand sewing	Mrs. H. Hatch	Ferndale	\$1 00
Machine sewing	Mrs. C. F. Roberts	Eureka	\$2 00
Machine sewing	Mrs. M. Fuller	Rohnerville	\$1 00
Sofa pillow, applique	Mrs. N. O. Davidson	Ferndale	\$2 00
Sofa pillow, chenille	Mrs. W. T. Bonstell	Eureka	\$2 00
Sofa pillow, chenille	Mrs. W. T. Bonstell	Eureka	\$1 00
Child's dress	Mrs. C. Luther	Eureka	\$2 00
Child's dress	Mrs. M. Fuller	Rohnerville	\$1 00
Bedsread, other than knit	Mrs. W. Woolridge	Ferndale	\$2 00
Bedsread, other than knit	Mrs. M. S. Lithgow	Rohnerville	\$1 00
Bedsread, knit	Mrs. M. McCorkell	Ferndale	\$5 00
Bedsread, knit	Mrs. I. Price	Ferndale	\$2 50
Bedsread, crochet	Miss Maud Benson	Alton	\$5 00
Specimen of quilting	Mrs. N. N. Brown	Eureka	\$3 00
Specimen of quilting	Mrs. N. N. Brown	Eureka	\$1 00
Crazy quilt	Mrs. P. Roberts	Eureka	\$5 00
Crazy quilt	Miss Anna Bergen	Eureka	\$2 50
Patchwork quilt, cotton	Mrs. M. Underwood	Fortuna	\$4 00
Patchwork quilt, cotton	Mrs. M. Underwood	Fortuna	\$2 00
Patchwork quilt, silk	Miss Katie Bartlett	Ferndale	\$4 00
Lady's knit skirt	Mrs. P. Roberts	Ferndale	\$4 00
Lady's knit skirt	Mrs. C. F. Roberts	Eureka	\$2 00
Child's knit skirt	Miss E. Jackson	Eureka	\$2 00
Child's knit skirt	Mrs. J. H. Smith	Eureka	\$1 00
Lady's undervest	Mrs. W. B. Snow	Eureka	\$2 00
Lady's undervest	Miss M. McMahon	Eureka	\$1 00
Gent's hand-knit woolen socks	Mrs. E. L. Williams	Ferndale	\$1 00
Gent's hand-knit woolen socks	Mrs. E. L. Williams	Ferndale	\$0 50
Lady's knit mittens	Mrs. R. Anderson	Arcata	\$1 00
Lady's knit mittens	Mrs. Lovelace	Fortuna	\$0 50

FIFTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS II—CROCHET, ETC.			
Lady's crochet skirt	Mrs. View	Rohnerville	\$4 00
Lady's crochet skirt	Mrs. Dunnigan	Rohnerville	\$2 00
Child's crochet skirt	Mrs. H. M. Mercer	Eureka	\$2 00
Child's crochet skirt	Miss E. Jackson	Eureka	\$1 00
Worsted crochet tidy	Miss S. Johnson	Hydesville	\$1 00
Worsted crochet tidy	Miss M. McMahon	Eureka	\$0 50
Cotton crochet tidy	Miss L. F. Fiedenbach	Fortuna	\$2 00
Cotton crochet tidy	Mrs. I. Price	Ferndale	\$1 00
Darned net tidy	Miss Anna Bergen	Eureka	\$2 00
Darned net tidy	Mrs. M. T. Heinz	Ferndale	\$1 00
Canvas tidy	Miss Jessie Ellery	Eureka	\$2 00
Canvas tidy	Mrs. N. N. Brown	Eureka	\$1 00
Knit lace	Mrs. P. F. Hart	Ferndale	\$1 00
Knit lace	Mrs. I. Bresee	Fortuna	\$0 50
Point lace	Mrs. E. J. Ruddock	Eureka	\$4 00
Point lace	Mrs. E. J. Ruddock	Eureka	\$2 00
Bead work	Mrs. H. Woolridge	Ferndale	\$1 00
Bead work	Miss M. Woolridge	Ferndale	\$0 50
Rickrack	Mrs. H. A. Libbey	Eureka	\$1 00
Rickrack	Miss Lillian Bell	Eureka	\$0 50
Lamp screen	Mrs. J. Loewenthal	Eureka	\$2 00
Lamp screen	Miss Jessie Ellery	Eureka	\$1 00
Splasher	Mrs. P. Roberts	Ferndale	\$2 00
Splasher	Mrs. A. J. Harris	Eureka	\$1 00
Carriage crochet robe	Mrs. H. H. Libbey	Eureka	\$4 00
Carriage crochet robe	Miss M. McMahon	Eureka	\$2 00
Child's crochet robe	Miss Lizzie Bell	Eureka	\$3 00
Child's crochet robe	Miss E. Jackson	Eureka	\$1 50
Child's crochet sacque	Miss E. Jackson	Eureka	\$1 00
Child's crochet sacque	Mrs. N. N. Brown	Eureka	\$0 50
Piano scarf	Mrs. A. J. Mercer	Eureka	\$2 00
Table scarf	Mrs. E. J. Ruddock	Eureka	\$2 00
Table scarf	Mrs. H. Drake	Rohnerville	\$1 00
Table cover	Mrs. E. J. Ruddock	Eureka	\$3 00
Table cover	Mrs. Benson	Alton	\$1 50
Mantel lambrequin	Mrs. W. T. Bonstell	Eureka	\$2 00
Mantel lambrequin	Miss Anna Bergen	Eureka	\$1 00
Bracket lambrequin	Mrs. W. T. Bonstell	Eureka	\$2 00
Bracket lambrequin	Miss M. McMahon	Eureka	\$1 00
Toilet set, crochet	Miss Anna Bergen	Eureka	\$2 00
Toilet set, crochet	Mrs. H. Woolridge	Eureka	\$1 00
Toilet set, canvas	Miss J. Ellery	Eureka	\$2 00
Toilet set, canvas	Mrs. E. J. Ruddock	Eureka	\$1 00
Toilet cushion	Mrs. J. Loewenthal	Eureka	\$1 00
Toilet cushion	Mrs. E. J. Ruddock	Eureka	\$0 50
Embroidery outline	Miss Lottie Riddell	Eureka	\$2 00
Embroidery outline	Miss Addie Newell	Fortuna	\$1 00
Ribbon embroidery	Mrs. Mercer	Eureka	\$2 00
Ribbon embroidery	Mrs. W. T. Bonstell	Eureka	\$1 00
Chenille embroidery	Mrs. J. Loewenthal	Eureka	\$2 00
Chenille embroidery	Mrs. C. F. Roberts	Eureka	\$1 00
Arrasene embroidery	Mrs. Mercer	Eureka	\$2 00
Arrasene embroidery	Mrs. W. T. Bonstell	Eureka	\$1 00
Kensington embroidery	Mrs. J. Loewenthal	Eureka	\$2 00
Kensington embroidery	Mrs. W. T. Bonstell	Eureka	\$1 00
Silk embroidery	Mrs. C. F. Roberts	Eureka	\$2 00
Silk embroidery	Mrs. Galloway	Ferndale	\$1 00
Cotton embroidery	Miss Anna Bergen	Eureka	\$1 00
Cotton embroidery	Miss Anna Bergen	Eureka	\$0 50
Mexican embroidery	Mrs. C. F. Roberts	Eureka	\$2 00
Mexican embroidery	Mrs. C. Luther	Eureka	\$1 00
Worsted embroidery	Mrs. Galloway	Ferndale	\$2 00
Broom holder	Miss M. McMahon	Eureka	\$1 00
Banner	Mrs. E. J. Ruddock	Eureka	\$2 00
Banner	Miss Anna Bergen	Eureka	\$1 00
Handkerchief case	Mrs. J. Loewenthal	Eureka	\$1 00
Handkerchief case	Miss Lillian Bell	Eureka	\$0 50
Embroidered parlor bag	Mrs. J. Loewenthal	Eureka	\$1 00
Embroidered parlor bag	Miss J. Ellery	Eureka	\$0 50

FIFTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Birds in cage	Mrs. E. J. Ruddock.	Eureka	\$5 00
Birds in cage	Mrs. Baker	Ferndale	\$2 50
Stuffed birds	Wm. Rotermond	Eureka	\$5 00
Stuffed birds	Wm. Rotermond	Eureka	\$2 50
CLASS III—ORNAMENTAL WORK.			
Work in feathers	Mrs. M. G. Lithgow	Rohnerville	\$2 00
Work in feathers	Miss L. Friedenbach	Fortuna	\$1 00
Hair work	Mrs. J. Silva	Rio Dell	\$2 00
Hair work	Mrs. M. Perrott	Rohnerville	\$1 00
Display of fancy articles	Mrs. J. Loewenthal	Eureka	\$10 00
Display of fancy articles	Mrs. E. J. Ruddock	Eureka	\$5 00
CLASS IV—PAINTING AND DRAWING.			
Oil painting, landscape	Miss A. Omsted	Eureka	\$5 00
Oil painting, landscape	Mrs. P. Robarts	Ferndale	\$2 50
Oil painting, marine	Mrs. I. S. Cowles	Eureka	\$5 00
Oil painting, marine	Miss I. L. Pascoe	Rio Dell	\$2 50
China painting	Mrs. E. J. Ruddock	Eureka	\$5 00
China painting	Mrs. E. J. Ruddock	Eureka	\$2 50
Luster painting	Mrs. Kendall	Fields Landing	\$3 00
Luster painting	Mrs. E. J. Ruddock	Eureka	\$1 50
Kensington painting	Mrs. E. D. Pape	Rio Dell	\$3 00
Kensington painting	Mrs. E. D. Pape	Rio Dell	\$1 50
Crayon drawing portrait	Miss Porter	Hydesville	\$4 00
Crayon drawing portrait	Mrs. I. S. Cowles	Eureka	\$2 00
Crayon drawing, landscape	Miss J. H. Baldwin	Eureka	\$5 00
Pencil drawing	Mrs. Kendall	Fields Landing	\$5 00
Pencil drawing	Mrs. Kendall	Fields Landing	\$2 50
Specimen of penmanship	Miss Jessie Ellery	Eureka	\$5 00
Automatic penmanship	W. H. Crawford	Ferndale	\$5 00
Automatic penmanship	Miss Rosa Sanford	Fortuna	\$2 50
Photographic exhibit	J. Vansant	Eureka	\$5 00
Photographic exhibit	Wunderliet Bros.	Eureka	\$2 50
Collection of entomological specimens	Wm. Barber	Ferndale	\$5 00
Collection of entomological specimens	Mrs. Kendall	Fields Landing	\$2 50
Classified entomological specimens	Wm. Barber	Ferndale	\$4 00
Classified specimens	Mrs. Kendall	Fields Landing	\$2 00

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
ARTICLES EXHIBITED BY A BOY OR GIRL UNDER FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE.			
Child's crochet work	Miss Bartlett	Ferndale	\$1 00
Patched garment	Miss Chestnut	Ferndale	\$1 00
Crayon drawing	Manie Evans	Eureka	\$2 00
Crayon drawing	Ottie Pape	Rio Dell	\$1 00
Pencil drawing	Arthur Drucker	Rohnerville	\$1 00
Pencil drawing	Rosa De Carli	Ferndale	\$1 00
Outline embroidery	Miss C. F. Mills	Ferndale	\$1 00
Outline embroidery	Miss C. F. Mills	Ferndale	\$0 50
Map drawing	Ottie Pape	Rio Dell	\$2 00
Hand sewing	Alta Bedder	Ferndale	\$1 00
Hand sewing	Clara Chestnut	Ferndale	\$0 50
Crochet lace	Alta Bedder	Ferndale	\$1 00
Penmanship	C. F. Mills	Ferndale	\$4 00
Penmanship	John Lane	Fortuna	\$2 00
Patchwork	Alta Bedder	Ferndale	\$1 00

EQUESTRIANISM.

Name.	Address.	Premium.	Award.
Gertie Compton	Rohnerville.....	First premium .....	..\$15 00
Mrs. B. Cowen.....	Eureka	Second premium.....	..\$10 00
Mrs. J. Strain.....	Eureka	Third premium .....	..\$5 00

SPEED PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1889.

RACE No. 1—RUNNING.

Free for all saddle horses owned in district. Purse, thirty dollars; first horse, twenty dollars; second, ten dollars. One-half mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
S B	S. Brown	Bridgeville.
Snip	J. H. Goff	Ferndale.
Billy Allen	I. B. Barnes	Ferndale.

SUMMARY.

S B	1	2	1
Snip	2	1	2
Billy Allen	3	3	3

Time—0:56 $\frac{3}{4}$; 0:55; 0:55 $\frac{1}{4}$.

RACE No. 2—TROTTING.

2:40 Class. Purse, four hundred and eighty dollars; first horse, sixty-two and one half per cent; second, thirty-seven and one half per cent. Lady Macbeth, Cooper's Ira, and Dandy Moor barred. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Pete Steinway, g. g., by Steinway; dam, Sciatica.	N. Groton	Rohnerville.
Waldstein, b. s., by Director; dam, Nellie, by Electioneer	H. Hogoboom	Rohnerville.

SUMMARY.

Waldstein	1
Pete Steinway	dis.

Time—2:33 $\frac{1}{4}$.

RACE No. 3—TROTTING.

For named horses. Purse, two hundred and thirty dollars; first horse, seventy-five per cent; second, twenty-five per cent. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Billy Kidd, g. g., by Poscora Hayward; dam, by Johnny Smoker	Matthew Perrott	Rohnerville.
Able, g. g., by Poscora Hayward; dam, unknown.	W. A. Young	Eureka.

SUMMARY.

Billy Kidd.....	2	1	2	1	1
Able	1	2	1	2	2

Time—2:49 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:48; 2:45 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:44; 2:45 $\frac{1}{2}$.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1889.

RACE No. 4—RUNNING.

Free for all. Purse, two hundred dollars; first horse, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; second, seventy-five dollars. Three fourths of a mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Lucky Dan, by Compromise; dam, Frankie Divine	A. Phillips	Eureka.
Susie D, by Kyrle Daly; dam, by imp. Hercules.	Landon Hunt.....	Eureka.
Nighttime, by Norfolk; dam, Puss.....	Robert Latherow.....	Table Bluff.
Why Not, by Three Cheers; dam, Nellie C.....	.....	.....

SUMMARY.

Why Not.....	1	1
Lucky Dan.....	3	2
Susie D.....	2	dis.
Nighttime.....		dis.

Time—1:20; 1:21.

RACE No. 5—TROTTING.

Race for Ferndale buggy horses. First horse, twenty-five dollars; second, twelve dollars and fifty cents; third, two dollars and fifty cents. Mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Major	R. D. Dunn	Ferndale.
Alex Smooth	H. D. Smith	Ferndale.
Restless	R. W. Roberts	Ferndale.
Dick	Henry Hansen	Ferndale.
Tolah	H. J. Ring	Ferndale.
Biddy	A. A. Glasscock	Ferndale.
Sip	H. C. Blum.....	Ferndale.

SUMMARY.

Biddy.....	1	3	1
Restless.....	2	1	2
Tolah.....	3	4	3
Major.....	4	2	4
Sip.....	5	5	5
Alex Smooth.....	6	6	
Dick.....	7	7	

Time—3:14; 3:15; 3:13.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE

RACE No. 6—TROTTING.

2:36 Class. Free for all horses owned in the district. Purse, two hundred and fifty dollars; first horse, one hundred and seventy-five dollars; second, seventy-five dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Ira, by Piedmont; dam, by Mohawk Chief.....	H. Cooper.....	.....Eureka.
Pete Steinway, by Steinway; dam, Sciatica.....	N. Groton.....	.....Rohnerville.

SUMMARY.

Ira.....	1	1
Pete Steinway.....	2	dis.

Time—2:46; 2:26 $\frac{3}{4}$.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1889.

RACE No. 7—TROTTING.

Two-year Old Trotting Stake. Purse, two hundred and fifteen dollars; seventy-five dollars added money, and twenty-five dollars additional if district record is broken. Mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Mazeppa, g. c., by Poscora Hayward; dam, by John Bull.....	A. C. Roussin.....	.....Ferndale.
Nancy Moor, b. f., by Grand Moor; dam, Lady Lightfoot.....	Lamb Bros.....	.....Rohnerville.

SUMMARY.

Nancy Moor.....	1	1
Mazeppa.....	2	2

Time—3:01; 2:57.

RACE No. 8—RUNNING.

Free for all. Purse, one hundred and fifty dollars; first horse, one hundred dollars; second, fifty dollars. Half mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Little Cap, b. g.....	A. Coleman.....	.....Rohnerville.
Edith R, b. m., by Woodbury; dam, by Gilpatrick.....	H. W. Cooper.....	.....Eureka.

SUMMARY.

Little Cap.....	1	1
Edith R.....	2	2

Time—0:51; 0:52.

RACE No. 9—TROTTING.

For three-year olds and under. Purse, one hundred and fifty dollars; first horse, one hundred dollars; second, fifty dollars. Mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Nancy Moor, b. f., by Grand Moor; dam, Lady Lightfoot	Lamb Bros.	Rohnerville.
Able, g. g., by Poscora Hayward	W. A. Young.	Eureka.

SUMMARY.

Able 2 1
Nancy Moor 1 dis.

Time—2:56; 2:47½.

RACE No. 10—TROTTING.

Colt Stake. Purse, one hundred and ninety dollars; fifty dollars added, and twenty-five dollars additional for breaking district record. Dash of one mile.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Sacramento Girl, b. f., by Alcazar; dam, Viola	H. Hogoboom	Rohnerville.
Desdemona, br. f., by Grand Moor; dam, by John Bull	A. C. Roussin	Ferndale.

SUMMARY.

Sacramento Girl 1
Desdemona dis.

Time—2:56.

RACE No. 11—RUNNING.

Purse, thirty dollars. Dash of six hundred yards.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Edith R	L. Hunt.	Eureka.
S B	S. Brown	Bridgeville.
Susie D	A. Phillips	Eureka.

SUMMARY.

Susie D 1
Edith R
S B

Time—0:34½.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1889.

RACE No. 12—RUNNING.

Free for all. Purse, two hundred dollars; first horse, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; second, seventy-five dollars. Dash of one and one quarter miles.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Lucky Dan	A. Phillips	Eureka.
Nighttime	Robt. Latherow	Table Bluff.
Why Not	H. Hogoboom	Rohnerville.

SUMMARY.

Nighttime	1
Lucky Dan	2
Why Not	3

Time—2:19½.

RACE No. 13—TROTTING.

For named horses. Purse, one hundred and fifty dollars; first horse, one hundred dollars; second, fifty dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Billy Kidd	Matt. Perrott	Rohnerville.
Able	W. A. Young	Eureka.
Poscora, Jr.	Duncan McGregor	Ferndale.
Racquet	John Dungan	Ferndale.

SUMMARY.

Billy Kidd	2	3	1	2	1	1
Able	1	1	3	3	3	3
Racquet	3	2	2	1	2	2
Poscora, Jr.	4	4	4	dis.		

Time—2:42½; 2:45½; 2:47; 2:43½; 2:43; 2:45½.

RACE No. 14—TROTTING.

Free for all horses owned in the district. Purse, four hundred dollars; first horse, three hundred dollars; second, one hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Idaho Patchen, b. s., by H B Patchen; dam, by Lusbic	T. J. Knight	Table Bluff.
Ira, b. s., by Piedmont; dam, Irene	Henry Cooper	Eureka.
Cling, b. g.	John Graham	Eureka.

SUMMARY.

Patchen	1	2	2	1	1
Ira	2	1	1	2	2
Cling	3	3	3	3	3

Time—2:26½; 2:25¼; 2:24½; 2:28; 2:29.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

TENTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

For the Year 1889,

Composed of the Counties of Siskiyou and Trinity.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

JAMES VANCE.....	President.
CLARENCE S. SMITH	Secretary.
MAURICE RENNER.....	Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES VANCE	Yreka, Siskiyou County.
JOHN V. BROWN	Yreka, Siskiyou County.
SAMUEL MAGOFFEY	Yreka, Siskiyou County.
LEVI SWAN	Yreka, Siskiyou County.
JOHN T. MOXLEY	Yreka, Siskiyou County.
FRED. A. AUTENRIETH	Yreka, Siskiyou County.
SAMUEL D. PRATHER	Montague, Siskiyou County.
J. T. GRIFFITS.....	Hay Fork, Trinity County.

REPORT.

YREKA, December 17, 1889.

To the honorable the State Board of Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN: The Directors of the Mount Shasta (Tenth) District Agricultural Association submit this, their report of the transactions of said association, for the year ending this date.

CLARENCE S. SMITH, Secretary.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts.

Nomination fees	\$185 00	
Entry fees	350 00	
Gate receipts	300 00	
Bar receipts	375 35	
Subscription	125 00	
Membership badges	245 00	
Pavilion badges	27 50	
Pavilion door receipts	43 00	
Privileges	250 00	
Wagon licenses	25 00	
Grand stand tickets	16 00	
Entrance on stock	70 00	
Percentage on pools	114 50	
Net receipts from ball committee	87 50	
State warrant	2,250 00	
		<u>\$4,463 85</u>

Expenditures.

Purses paid	\$1,775 00	
Premiums paid	1,434 50	
Printing and advertising	150 00	
Rents and repairs	437 50	
Salary of employes	385 00	
Incidental expenses	195 80	
Overdraft from last year	29 90	
Balance on hand	56 15	
		<u>\$4,463 85</u>

PREMIUMS AWARDED—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS III—HORSES OF ALL WORK—STALLIONS.			
Bull of the Woods, Jr.	Wm. Miller	Little Shasta	\$20 00
MARES.			
Black Bess	H. L. Davis, Jr.	Little Shasta	\$15 00
Jennie	L. S. Davis	Little Shasta	\$7 50
CLASS IV—ROADSTERS—STALLIONS.			
Admar	Shasta View Stock Farm	Montague	\$30 00
Grand Admiral	Shasta View Stock Farm	Montague	\$15 00
MARES.			
Lorena and three colts	Shasta View Stock Farm	Montague	\$20 00
DOUBLE TEAM.			
Effie and Lulu	James Vance	Yreka	\$30 00
GELDING.			
Little Mack	James Vance	Yreka	\$20 00
CLASS VII—SADDLE HORSES.			
Dandy	Wm. Mills	Little Shasta	\$10 00
CLASS VIII—COLTS.			
Llewellyn, two years old	Shasta View Stock Farm	Montague	\$15 00
Lochinvar, two years old	Shasta View Stock Farm	Montague	\$10 00
—, one year old	Shasta View Stock Farm	Montague	\$10 00
CLASS IX—JACKS.			
Black Warrior	R. E. Fairchild	Butte Creek	\$35 00

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I—THOROUGHBREDS—BULLS.			
Black Charger (Aberdeen, Angus)	Shasta View Stock Farm	Montague	\$25 00
Tonatial (Holstein)	H. L. Davis	Little Shasta	\$25 00
COWS.			
Axie, three years old (Holstein)	H. L. Davis	Little Shasta	\$20 00
Fanciful, two years old (Holstein)	H. L. Davis	Little Shasta	\$15 00
Beauty (Jersey)	Allen Lee	Yreka	\$15 00
CLASS II—SWEEPSTAKES—BULLS.			
Tonatial	H. L. Davis	Little Shasta	\$25 00
Tony	H. L. Davis	Little Shasta	\$10 00
Boaster	Shasta View Stock Farm	Montague	\$5 00

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
COWS.			
Fanciful	H. L. Davis	Little Shasta.....	\$15 00
Queen (graded)	Shasta View Stock Farm	Montague	\$10 00

FIFTH DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
POULTRY.			
Pair of Plymouth Rock chickens	Bonner McConnell	Yreka	\$2 00
Pair of Leghorn chickens	Bonner McConnell	Yreka	\$2 00
Pair of Bantam chickens	Johnnie Pashburg.	Yreka	\$2 00
Pair of Black Spanish chickens	Johnnie Pashburg.	Yreka	\$2 00

SIXTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.			
Top buggy	Swan & Lemay....	Yreka	\$10 00
Family carriage	Nehrbass & Har- mon	Yreka	\$10 00
Farm wagon	Nehrbass & Har- mon	Yreka	\$8 00

SEVENTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
NEEDLE, SHELL, WAX, AND FLORAL WORK, ETC.			
Towel rings	Amelia Huseman.	Yreka	\$2 00
Bobinet tidy	Mrs. J. D. Williams	Little Shasta.....	\$2 00
Honeycomb tidy	Mrs. J. D. Williams	Little Shasta.....	\$2 00
Crochet tidy	Emma Davis.....	Little Shasta.....	\$2 00
Outline pillowshams	Emma Davis.....	Little Shasta.....	\$1 50
Artificial flowers	Nellie Iunker	Yreka	\$2 50
Cotton embroidery	Nellie Iunker	Yreka	\$2 00
Knit tidy	Emily Iunker	Yreka	\$2 00
Cut cardboard	Emily Iunker	Yreka	\$2 00
Cotton crochet	Emily Iunker	Yreka	\$1 50
Matting	Emily Iunker	Yreka	\$1 50
Etching	Emily Iunker	Yreka	\$1 50
Crochet shawl	Emily Iunker	Yreka	\$2 50
Crochet worsted skirt	L. M. Julian	Vineland	\$2 50
Kensington work	Minnie Pashburg.	Yreka	\$2 00
Knit worsted cape	Emma Schlagle	Yreka	\$2 00
Hand braiding	Mrs. F. J. King	Montague	\$2 00
Worsted crochet	Mrs. F. J. King	Montague	\$2 00
Hand knitting	Amelia Beaudroit.	Little Shasta.....	\$2 00
Fur rug	M. Miner	Yreka	\$2 50
Crochet yoke	Mrs. J. B. Martin	Little Shasta.....	\$2 00
Rickrack work	Ida Griseza	Little Shasta.....	\$2 00
Crochet scarf	Mary Griseza	Little Shasta.....	\$2 00
Fancy work basket	Mrs. L. Cook	Little Shasta.....	\$2 00
Collection of shells	Eta Pashburg	Yreka	\$2 00
Worsted crochet shawl	Mrs. M. Hetschell.	Yreka	\$2 00
Silk crochet tidy	Dora Horn	Hornbrook	\$2 00

TRANSACTIONS OF THE
SEVENTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Hand sewed apron.....	Ida Griseza.....	Little Shasta.....	\$2 00
Cotton lace.....	Mrs. J. B. Martin.....	Little Shasta.....	\$2 00
Hand tucking.....	Nellie Iunker.....	Yreka.....	\$2 00
Patchwork quilt.....	Mrs. A. E. Schwatka.....	Yreka.....	\$3 00
White worked quilt.....	Mrs. A. E. Schwatka.....	Yreka.....	\$3 00
Decorated ostrich eggs.....	Aggie Vance.....	Yreka.....	\$2 50
Camp satchel.....	Amelia Huseman.....	Yreka.....	\$2 00
Packsaddle tidy.....	Amelia Huseman.....	Yreka.....	\$2 00
Crazy patchwork.....	Amelia Huseman.....	Yreka.....	\$2 50
Table scarf.....	Amelia Huseman.....	Yreka.....	\$2 00
Bead work.....	Mrs. C. Ifland.....	Yreka.....	\$2 50
Handkerchief case.....	Mrs. J. D. Williams.....	Little Shasta.....	\$2 00
Sofa cushion.....	Emma Davis.....	Little Shasta.....	\$2 50
Embroidered fancy cushion.....	Emily Iunker.....	Yreka.....	\$2 50
House plants.....	Mrs. J. G. Hallick.....	Yreka.....	\$5 00
Kensington embroidery.....	Mrs. F. J. King.....	Montague.....	\$2 50
Cut flowers.....	Emma Schlagle.....	Yreka.....	\$2 00
Wall pocket.....	Amelia Huseman.....	Yreka.....	\$2 00
Patchwork chair cushion.....	Jennie Beaudroit.....	Little Shasta.....	\$2 50
Crazy sofa cushion.....	Amelia Beaudroit.....	Little Shasta.....	\$2 00
Patchwork rug.....	Jennie Beaudroit.....	Little Shasta.....	\$2 00
Cut flowers.....	Mrs. A. Wetzel.....	Yreka.....	\$2 50
Hanging plants.....	Mrs. A. Wetzel.....	Yreka.....	\$2 50
Display of millinery.....	Mrs. B. F. Smith.....	Yreka.....	\$5 00
Black silk lace.....	Mrs. J. B. Martin.....	Little Shasta.....	\$2 50
Toilet bottles.....	Amelia Beaudroit.....	Little Shasta.....	\$1 50
Hand carving.....	Mary Griseza.....	Little Shasta.....	\$1 50
Display of dressmaking.....	Mary Griseza.....	Little Shasta.....	\$5 00
Patchwork quilt.....	Ida Griseza.....	Little Shasta.....	\$2 00
Scroll saw work.....	Willie Griseza.....	Little Shasta.....	\$2 50
Fancy work basket.....	Mrs. L. Cook.....	Little Shasta.....	\$2 00
Log cabin quilt.....	Mrs. H. L. Davis.....	Little Shasta.....	\$5 00
Shell work.....	Nellie Iunker.....	Yreka.....	\$5 00
Silk embroidery.....	Nellie Iunker.....	Yreka.....	\$3 00
Embroidered spread.....	Nellie Iunker.....	Yreka.....	\$2 50
Velvet crazy quilt.....	Mrs. B. F. Smith.....	Yreka.....	\$5 00
Arrasene work.....	Mrs. B. F. Smith.....	Yreka.....	\$3 00
House plants.....	Mrs. M. Hetschell.....	Yreka.....	\$2 50
Wool work (German embroidery).....	Emily Iunker.....	Yreka.....	\$3 00
Raised wool work (ottoman cover).....	Mrs. F. J. King.....	Montague.....	\$2 50
Hairpin work.....	Dora Horn.....	Hornbrook.....	\$1 50

EIGHTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
BREAD, BUTTER, PRESERVES, JELLIES, PASTRY, ETC.			
Cucumber pickles.....	Mrs. H. L. Davis.....	Little Shasta.....	\$1 50
Apricot jelly.....	Mrs. H. L. Davis.....	Little Shasta.....	\$2 00
Preserved plums.....	Mrs. H. L. Davis.....	Little Shasta.....	\$1 50
Preserved crabapples.....	Mrs. H. L. Davis.....	Little Shasta.....	\$1 50
Preserved apricots.....	Mrs. H. L. Davis.....	Little Shasta.....	\$1 50
Preserved grapes.....	Mrs. H. L. Davis.....	Little Shasta.....	\$1 50
Fresh corn.....	Mrs. H. L. Davis.....	Little Shasta.....	\$1 50
Fresh apricots.....	Mrs. H. L. Davis.....	Little Shasta.....	\$1 50
Fresh lard.....	Mrs. H. L. Davis.....	Little Shasta.....	\$2 50
Grape catsup.....	Emma Davis.....	Little Shasta.....	\$2 00
Hungarian prunes.....	Emma Davis.....	Little Shasta.....	\$1 50
Fresh huckleberries.....	Emma Davis.....	Little Shasta.....	\$1 50
Beeswax.....	Mrs. Thos. Orr.....	Vineland.....	\$1 00
Salt butter.....	Mrs. Thos. Orr.....	Vineland.....	\$2 50
Macaroon cake.....	Mrs. N. D. Julian.....	Vineland.....	\$2 50
Tomato catsup.....	Mrs. G. A. Nordheim.....	Yreka.....	\$2 00

EIGHTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Grape jelly	Mrs. L. Huseman..	Yreka	\$2 00
Apple jelly	Mrs. L. Huseman..	Yreka	\$2 00
Preserved grapes	Mrs. L. Huseman..	Yreka	\$2 00
Preserved egg plums	Jennie Beaudroit..	Little Shasta	\$2 00
Preserved tomatoes	Jennie Beaudroit..	Little Shasta	\$2 00
Pickled egg plums	Jennie Beaudroit..	Little Shasta	\$2 00
Gooseberry catsup	Jennie Beaudroit..	Little Shasta	\$2 00
Currant catsup	Jennie Beaudroit..	Little Shasta	\$2 00
Fresh blackberries	Jennie Beaudroit..	Little Shasta	\$2 00
Plum jam	Jennie Beaudroit..	Little Shasta	\$2 00
Apricot jam	Jennie Beaudroit..	Little Shasta	\$2 00
Greengage preserves	Jennie Beaudroit..	Little Shasta	\$2 00
Fresh egg plums	Jennie Beaudroit..	Little Shasta	\$2 00
Preserved apricots	Jennie Beaudroit..	Little Shasta	\$2 00
Preserved strawberries	Jennie Beaudroit..	Little Shasta	\$2 00
Fresh red currants	Jennie Beaudroit..	Little Shasta	\$2 00
Raspberry cordial	Jennie Beaudroit..	Little Shasta	\$2 00
Blackberry cordial	Jennie Beaudroit..	Little Shasta	\$2 00
Cucumber catsup	Jennie Beaudroit..	Little Shasta	\$2 00
Greengage jelly	Jennie Beaudroit..	Little Shasta	\$2 00
Pie plant jelly	Jennie Beaudroit..	Little Shasta	\$2 00
Elderberry jelly	Jennie Beaudroit..	Little Shasta	\$2 00
Wild gooseberry jelly	Jennie Beaudroit..	Little Shasta	\$2 00
Sarvasberry jelly	Jennie Beaudroit..	Little Shasta	\$2 00
Blue damson jelly	Jennie Beaudroit..	Little Shasta	\$2 00
Gooseberry jelly	Jennie Beaudroit..	Little Shasta	\$2 00
Plum jam	Emily Iunker	Yreka	\$2 00
Cherry jelly	Nellie Iunker	Yreka	\$2 00
Yeast powder biscuit	Nellie Iunker	Yreka	\$2 50
Fresh tomatoes	Mrs. J. Pashburg..	Yreka	\$2 00
Fresh cherries	Mrs. J. Pashburg..	Yreka	\$2 00
Fresh prunes	Mrs. J. Pashburg..	Yreka	\$2 00
Pickled prunes	Etta Pashburg	Yreka	\$2 00
Raspberry jelly	Etta Pashburg	Yreka	\$2 00
Fresh butter	James B. Martin ..	Little Shasta	\$5 00
Fresh cherries	Mrs. J. B. Martin ..	Little Shasta	\$2 00
Fresh whole peaches	Mrs. J. B. Martin ..	Little Shasta	\$2 00
Fresh greengage plums	Mrs. J. B. Martin ..	Little Shasta	\$2 00
Fresh blue plums	Mrs. J. B. Martin ..	Little Shasta	\$2 00
Preserved pears	Mrs. J. B. Martin ..	Little Shasta	\$2 00
Preserved green tomatoes	Mrs. J. B. Martin ..	Little Shasta	\$2 00
Wild plum jam	Mrs. J. B. Martin ..	Little Shasta	\$2 00
Spiced peaches	Mrs. J. B. Martin ..	Little Shasta	\$2 00
Blackberry jelly	Mrs. J. B. Martin ..	Little Shasta	\$2 00
Pickled cucumbers	Mrs. J. B. Martin ..	Little Shasta	\$2 00
Pickled mangoes	Mrs. W. McConnell ..	Yreka	\$2 00
Blackberry jam	Mrs. W. McConnell ..	Yreka	\$2 00
Peach jelly	Mrs. W. McConnell ..	Yreka	\$2 00
Preserved peaches	Mrs. W. McConnell ..	Yreka	\$2 00
Fresh wild plums	Mrs. W. McConnell ..	Yreka	\$2 00
Fresh cherries	Mrs. W. McConnell ..	Yreka	\$2 00
Fresh blackberries	Mrs. W. McConnell ..	Yreka	\$2 00
Pickled peaches	Mrs. W. McConnell ..	Yreka	\$2 00
Fresh peaches	Mrs. W. McConnell ..	Yreka	\$2 00
Raspberry jam	Mrs. W. McConnell ..	Yreka	\$2 00
Strawberry jam	Mrs. W. McConnell ..	Yreka	\$2 00
Wild plum jelly	Mrs. W. McConnell ..	Yreka	\$2 00
Strawberry jelly	Mrs. W. McConnell ..	Yreka	\$2 00
Chocolate cake	Gertie Fried	Yreka	\$2 50
Raised biscuit	Mary Griseza	Little Shasta	\$2 50
Ginger bread	Mary Griseza	Little Shasta	\$2 50
Fresh pears	Mrs. Thos. Orr	Vineland	\$2 00
Plum butter	Mrs. Thos. Orr	Vineland	\$2 00
Crabapple jelly	Mrs. Thos. Orr	Vineland	\$2 00
Walnut cake	Etta Pashburg	Yreka	\$2 50
Fresh raspberries	Mrs. A. Hawkins	Yreka	\$2 00
Plum jelly	Mrs. A. Hawkins	Yreka	\$2 00
Currant jelly	Mrs. A. Hawkins	Yreka	\$2 00
Pickled plums	Mrs. A. Hawkins	Yreka	\$2 00
Pickled grapes	Mrs. A. Hawkins	Yreka	\$2 00

TRANSACTIONS OF THE
EIGHTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Preserved peaches.....	Clara Hetschell.....	Yreka .....	.....\$2 00
Fresh prunes.....	Clara Hetschell.....	Yreka .....	.....\$2 00
Chowchow.....	Mrs. M. Hetschell.....	Yreka .....	.....\$2 00
Raised bread.....	Mrs. M. Hetschell.....	Yreka .....	.....\$2 00
Mixed pickles.....	Mrs. M. Hetschell.....	Yreka .....	.....\$2 00
Layer cake.....	Mrs. M. Hetschell.....	Yreka .....	.....\$2 00
Strained honey.....	Mrs. M. Hetschell.....	Yreka .....	.....\$1 50
Comb honey.....	Mrs. Thos. Orr.....	Vineland .....	.....\$1 00
Spiced pickles.....	Mrs. L. Huseman.....	Yreka .....	.....\$2 00
Chocolate cake.....	Clara Hetschell.....	Yreka .....	.....\$2 50
Coffee cake.....	Etta Pashburg.....	Yreka .....	.....\$2 00
Home-made soap.....	Mrs. N. D. Julian.....	Vineland .....	.....\$2 50

NINTH DEPARTMENT—(JUVENILE).

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Etching	Louisa Hallick, twelve years.....	Yreka .....	.....\$2 00
Silk patchwork	Louisa Hallick, twelve years.....	Yreka .....	.....\$2 00
Thread crochet	Louisa Hallick, twelve years.....	Yreka .....	.....\$2 00
Worsted work	Louisa Hallick, twelve years.....	Yreka .....	.....\$2 00
Crochet lace work	Daisy Pashburg, eleven years.....	Yreka .....	.....\$2 00
Crochet worsted skirt.....	Daisy Pashburg, eleven years.....	Yreka .....	.....\$2 00
Pickled onions.....	Daisy Pashburg, eleven years.....	Yreka .....	.....\$2 00
Etching	Mary Hetschell, fourteen years.....	Yreka .....	.....\$2 00
Collection of birds' eggs.....	Mable Vance, thir- teen years.....	Yreka	Hon.men.
Collection of post marks.....	Mable Vance, thir- teen years.....	Yreka	Hon.men.
Specimen of writing	Orris Harmon, fourteen years.....	Yreka .....	.....\$2 50
Hand sewing and crocheting	Emma Kuntz, twelve years.....	Fort Jones.....	.....\$2 00
Hand sewing and etching.....	Emma Kuntz, twelve years.....	Fort Jones.....	.....\$2 00
Hand sewing and crocheting	Bertha Kuntz, ten years.....	Fort Jones.....	.....\$2 00
Hand sewing and etching.....	Bertha Kuntz, ten years.....	Fort Jones.....	.....\$2 00
Lace crochet.....	Bertha Kuntz, ten years.....	Fort Jones.....	.....\$2 00
Crochet work.....	Emma Kuntz, twelve years.....	Fort Jones.....	.....\$2 00
Patching	Emma Kuntz, twelve years.....	Fort Jones.....	.....\$2 00
Specimen of writing	Louisa Hallick, twelve years.....	Yreka .....	.....\$2 50
Raised bread	Louisa Hallick, twelve years.....	Yreka .....	.....\$2 50
Etching	Willie Griseza, fourteen years.....	Little Shasta....	.....\$2 00
Tufted pin cushion	Willie Griseza, fourteen years.....	Little Shasta....	.....\$2 00
Crochet tidy.....	Willie Griseza, four- teen years.....	Little Shasta....	.....\$2 00
Gold cake.....	Daisy Pashburg, eleven years.....	Yreka .....	.....\$2 50

NINTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Beeswax	Willie Hetschell, eleven years	Yreka	\$1 00
Dressmaking	Clara Hetschell, fourteen years	Yreka	\$5 00
Crochet collar	May Hetschell, twelve years	Yreka	\$2 00
Specimen of writing	Clara Hetschell, fourteen years	Yreka	\$2 50

TENTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, ETC.			
Flour	Vance & Walbridge	Yreka	\$5 00
Bacon	H. L. Davis	Little Shasta	\$5 00
Barley	H. L. Davis	Little Shasta	\$5 00
Oats	H. L. Davis	Little Shasta	\$5 00
Stringbeans	George Julian	Vineland	\$2 50
Cheese	J. H. Whetmore	Etna Mills	\$5 00
Yellow mammoth squash	Louis Beaudroit	Little Shasta	\$2 50
Drumhead cabbage	Louis Beaudroit	Little Shasta	\$2 50
Winter wheat	Julian Beaudroit	Little Shasta	\$5 00
Flat Dutch cabbage	Antone Foster	Hawkinsville	\$2 50
Red pumpkin	Antone Foster	Hawkinsville	\$2 50
Flat Dutch turnip	Antone Foster	Hawkinsville	\$2 50
Shorthorn carrot	Antone Foster	Hawkinsville	\$2 50
Tomatoes	Antone Foster	Hawkinsville	\$2 50
Sugar beets	Antone Foster	Hawkinsville	\$2 50
Lima beans	Antone Foster	Hawkinsville	\$2 50
White Neshanic potatoes	Antone Foster	Hawkinsville	\$2 50
Peerless potatoes	Antone Foster	Hawkinsville	\$2 50
Early Rose potatoes	Antone Foster	Hawkinsville	\$2 50
Goldskin onions	Antone Foster	Hawkinsville	\$2 50
Sugar corn	Antone Foster	Hawkinsville	\$2 50
Yellow corn	Louis Beaudroit	Little Shasta	\$2 50

ELEVENTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
GREEN FRUIT, WINE, ETC.			
Cider vinegar	Emma Davis	Little Shasta	\$2 00
Dried fruits	Emma Davis	Little Shasta	\$5 00
Hard-shell almonds	Mrs. Thomas Orr	Vineland	\$2 00
Nine varieties of grapes	N. D. Julian	Vineland	\$3 00
Quinces	N. D. Julian	Vineland	\$2 00
Pears	N. D. Julian	Vineland	\$2 00
Soft-shell almonds	George Julian	Vineland	\$2 00
Chestnuts	George Julian	Vineland	\$2 00
Blackberry wine	Mrs. G. A. Nordheim	Yreka	\$2 50
Currant wine	Mrs. L. Huseman	Yreka	\$2 50
Apples	Louis Beaudroit	Little Shasta	\$5 00
Three varieties of apples	Antone Foster	Hawkinsville	\$3 00

TWELFTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
FINE ARTS.			
Charcoal drawing	Aggie Vance	Yreka .....	.....\$5 00
Oil painting (landscape)	Aggie Vance	Yreka .....	.....\$10 00
Oil painting (newsboy)	Aggie Vance	Yreka .....	.....\$2 50
Oil painting (flowers)	Aggie Vance	Yreka .....	.....\$2 50
Crayon portrait	Aggie Vance	Yreka .....	.....\$5 00
Painting on satin	Aggie Vance	Yreka .....	.....\$5 00
Painting on bolting silk (water colors)	Aggie Vance	Yreka .....	.....\$5 00
Oil painting (panel screen)	Minnie Iffland	Yreka .....	.....\$5 00
Porcelain painting	Minnie Iffland	Yreka .....	.....\$5 00
Oil painting on silk	Minnie Iffland	Yreka .....	.....\$5 00
Painting on glass	Vesta Orr	Vineland .....	.....\$5 00
Painting on velvet (dog's head)	Vesta Orr	Vineland .....	.....\$5 00
Ivory painting	Nellie Iunker	Yreka .....	.....\$5 00
Painting on wood	Nellie Iunker	Yreka .....	.....\$2 50
Oil painting (fruit)	Nellie Iunker	Yreka .....	.....\$5 00
Moonlight sketch	Nellie Iunker	Yreka .....	.....\$2 50
Amateur photography	J. Churchill, Jr.	Yreka .....	.....\$5 00
Painting on velvet	Mrs. F. J. King	Montague .....	.....\$5 00

THIRTEENTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
MINERALS, ETC.			
Display of gold	Dr. D. Ream	Yreka .....	.....\$5 00
Display of gold	Dr. D. Ream	Yreka .....	.....\$5 00
Display of other minerals	Dr. D. Ream	Yreka .....	.....\$5 00

SPEED PROGRAMME.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1889.

RACE No. 1—RUNNING.

Free for all. Purse, one hundred and fifty dollars. Half mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Bessie Burk, b. m.	T. L. Maguire	Fort Jones.
Lena, br. m.	D. H. Tighe	Redding.
Wild Robin, ch. s.	Wm. Pennell	Yreka.

SUMMARY.

Bessie Burk	2	1	1
Lena	1	2	2
Wild Robin	3	3	

Time—0:50; 0:51 $\frac{1}{4}$; 0:53.

RACE No. 2—TROTTING.

For three-year olds owned in the district. Purse, one hundred and fifty dollars. Mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Little Mack, b. g.	Albert Peacock	Yreka.
Captain M, br. s.	S. Magoffey	Yreka.
Grand Admiral, ch. s.	Shasta View St'k Farm	Montague.

SUMMARY.

Grand Admiral	1	1
Little Mack	2	2
Captain M	3	3

Time—3:08 $\frac{1}{2}$; 3:05.

SPECIAL RACE—RUNNING.

For named horses. Purse, one hundred dollars. Five eighths of a mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Marshal Jay, s. s.	Joseph Stephens	Etna Mills.
Jamboree, b. g.	T. L. Maguire	Fort Jones.
Cloudburst, s. g.	H. D. Robertson	Yreka.

SUMMARY.

Marshal Jay	1
Jamboree	2
Cloudburst	3

Time—1:07.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1889.

RACE No. 4—RUNNING.

Free for all. Purse, two hundred dollars. Mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Bessie Burk, b. m.	T. L. Maguire	Fort Jones.
Lena, br. m.	D. H. Tighe	Redding.
Wild Robin, ch. s.	Wm. Pennell	Yreka.

SUMMARY.

Bessie Burk	1	1
Wild Robin	3	2
Lena	2	3

Time—1:52½; 1:56.

RACE No. 5—TROTTING.

2:35 Class. Purse, two hundred and fifty dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Grand Admiral, ch. s.	Shasta View St'k Farm	Montague.
Susie H, br. m.	L. Swan	Yreka.

SUMMARY.

Grand Admiral	1	1	2	1
Susie H	2	2	1	2

Time—2:50; 2:56½; 2:54½; 2:52½.

RACE No. 6—RUNNING.

For district three-year olds. Purse, one hundred and fifty dollars. Dash of three quarters of a mile.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Wild Robin, ch. s.	Wm. Pennell	Yreka.
Arch, b. g.	Shasta View St'k Farm	Montague.
Jamboree, b. g.	T. L. Maguire	Fort Jones.

SUMMARY.

Jamboree	1
Wild Robin	2
Arch	3

Time—1:23.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1889.

RACE NO. 7—TROTTING.

For four-year olds and under. Purse, one hundred and fifty dollars. Mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Little Mack, b. g.	Albert Peacock.	Yreka.
Grand Admiral, ch. s.	Shasta View St'k Farm	Montague.

SUMMARY.

Grand Admiral.	1	1
Little Mack.	2	2

Time—3:00; 3:05.

RACE NO. 8—RUNNING.

Free for all. Purse, two hundred dollars. Three quarters of a mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Little Dave, b. g.	H. A. Howard.	Fort Jones.
Lulu, s. m.	Chas. Cusick.	Redding.
Wild Robin, ch. s.	Wm. Pennell.	Yreka.

SUMMARY.

Lulu.	1	1
Wild Robin.	2	2
Little Dave.	3	3

Time—1:23; 1:26.

RACE NO. 9—TROTTING.

For district two-year olds. Purse, one hundred and fifty dollars. Mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Borelo, b. g.	H. D. Robertson.	Yreka.
Llewellyn, b. s.	Shasta View St'k Farm	Montague.

SUMMARY.

Llewellyn.	1	1
Borelo.	2	2

Time—3:33; 3:36.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1889.

RACE No. 10—RUNNING.

Free for all. Purse, one hundred dollars. Mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Glendew, g. m.	James Muse	Etna Mills.
Lena, br. m.	D. H. Tighe	Redding.
Bessie Burk, b. m.	T. L. Maguire	Fort Jones.
Marshal Jay, s. s.	Joseph Stephens	Etna Mills.

SUMMARY.

Bessie Burk	1
Lena	2
Marshal Jay	3
Glendew	4

Time—1:56.

RACE No. 12—RUNNING.

Free for all. Purse, fifty dollars. Half mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Glendew, g. m.	James Muse	Etna Mills.
Wild Robin, ch. s.	Wm. Pennell	Yreka.
Jem Mace, s. g.	D. H. Tighe	Redding.

SUMMARY.

Jem Mace	1
Wild Robin	2
Glendew	3

Time—0:51.

SPECIAL RACE—TROTTING.

Purse, two hundred dollars. Mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Harry Velock, b. g.	— Smith	Los Angeles.
Georgie Woodthorpe, g. m.	L. Swan	Yreka.

SUMMARY.

Harry Velock	1 1
Georgie Woodthorpe	2 2

Time—2:53; 2:33.

MATCH RACE—RUNNING.

Seventy-five dollars a side. One quarter of a mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Johnny W, s. g.	Young Pennell	Yreka.
Cowboy, b. g. ....	.....	Texas.

SUMMARY.

Cowboy	1	1
Johnny W	2	2

Time—0:25½; 0:25.

MATCH RACE—RUNNING.

One hundred dollars a side. Four hundred yards dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Cornet, br s. (1,400 pounds)	Julius Fitten	Montague.
Cowboy, b. g. ....	.....	Texas.

SUMMARY.

Cornet	1
Cowboy	2

Time—0:20½.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

ELEVENTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

For the Year 1889,

Composed of the Counties of Plumas, Lassen, Sierra, and Modoc.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

J. W. THOMPSON.....	President.
P. L. HALLSTED.....	Secretary.
J. H. WHITLOCK.....	Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

J. W. THOMPSON	Quincy.
J. D. BYERS	Janesville.
J. J. REAVIS	Alturas.
W. P. HALL	Susanville.
J. McBETH	Butte Valley.
J. STEPHAN	Quincy.
J. S. BRANSFORD.....	Greenville.
J. S. CARTER	Crescent.

REPORT.

QUINCY, October 22, 1889.

To the honorable the State Board of Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN: The Directors of the Eleventh District Agricultural Association submit this, their report of the transactions of said association, for the year ending this date.

P. L. HALLSTED, Secretary.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts.

Balance on hand	\$1,181 46	
Subscription to Fair	4,500 00	
Gate and door money	1,641 00	
Entrance to races	2,944 00	
Privileges	1,060 00	
Gate warrant	2,000 00	
		<u>\$13,326 46</u>

Expenditures.

Directors' meetings, May and August	\$170 00	
Membership in National Trotting Association	56 00	
O. C. Hyer, stationery, etc.	14 55	
Advertising and printing	514 25	
Music	225 00	
J. S. Carter, entrance money for 1886	25 00	
Stables, buildings at Park	1,089 47	
Undry expenses	2,050 87	
Paid purses	5,676 50	
Paid premiums	2,585 50	
Paid expressage	2 40	
Balance on hand	916 92	
		<u>\$13,326 46</u>

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

By HON. W. W. KELLOGG.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: After accepting the complimentary invitation of the Board of Directors to deliver the annual address at this, the tenth meeting of the Eleventh District Agricultural Society, I was somewhat puzzled to decide as to what would be the most appropriate subject. I thought possibly that a very condensed historical statement of agriculture and agriculturists would be eminently proper, and statistics easily obtained. I found upon making a thorough examination of history, traditions, and legends, that the oft quoted statement that the agriculturists followed the oldest known occupation was incorrect. 'Tis true that Adam was a husbandman, possibly a rancher, but not a farmer. I learned the historical fact that the first occupation of the first family in the garden of Eden was that of horticulturists. They were raising fruit—apples—and Madame Eve was engaged in plucking them. I immediately discarded that subject. My next idea was to give a statistical resumé of the products of the Pacific Coast. That I found would be a tedious array of pages of figures, and too much work for me to undertake. I then proposed to relate "What I knew about farming," but found after due deliberation that I could tell all that I knew about farming in so short a time and so small a space that it would hardly pass muster as an address. And, although my remarks may be justly considered as somewhat mixed and rambling, I propose to make a few suggestions on the progress and prosperity of our respective counties, and how best to aid and assist therein.

It must be presumed that every citizen, every resident within this agricultural district, is individually interested in its progress, and especially so as it concerns the immediate vicinity which he has selected for a home. No matter whether the person lives in that county in the far north where our State joins the land of the progressive "Webfoot"—the country with its extensive stock ranges and large bands of horses, cattle, and sheep; with its well watered and well cultivated valleys; its alkali plains, its hills covered with bunch grasses, and its higher ranges heavily timbered with pine, oak and cedar; that county which, although considered one of the frontier counties, will, if we read the signs of the times correctly, be the first one in the district to have a broad gauge transcontinental railroad in successful operation through its territory; that county which, a few years ago, was "no man's land," and the native Modoc was in undisturbed possession thereof.

The same rule must apply to the residents of that sagebrush land, which land, with irrigation, has proven so productive; that county with its large and fertile valleys, its long oval hills and tablelands; the county which, in the days of long ago, was said to be the happy home of the "never sweat," but which to-day shows that its people are in the van in the march of progress; the only county in the district which at the present time has a mile of railroad in actual operation within its borders; the county which is taking the lead of all its sister counties in advocating and advancing great irrigation

jects, and which, if successfully completed, will cause thousands upon thousands of, at present, almost valueless acres to be cultivated and become the home of a numerous and prosperous people; that county which has already obtained and established a State reputation, at least, for the superiority and variety of its fruits—especially apples.

In this connection I will digress a little and relate a circumstance that took place in San Francisco, and to which I was a party. In company with a friend, I was taking a stroll one Saturday morning through the California Market, and in passing a fruit stall noticed a display of large, choice winter apples. I asked the marketman: "Where were those apples raised?" He replied: "Honey Lake Valley." The gentleman who was with me—and, by the way, he was from Texas on a visit to the State with a view of locating—asked: "What county is Honey Lake Valley in?" The stallman immediately, and without a blink or a blush, replied: "Shasta County." I then informed him that he was in error as to the location, and that Honey Lake Valley was in Lassen County; that the apples were shipped by way of Reno and the Central Pacific Railroad. The recital of this incident will serve to partially illustrate some of the reasons I will hereafter advance concerning the best means or methods of benefiting our counties—or better, perhaps, to point a moral to adorn this narrative.

The same fact exists with the resident of Sierra—old Sierra—a county with a record as a bullion producer equal to any; with its gold-bearing gravel lead extending through its entire length; with its paying quartz mines, ledges, and mills; with its great lumber and timber interests, its few productive valleys, its high, rugged mountains, its deep cañons, and its famous gold-bearing riverbeds, bars, and benches. No matter whether he is a miner or farmer, lumberman or laborer, mechanic or professional, he is, and by right should be, interested in whatever will benefit his county and its people.

Do we recognize the rule so far as it applies to Plumas? Who of our people does not wish to see an advance made all along the line?

But few counties in the State have more equally divided and more diversified interests. Our farming, mining, dairy, lumber, and horticultural interests are better blended, more harmonious, and each and all has a community of interests, the one with the other. What, then, should be done to promote progress and prosperity? As a rule, the value of land is steadily increasing, our farmers certain of fair crops, and the crop of mortgages on farms, which crop is said to be, by those who have learned by bitter experience, the hardest of any to raise, is growing smaller year by year. We have the best and purest of water, and in most localities a sufficiency for all purposes if economically used. We have in Plumas water power enough, if utilized, to run the entire machinery of the whole Pacific coast, and the climate, from the first of April to the first of November, cannot be surpassed, and it is seldom equaled. When I hear any one living in the lower valleys speak with rapturous pride of the glorious climate of California, I always wish that they could enjoy a few days or weeks in our mountain homes; that they could inhale and fill their lungs with the pure air of the mountains and enjoy the invigorating and delicious pine-scented breezes that are daily wafted over Plumas.

I freely admit that the one great necessity of our section is better transportation facilities; that we need, should have, and must have a railroad. But we know that the local trade of the county at the present time would not warrant the investment of capital for the building of a railway; hence our hope is, that having the lowest and best pass across the Sierra Nevada

Mountains, and the most feasible route down either of the water courses of the Feather to the lower valleys, that some company, corporation, or combination will build, as a part of some through transcontinental line, a broad gauge road across the county. In truth, during the past few months many of our citizens have indulged in great expectations that the surveys recently made would eventuate in the early construction of such a road. We hope that their expectations may be realized sooner even than they anticipate; but without the road the district and each county in it should make steady, if not rapid, advances, and I will now proceed to make a few suggestions as to how it may possibly be done. If any of you do not agree with my ideas, I am willing to be forgiven for the folly of advancing them:

First, commence at home, upon your own lands and premises, beautify your surroundings, set out a few trees, plant a few shrubs and flowers, keep your fences in order, add to the house fixtures, make your houses as comfortable and pleasant as possible. It is not always necessary to hire these things done; every one, farmer, miner, mechanic, or laborer, can usually find an hour, or even a half hour occasionally, to do such work. Some farmers—I presume there are none in the Eleventh District—take so much more interest in their horses or horned stock than they do in themselves or in their families that their stables and barns are not only the best buildings upon the place, but are supplied with all the latest and best improvements and equipments, while their dwellings are not only neglected but are actually uncomfortable. In passing through portions of this State the traveler too frequently sees a small one or two-story apology for a house, with not a tree, shrub, flower, or even a hop vine, to relieve its barrenness. Possibly the window sashes have broken lights, and the apertures filled with old hats, bonnets, and rags, while standing near by is a large, well built barn. Such a house is, to say the least, uninviting; such a home will seldom prove a happy one or contain a contented family. If you make a little improvement the chances are that your neighbor will do the same, and thus a general improvement will be made. It becomes epidemic, for the disease is contagious and will spread. Try it. But whether you make any improvement or not, do not be a “kicker”—one of that class who are always predicting and prophesying failures and disastrous results. If you cannot assist in building up, do not exert yourself to destroy; give the men and women who are trying to benefit the whole community, yourself included, a fair chance, an even show. One glib-tongued, wide-mouthed, general chronic, and active kicker can do an immense amount of injury to a town or neighborhood; he can do much towards defeating, delaying, and discouraging all improvement and progress. If any proposition for public improvement or benefit is advocated, and you are not called upon to be at any expense, don't kick; do not oppose the men of more progressive ideas; do not try and throw every obstacle or obstruction in their way that you can either discover or originate. If any of your neighbors can induce men of means, moneyed men, to visit your localities, with a view of getting them to invest some of their surplus funds in a legitimate enterprise, do not kick; do not get to the ear of the stranger and fill it with gossip denouncing either your neighbor or his enterprise; it does not pay, it does you no benefit, and may injure others; *do not do it*. Remember that there must be a community of interest between the people of our respective counties; the welfare of one is to the benefit of each and all. Prosperity with one will have its beneficial effects upon the other; this rule is general, and has but few exceptions.

You all have heard of “booms” and “boomers.” Some portions of California have been abundantly supplied with both. The counties of the

Eleventh District may have had a few professional boomers, but through me, to me, unaccountable reason, their efforts have not, as yet, proven very successful. A good, live boomer is, in my opinion, a benefit to any community; but of the methods adopted by all successful members of the profession, there is one, and the chief one, we can all use—that is advertising. There are thousands of ways to do it, and if you wish to call attention to your different localities, you must adopt some of the methods and advertise. Why, this annual Fair meeting being held here to-day is one of the best mediums of advertising. Look at your exhibits of horses and cattle at the association grounds; all the visitors here, when they return home, or when they travel elsewhere, will describe to some friend or friends certain stock or articles he has seen, they will talk about them, and thus it is being advertised. The same can be said of the other exhibits, both on the grounds, the Pavilion, and the art gallery. That is advertising. One of the best mediums for benefiting a community is its local newspaper, its home luminary; a good, bright, lively, newsy, and well connected newspaper should be appreciated. It should receive not only moral support, but real, tangible, and substantial money-in-advance-for-a-year's subscription support. If you hear or know of events or incidents happening in your locality, send the items to the newspaper; if you produce something above the average, let the editor hear of it; if you learn of important improvements being made, let the news be published. I believe that nine men out of every ten, and ninety-nine ladies out of every one hundred, do not object to seeing their names published in a paper in connection with any praiseworthy or legitimate enterprise. The news items of a local paper are not only read by the patrons of the sheet, and the subscribers are scattered all over the land, but they are copied by the larger journals, and are read by thousands. Remember that the press of to-day is wielding more influence, more power, than ever before. It is, in truth, a leader; it is the chronicler of the every day record or history of the whole world, and I think I can safely say, and say it with pride, that the residents of our mountain counties, in proportion to the population, are as well posted on current events, and are as liberal patrons and general readers of newspapers, as any class of citizens in America. Therefore, in your efforts to advance the progress and prosperity of your county do not forget our local papers.

The citizens of the Eleventh District have had practical knowledge, gained by experience, of the benefit of such advertising as the holding of the annual meetings of the State Agricultural Society at Sacramento gives to its patrons. Look at your stock, horses, cattle, sheep, swine, etc. Note the great improvement you have made in breeding during the past few years, and I can truthfully repeat what has been said by numerous visitors, that the display made at the Fair grounds at this meeting is not only an honor to the district, but in proportion to numbers equal to that made at any lower country Fair. The starters of your improved stock, or, at least, a majority, were selected and purchased from the exhibit at a State Fair, and as it is with Plumas, so it is with all the other counties in the State. With the exception of that now famous "hayseed" from Plumas, that thoroughbred stayer, Victor, I doubt whether there was any entry from any of the counties of the district. This is all wrong—look at your display of grain, fruit, vegetables, grasses, butter, cheese, etc.! What if the one tenth part of it had been on exhibition at the State Fair just closed at Sacramento, I ask you would it not naturally have surprised the dwellers in and natives of the great Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys? Most assuredly, yes. Would not the visitors from the orange groves of the southland,

those from the streets of our Pacific metropolis, that wonderful city by the Golden Gate, California's pride, and the thrice-crowned Queen of America's sunset land, San Francisco; those from the Coast Range, the foothills, and even our neighbors from the citrus belt, in Butte, would they not have had occasion to be somewhat astonished? For be it known that it is by many of them supposed that because we are up in the mountains, living at an altitude ranging from three thousand feet upwards, that what little produce we do raise is scrubby, stunted, and small.

A fair display there, and at the Mechanics' Institute Pavilion in San Francisco, would be a better advertisement for our counties than columns of descriptive notices. The cost of such a display would be comparatively trifling, and an appropriation of a few hundred dollars for such a purpose by the Boards of Supervisors would be public money well invested. And I trust that when the next annual State Fair is held, Plumas, Lassen, Modoc, and Sierra will be represented, and the marketmen of the city will have an opportunity to get better posted on the geographical location of Honey Lake Valley. The Eleventh District is too large, not in population or developed resources, but in area. The four counties comprising the district are correctly classed as mountain counties. Plumas has an area of two thousand seven hundred and sixty square miles, Lassen has five thousand, Modoc four thousand two hundred and sixty, and Sierra eight hundred and twenty, making a grand total of twelve thousand eight hundred and forty square miles of territory embraced within the district. It is larger than the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut combined, with their two and a half million population, and larger than the populous States of Connecticut, Delaware, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire united; in fact, large enough for a good-sized State.

I am of the opinion that the best interests of the people of these counties require a division of the district. The distance to be traveled from the northern portion of Modoc by those who attend a Fair held at Quincy is about two hundred and twenty miles, and to expect a large exhibit of stock or produce from that remote section would be unreasonable. If the meeting should be held at Adin or Alturas those living in southern Sierra would be compelled to journey—not travel by railway—a distance of three hundred miles.

Lassen and Plumas, owing to the liberality of their citizens and the Board of Directors of the association, are now well provided for in the way of buildings, speed tracks, and other necessary improvements, and the future cost to them will be small. How to divide the district is easily answered. Nature has so plainly marked the boundaries that the lines can be readily traced upon the ground. The interests of Lassen and Modoc are more in harmony and in common, while those of Sierra and Plumas are almost identical; hence Lassen and Modoc in the one, Plumas and Sierra in the other. As to funds, if any should be on hand, equity would demand an equal distribution. I fear I am wearying you, or to use the homely but expressive phrase, drawing it out a little too long. I would that I could refer at length to your schools, the educational system, and the attention and interest you should manifest in them; to the public roads; to the financial standing of the counties; to the assessed valuation of property; to the necessity of better preserving and protecting our magnificent forests; to the subject of irrigation and the storage of water; to our mines and mining interests; to the exhibits made at the Fair grounds; to the Pavilion and art gallery; to the possible future of our counties. With an inexhaustible theme, no man can imagine the possibilities of our undeveloped resources, so I forbear. The agricultural interests of the repub-

c became so great that Congress recently enacted a statute adding a new member to the President's Cabinet, that of Secretary of Agriculture. I mention this for the purpose of calling your attention to the fact that the reports of that department contain matters of great interest and benefit to all agriculturists; that the liberal system of the free distribution of seeds upon application is seldom taken advantage of by our people, and in failing so to do you are the losers. If any of you should act upon this suggestion I am certain it would prove advantageous.

The records of the Eleventh District, which are annually made and have been published for the past nine years, are creditable to the association, and I would be derelict in a duty if I did not here congratulate the members of the association, and the citizens generally, in having Boards of Directors composed of such able and active, honest and honorable men. As the present and former Boards are and have been. They and the other officers of the society are entitled to your thanks and a unanimous verdict of "Well done."

In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, I ask what shall be done to advance the progress and prosperity of our respective localities. Take the question to your homes, discuss it in your family circles, canvass it among your friends and neighbors, speak of it as occasion may appropriately offer; and whatever conclusion you may arrive at, act upon it, and the result will be not only gratifying to yourselves but beneficial to all. In acting, however, it were better

"To keep out of the past. It is lonely
And barren, and bleak to the view—
Its fires have grown cold, and its stories are old—
Turn, turn to the present, the new.
To-day leads you up to the hill-tops
That are kissed by the radiant sun;
To-day shows no tomb, all life's hopes are in bloom,
And to-day holds the prize to be won."

PREMIUMS AWARDED—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS A—THOROUGHBREDS—STALLIONS.			
Keystone	Steve Ford	Alturas .....	.....\$30 00
Cousin Vic	Joe Dyson	Sierraville .....	.....\$15 00
One year old	Joe Dyson	Sierraville .....	.....\$15 00
MARES.			
Lucy and colts	Joe Dyson	Sierraville .....	.....\$30 00
Burness	Joe Dyson	Sierraville .....	.....\$20 00
CLASS B—DRAFT HORSES—STALLIONS.			
Jake (Norman)	E. D. Hosselkus	Genesee Valley .....	.....\$20 00
Pet (Clydesdale)	E. D. Hosselkus	Genesee Valley .....	.....\$15 00
Dodo (Norman)	J. Hardgrave	Taylorsville .....	.....\$30 00
Chief	J. M. Cadle	Greenville .....	.....\$30 00
Royalty, Jr.	M. Missenheimer	Taylorsville .....	.....\$15 00
Hornet, one year old	B. Lorick	Quincy .....	.....\$15 00
Rocket, two years old	J. Haun	Greenville .....	.....\$20 00
MARES.			
Belle and two colts	W. E. Mills	Quincy .....	.....\$30 00
Susie and family	J. M. Cadle	Greenville .....	.....\$15 00
Julia	J. M. Cadle	Greenville .....	.....\$20 00
Sallie, two years old	J. M. Cadle	Greenville .....	.....\$15 00
CLASS C—HORSES OF ALL WORK—STALLIONS.			
Tom	Charles Bonta	Mohawk .....	.....\$20 00
Dave Maxwell	C. H. Lawrence	Greenville .....	.....\$10 00
Maxwell, one year old	J. M. Cadle	Greenville .....	.....\$15 00
W C Ralston	M. Schofield	Gibsonville .....	.....\$7 50
Suckling colt	J. W. Thompson	Quincy .....	.....\$10 00
Joe	E. P. Smith	Taylorsville .....	.....\$5 00
MARES.			
Dollie and colts	E. P. Smith	Taylorsville .....	.....\$15 00
Lunette and colts	J. W. Thompson	Quincy .....	.....\$30 00
Rose and colt	J. W. Thompson	Quincy .....	.....\$25 00
Maude	J. H. Yeates	Quincy .....	.....\$20 00
Daisy	S. Lee	Quincy .....	.....\$10 00
Two-year old mare	J. R. Murray	Greenville .....	.....\$15 00
One-year old mare	J. R. Murray	Greenville .....	.....\$12 00
Colt	J. R. Murray	Greenville .....	.....\$10 00
Maria	J. W. Cadle	Greenville .....	.....\$7 50
CLASS D—ROADSTERS—STALLIONS.			
Gus Payne	Bransford & Mc- Clellan	Greenville .....	.....\$25 00
Red Cloud	Sam. Lee	Quincy .....	.....\$15 00
GELDINGS.			
Senator	C. J. Lee	Quincy .....	.....\$25 00
Dan	F. G. Hail	Greenville .....	.....\$15 00
MARES.			
Bird	J. S. Carter	Crescent .....	.....\$25 00
Kate	J. W. Cottingham	Greenville .....	.....\$15 00
CLASS E—BUGGY TEAMS.			
Jake and Delaney	J. Stephans	Quincy .....	.....\$25 00
Pete and Bill	B. F. Chandler	Quincy .....	.....\$15 00

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS F—SWEEPSTAKES.			
Gus Payne	Bransford & Mc-		
	Clellan	Greenville	\$40 00
Draft team	J. F. Lowery	Greenville	\$25 00
CLASS G—JERSEYS—BULLS.			
Alameda 4th	W. P. Hall	Susanville	\$20 00
Alameda 5th	W. P. Hall	Susanville	\$20 00
Alameda 6th	W. P. Hall	Susanville	\$15 00
Alameda 7th	W. P. Hall	Susanville	\$10 00
COWS.			
Belle, three years old	W. P. Hall	Susanville	\$25 00
Jennie, three years old	W. P. Hall	Susanville	\$12 50
Mollie, two years old	W. P. Hall	Susanville	\$20 00
Kate, two years old	W. P. Hall	Susanville	\$10 00
Calf	W. P. Hall	Susanville	\$10 00
CLASS H—DURHAMS—BULLS.			
Johnny Whicks	E. D. Hosselkus	Genesee Valley	\$30 00
Red Manchester	D. Robertson	Quincy	\$15 00
Success, two years old	B. F. Chandler	Quincy	\$20 00
COWS.			
Matilda 8th	E. D. Hosselkus	Genesee Valley	\$25 00
Calf	E. D. Hosselkus	Genesee Valley	\$10 00
CLASS I—HOLSTEINS—BULLS.			
Goshen, three years old	J. W. Thompson	Quincy	\$30 00
Kingsbury, three years old	W. E. Mills	Quincy	\$15 00
Idstone, one year old	W. E. Mills	Quincy	\$15 00
Merry Xmas, one year old	W. E. Mills	Quincy	\$7 50
Duke of Ironsides	W. E. Mills	Quincy	\$10 00
COWS.			
Kentucky Gem	W. E. Mills	Quincy	\$25 00
Thissette 1st, three years old	J. W. Thompson	Quincy	\$12 50
Prince Twist's Kuntiltje	J. W. Thompson	Quincy	\$20 00
Thissette 2d, one year old	J. W. Thompson	Quincy	\$15 00
Plumas Beauty, calf	J. W. Thompson	Quincy	\$10 00
Thissette 3d, calf	J. W. Thompson	Quincy	\$5 00
CLASS J—GRADED CATTLE—BULLS.			
Young Hardy	D. R. Cate	Quincy	\$20 00
Spotted Billy, one year old	J. Stephans	Quincy	\$10 00
Calf	I. Hall	Greenville	\$5 00
Calf	I. Hall	Greenville	\$2 50
COWS.			
Nellie Banta	I. Hall	Greenville	\$20 00
Beauty	I. Hall	Greenville	\$10 00
Butterdale, two years old	I. Hall	Greenville	\$15 00
Mary Ann, one year old	I. Hall	Greenville	\$10 00
CLASS K—SWEEPSTAKES.			
Goshen	J. W. Thompson	Quincy	\$40 00
Nellie Banta	I. Hall	Greenville	\$40 00
CLASS L—DUROC SWINE.			
Joe, boar	W. P. Hall	Susanville	\$15 00
—, boar	J. M. Cadle	Greenville	\$10 00
Susie, sow	W. P. Hall	Susanville	\$10 00
—, sow	J. M. Cadle	Greenville	\$5 00
POLAND—CHINA.			
Ben, boar	W. P. Hall	Susanville	\$15 00
Tom, boar	W. P. Hall	Susanville	\$10 00
Pen of pigs	W. P. Hall	Susanville	\$10 00
Pen of pigs	J. Ulch	Quincy	\$5 00
Sow	J. Ulch	Quincy	\$10 00

TRANSACTIONS OF THE
FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
SWEEPSTAKES.			
Boar	J. Ulch	Quincy	\$20 00
Sow	J. M. Cadle	Susanville	\$20 00
CLASS M—SHEEP.			
Ram	J. W. Thompson	Quincy	\$10 00
Ewe	J. W. Thompson	Quincy	\$10 00
Pen of four sheep	J. W. Thompson	Quincy	\$10 00
Pen of two sheep	E. T. Hogan, Jr.	Quincy	\$2 50
CLASS N—POULTRY, ETC.			
Honduras	E. Eaton	Quincy	\$5 00
Plymouth Rocks	S. Cameron	Quincy	\$5 00
Wyandottes	J. F. Lowery	Quincy	\$5 00
Brown Leghorns	J. F. Lowery	Quincy	\$5 00
Exhibit of fowls	J. F. Lowery	Quincy	\$10 00
Coop of pigeons	G. R. Noack	Quincy	\$2 50

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Tongue rug	Mrs. J. S. Gould	Gibsonville	\$1 50
Drawn rug	Mrs. J. S. Gould	Gibsonville	\$3 00
Woolen quilting	Mrs. J. S. Gould	Gibsonville	\$2 00
Wool quilt	Mrs. J. S. Gould	Gibsonville	\$2 00
Lady's knit mittens	Mrs. M. Pritchard	Sierraville	\$0 50
Ten yards rag carpet	Mrs. J. Lovell	Greenville	\$5 00
Outline buggy robe	Mrs. J. Lovell	Greenville	\$2 00
Drawn rug	Miss Silva Squier	Gibsonville	\$1 50
Lady's dress	Mrs. R. Thompson	Spanish Ranch	\$5 00
Tongue rug	Miss Silva Squier	Gibsonville	\$3 00
Patchwork quilt	Mrs. H. G. Squier	Quincy	\$2 00
Crazy quilt	Mrs. R. M. Lowell	Quincy	\$7 00
Fire screen	Mrs. L. Levy	Sierraville	\$2 00
Child's dress	Mrs. G. G. Clough	Quincy	\$3 00
Spread and shams	Miss Jennie Braden	Quincy	\$5 00
Infant's dress	Miss Jennie Braden	Quincy	\$2 00
Pillow cases	Mrs. J. H. Whitlock	Quincy	\$1 00
Infant's dress	Miss M. Blakesly	Quincy	\$3 00
Child's dress	Miss L. Kaulback	Quincy	\$2 00
Knit rug	Mrs. A. W. Drew	Quincy	\$3 00
Braided rug	Mrs. A. W. Drew	Quincy	\$3 00
Knit pillow cases	Mrs. C. Bonta	Mohawk	\$2 00
Fancy knit stockings	Mrs. C. Bonta	Mohawk	\$1 00
Wool comfort	Mrs. J. D. Goodwin	Quincy	\$1 00
Silk knit mitts	Mrs. S. Cameron	Quincy	\$1 50
Ten yards rag carpet	Mrs. M. W. Robinson	Toll Gate	\$2 00
Knit gloves	Mrs. M. W. Robinson	Toll Gate	\$1 50
Patchwork quilt	Mrs. M. W. Robinson	Toll Gate	\$4 00
Best quilting	Mrs. M. W. Robinson	Toll Gate	\$4 00
Fancy knit stockings	Mrs. Downewirth	Indian Valley	\$1 50
Silk quilt	Mrs. N. N. Goodwin	Quincy	\$7 00
Millinery display	Mrs. J. Ketchum	Indian Valley	\$10 00
Display of family sewing	Mrs. E. Phelps	Meadow Valley	\$1 00
Wool comfort	Mrs. J. Stephens	Quincy	\$1 50
Knit gloves	Mrs. S. Cameron	Quincy	\$0 50
Home-made yarn	Miss Annie Young	Crescent Mills	\$2 00
Child's knit stockings	Mrs. J. Lovell	Greenville	\$1 00
Child's knit stockings	Mrs. J. Lovell	Greenville	\$0 50

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS II.			
Toilet cushion	Miss Emma Robinson	Toll Gate	\$1 50
Ribbon embroidery	Miss Emma Robinson	Toll Gate	\$3 00
Chenille embroidery	Mrs. E. Phelps	Meadow Valley	\$1 00
Bead work	Mrs. E. Phelps	Meadow Valley	\$1 00
Hemstitching	Mrs. J. Tucker	Meadow Valley	\$1 00
Tufted work	Mrs. E. Phelps	Meadow Valley	\$1 50
Novelty braid trimming	Mrs. E. Phelps	Meadow Valley	\$1 00
Fancy apron	Miss M. Kaulback	Quincy	\$1 50
Hemstitching	Miss L. Kaulback	Quincy	\$3 00
Embroidered pincushion	Mrs. G. Clough	Quincy	\$1 00
Embroidered table scarf	Miss F. Gausner	Quincy	\$1 00
Canvas toilet set	Mrs. H. G. Dorsch	Quincy	\$2 00
Work basket	Miss H. Neseman	Mohawk	\$2 00
Crochet head rest	Mrs. J. Stephens	Quincy	\$1 00
Fancy chemise	Mrs. H. Skadan	Susanville	\$2 00
Embroidered piano cover	Mrs. D. R. Smith	Quincy	\$8 00
Embroidered lambrequin	Mrs. D. R. Smith	Quincy	\$3 00
Applique scarf	Mrs. D. R. Smith	Quincy	\$1 50
Applique scarf	Mrs. E. Phelps	Meadow Valley	\$3 00
Knitting	Mrs. E. Phelps	Meadow Valley	\$3 00
Chainstitch embroidery	Mrs. E. Phelps	Meadow Valley	\$2 00
Display of lace	Mrs. Lovejoy	Genesee Valley	\$5 00
Ribbon embroidery	Mrs. B. Schneider	Quincy	\$2 00
Embroidered slippers	Miss E. J. Robinson	Toll Gate	\$1 50
Work basket	Miss A. Young	Crescent Mills	\$1 00
Toilet set	Miss A. Young	Crescent Mills	\$1 00
Point lace display	Mrs. M. Dunham	Susanville	\$5 00
Outline pillowshams	Miss J. Braden	Quincy	\$0 50
Outline splasher	Mrs. J. Tucker	Toll Gate	\$1 00
Two cotton skirts	Mrs. E. Phelps	Meadow Valley	\$1 00
Rickrack trimming	Mrs. E. Phelps	Meadow Valley	\$1 00
Bead work	Mrs. J. S. Gould	Gibsonville	\$2 00
Kensington painting	Miss G. Braden	Quincy	\$2 00
Tatting collar	Mrs. E. Eaton	Quincy	\$1 00
Tatting yoke	Mrs. E. Eaton	Quincy	\$0 50
Crochet shawl	Mrs. Killeby	Taylorville	\$1 00
Knit collars	Mrs. J. S. Gould	Gibsonville	\$1 00
Sofa afghan	Mrs. N. R. Bacon	Sierraville	\$2 00
Spanish drawn work	Mrs. N. R. Bacon	Sierraville	\$1 00
Apron, drawn	Mrs. N. R. Bacon	Sierraville	\$2 00
Suit of underwear	Mrs. M. Pritchard	Sierraville	\$2 00
Handkerchiefs	Mrs. M. Pritchard	Sierraville	\$1 00
Outline embroidered apron	Mrs. M. Pritchard	Sierraville	\$1 00
Toilet set	Miss K. Larison	Quincy	\$2 00
Paper flowers	Miss K. Larison	Quincy	\$1 50
Paper flowers	Miss Silva Squier	Gibsonville	\$1 00
Crochet slippers	Mrs. J. Lovell	Greenville	\$2 00
Crochet lace	Miss H. Raker	Greenville	\$1 00
Embroidered skirt	Miss J. McBeth	Butte Valley	\$2 00
Outline work	Mrs. R. Thompson	Spanish Ranch	\$2 50
Specimen knitting	Miss Silva Squier	Gibsonville	\$1 50
Crochet skirt	Miss M. Blakesley	Quincy	\$2 50
Crochet table mats	Mrs. C. J. Lee	Quincy	\$1 50
Fancy apron	Mrs. C. J. Lee	Quincy	\$1 00
Crochet tidy	Mrs. C. J. Lee	Quincy	\$2 00
Embroidered infant's skirt	Mrs. T. C. Lee	Quincy	\$2 00
Embroidered suspenders	Mrs. T. C. Lee	Quincy	\$2 00
Embroidered table scarf	Mrs. T. C. Lee	Quincy	\$2 00
Embroidered sofa cover	Mrs. T. C. Lee	Quincy	\$2 00
Collection of fancy work	Mrs. J. C. Pendleton	Snake Lake	\$10 00
Embroidered banners	Miss Silvia Garland	Quincy	\$2 00
Crochet skirt	Miss J. Garner	Quincy	\$1 00
Canvas tidy	Miss J. Garner	Quincy	\$2 00
Crochet shawl	Mrs. E. Garner	Quincy	\$2 50
Crochet scarf	Mrs. E. Garner	Quincy	\$2 00
Kensington embroidery	Mrs. E. Garner	Quincy	\$5 00
Lace tidy	Miss Mattie Cate	Quincy	\$2 00

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Lambrequin	Mrs. L. Levy	Sierraville	\$1 50
Point lace display	Mrs. J. McBeth	Butte Valley	\$3 00
Arrasene work	Mrs. G. G. Clough	Quincy	\$3 00
Chenille work	Mrs. G. G. Clough	Quincy	\$2 50
Embroidered slumber pillow	Mrs. G. G. Clough	Quincy	\$2 00
Canvas tidy	Mrs. G. G. Clough	Quincy	\$1 00
Two scent sachets	Mrs. G. G. Clough	Quincy	\$1 00
Embroidered banner	Miss J. Braden	Quincy	\$1 00
Ladies' underwear	Mrs. J. Braden	Quincy	\$3 00
Knitskirt	Mrs. J. Braden	Quincy	\$1 00
Lace quilt and shams	Mrs. Wm. Watson	Quincy	\$5 00
Macrame work	Mrs. Wm. Watson	Quincy	\$1 50
Lamp mat	Mrs. H. P. Wormley	Quincy	\$1 00
Crochet slippers	Mrs. H. P. Wormley	Quincy	\$1 00
Outline splashers	Mrs. J. H. Whitlock	Quincy	\$0 50
Worsted tidy	Mrs. J. H. Whitlock	Quincy	\$2 00
Lady's skirt	Mrs. E. Hossekus	Genesee Valley	\$2 00
Crochet tidy	Miss P. Hossekus	Genesee Valley	\$1 00
Serim tidy	Miss P. Hossekus	Genesee Valley	\$1 00
Photo case	Miss P. Hossekus	Genesee Valley	\$1 50
Pillowshams	Miss Lizzie Reed	Genesee Valley	\$1 50
Knit tidy	Mrs. C. Bonta	Mohawk	\$1 00
Afghan	Miss E. B. Whiting	Quincy	\$1 00
Outline apron	Miss K. Goodwin	Quincy	\$1 00
Knit skirt	Miss M. Goodwin	Quincy	\$1 50
Knit shirt	Miss M. Goodwin	Quincy	\$1 50
Sofa pillow	Mrs. B. Schneider	Quincy	\$2 00

CLASS III—CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Patchwork quilt	Mamie Eaton	Quincy	\$2 00
Knit tidy	Mamie Eaton	Quincy	\$1 50
Fancy apron	Mamie Eaton	Quincy	\$1 00
Lambrequin	Mamie Eaton	Quincy	\$1 00
Six buttonholes	Carrie Eaton	Quincy	\$1 50
Sofa pillow	Lora Variel	Quincy	\$1 00
Crochet booties	Ollie Lovell	Greenville	\$1 00
Lace assortment	Ollie Lovell	Greenville	\$1 00
Collection of water colors	Maggie Keddie	Quincy	\$3 00
Collection of fancy work	Lizzie Larison	Quincy	\$3 00
Crochet work	Stella Bransford	Greenville	\$2 00
Calico dress	Stella Bransford	Greenville	\$2 00
Fancy apron	Libbie Pendleton	Quincy	\$1 50
Plain sewing	Maggie Hogan	Quincy	\$2 00
Embroidery	Maggie Keddie	Quincy	\$1 00
Tray cloth	Nellie Keddie	Quincy	\$1 00
Darned stockings	Nellie Keddie	Quincy	\$1 00
Bedspread	Mary Sorocco	Johnsville	\$3 00
Knit rug	John Boyle	Quincy	\$2 00
Tidy	Susie Tucker	Toll Gate	\$1 00
Wristlets	Susie Tucker	Toll Gate	\$1 00
Collection of birds' eggs	Homer Kaulback	Quincy	\$1 00
Quilt	Miss Armes	Beekwith	\$4 00
Collection of crochet	Lena Gausner	Quincy	\$2 50
Table mats	Mary Willard	Susanville	\$1 00
Charm string	Mary Willard	Susanville	\$1 00
Pillowshams	Mary Willard	Susanville	\$1 00
Loaf of bread	Nellie Keddie	Quincy	\$1 00
Scrapbook	Homer Kaulback	Quincy	\$1 00
Yeast bread	Susie Robertson	Quincy	\$1 50
Three cakes	Alta Robertson	Quincy	\$3 00
Pencil drawings	Maggie Keddie	Quincy	\$2 00
Collection of maps	Maggie Keddie	Quincy	\$2 00
Map of California	Frank Whiting	Quincy	\$1 00
Sofa pillow	Nellie Keddie	Quincy	\$1 00
Map of California	Lena Gausner	Quincy	\$2 00
Crochet tidy	Lena Gausner	Quincy	\$1 00
Sofa pillow	Lizzie Larison	Quincy	\$1 00
Crochet scarf	Amy Sauer	Quincy	\$1 00
Quilt	Nellie Cameron	Quincy	\$1 00
Scrapbook	Leslie Dreir	Quincy	\$0 50

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Crochet tidy.....	Nettie Abbott.....	Prattville.....	\$2 00
Bed quilt.....	Laura McBeth.....	Butte Valley.....	\$2 00
CLASS IV.			
Scroll work display.....	George Fletcher.....	Quincy.....	\$3 00
Hair switches.....	Mrs. J. S. Gould.....	Gibsonville.....	\$1 00
Display of job printing.....	A. L. Price.....	Quincy.....	\$10 00
Display of oil paintings.....	Miss Mamie Cate.....	Quincy.....	\$15 00
Landscape paintings.....	Miss Mattie Cate.....	Quincy.....	\$5 00
Plaque paintings.....	Miss Mattie Cate.....	Quincy.....	\$2 50
Flower paintings.....	Miss Mattie Cate.....	Quincy.....	\$5 00
Wall panel paintings.....	Miss Abbie Cate.....	Quincy.....	\$2 50
Collection of birds' eggs.....	Leonard Garner.....	Quincy.....	\$1 00
Hand-made picture frame.....	C. J. Lee.....	Quincy.....	\$2 00
Collection of taxidermy.....	E. Garner.....	Quincy.....	\$20 00
Sign painting.....	E. Garner.....	Quincy.....	\$5 00
Charcoal sketches.....	Maggie Keddie.....	Quincy.....	\$5 00
Collection of paintings.....	Carrie Thompson.....	Quincy.....	\$15 00
Painting on china.....	Carrie Thompson.....	Quincy.....	\$5 00
Exhibit of cut flowers.....	Mrs. J. Thompson.....	Quincy.....	\$2 00
Hair work.....	Mrs. A. W. Drew.....	Quincy.....	\$2 00
Wax flowers.....	Mrs. A. W. Drew.....	Quincy.....	\$2 00
Shell frame.....	Mrs. A. W. Drew.....	Quincy.....	\$1 50
Bouquet of flowers.....	Emma J. Robinson.....	Toll Gate.....	\$3 00
Floral design.....	Mrs. J. Thompson.....	Quincy.....	\$3 50
Agricultural wreath.....	Annie Hogan.....	Quincy.....	\$2 00
Wax flowers.....	Mrs. Dr. Cate.....	Quincy.....	\$1 00
Collection of blooming plants.....	Mrs. Dr. Cate.....	Quincy.....	\$5 00
Collection of water colors.....	Mrs. J. Tucker.....	Quincy.....	\$5 00
Crayon drawings.....	Mrs. J. Tucker.....	Quincy.....	\$5 00
Collection of water colors.....	Mattie Goodwin.....	Quincy.....	\$10 00
Collection of water colors.....	Mattie Goodwin.....	Quincy.....	\$5 00
Sketches from nature.....	Grace Goodwin.....	Quincy.....	\$5 00
Display of photographic views.....	J. H. Hansen.....	Quincy.....	\$5 00
Collection of blooming plants.....	B. Schneider.....	Quincy.....	\$10 00
Collection of fuchsias.....	B. Schneider.....	Quincy.....	\$5 00
Hanging basket.....	Mrs. R. E. Garland.....	Quincy.....	\$2 50
Collection of charcoal sketches.....	Miss D. Thompson.....	Quincy.....	\$5 00
Display of photographs.....	Murray Dunham.....	Susanville.....	\$5 00
Bird skins.....	Leonard Garner.....	Quincy.....	\$5 00
CLASS V.			
Ten pounds of roll butter.....	Chas. Bonta.....	Mohawk.....	\$5 00
Box of honey.....	Mrs. A. Sperry.....	Beckwith.....	\$2 50
Currant preserves.....	Mrs. Dr. Cate.....	Quincy.....	\$2 00
Damson plums.....	Mrs. Dr. Cate.....	Quincy.....	\$2 00
Peaches.....	Mrs. Dr. Cate.....	Quincy.....	\$1 00
Crabapples.....	Mrs. Dr. Cate.....	Quincy.....	\$2 00
Raspberry jam.....	Mrs. Dr. Cate.....	Quincy.....	\$1 00
Blackberry jam.....	Mrs. Dr. Cate.....	Quincy.....	\$2 00
Pear preserves.....	Mrs. Dr. Cate.....	Quincy.....	\$2 00
Display of fruit.....	Mrs. Dr. Cate.....	Quincy.....	\$2 00
Cucumber catsup.....	Mrs. Dr. Cate.....	Quincy.....	\$2 00
Preserved peaches.....	Mrs. W. M. Barrett.....	Quincy.....	\$2 00
Strawberries.....	Mrs. J. Thompson.....	Quincy.....	\$1 00
Cherries.....	Mrs. J. Thompson.....	Quincy.....	\$1 00
Strawberry jam.....	Mrs. J. Thompson.....	Quincy.....	\$2 00
Blackberry jam.....	Mrs. H. P. Wormley.....	Quincy.....	\$1 00
Apple jam.....	Mrs. H. P. Wormley.....	Quincy.....	\$1 00
Tomato catsup.....	Mrs. H. P. Wormley.....	Quincy.....	\$1 00
Currant jelly.....	Mrs. J. H. Whitlock.....	Quincy.....	\$1 00
Raspberries in jars.....	Mrs. J. H. Whitlock.....	Quincy.....	\$2 00
Cherries in jars.....	Mrs. J. H. Whitlock.....	Quincy.....	\$2 00
Apricots in jars.....	Mrs. J. H. Whitlock.....	Quincy.....	\$2 00
Peaches in jars.....	Mrs. J. H. Whitlock.....	Quincy.....	\$2 00
Blackberries in jars.....	Mrs. J. H. Whitlock.....	Quincy.....	\$2 00
Raspberry jam.....	Mrs. J. H. Whitlock.....	Quincy.....	\$2 00
Grapes in jars.....	Mrs. Dr. Cate.....	Quincy.....	\$2 00
Crabapple jelly.....	Mrs. Dr. Cate.....	Quincy.....	\$2 00
Currant jelly.....	Mrs. Dr. Cate.....	Quincy.....	\$2 00

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Raspberry jelly	Mrs. Dr. Cate.....	Quincy	\$2 00
Elderberry jelly	Mrs. Dr. Cate.....	Quincy	\$2 00
Plum jelly	Mrs. Dr. Cate.....	Quincy	\$1 00
Spiced currants	Mrs. Dr. Cate.....	Quincy	\$2 00
Loaf of brown bread	Mrs. J. H. Whitlock	Quincy	\$1 00
Mustard pickles	Mrs. J. H. Whitlock	Quincy	\$2 00
Blackberry jelly	Mrs. J. H. Whitlock	Quincy	\$2 00
Cucumber pickles	Mrs. J. H. Whitlock	Quincy	\$2 00
Strawberry preserves	Mrs. J. D. Goodwin	Quincy	\$2 00
Blackberry jelly	Mrs. J. D. Goodwin	Quincy	\$1 00
Apple jelly	Mrs. E. Phelps	Meadow Valley	\$2 00
Crabapple jelly	Mrs. E. Phelps	Meadow Valley	\$1 00
Plum jelly	Mrs. E. Phelps	Meadow Valley	\$2 00
Tomato catsup	Mrs. M. Leavitt	Quincy	\$2 00
Cucumber catsup	Mrs. M. Leavitt	Quincy	\$1 00
Preserved plums	Mrs. M. Leavitt	Quincy	\$2 00
Preserved tomatoes	Mrs. Dr. Cate.....	Quincy	\$2 00
Cheese	Wm. Armes	Beckwith	\$5 00
Plum jelly	Mrs. Armes	Beckwith	\$2 00
Ten pounds of roll butter	Mrs. H. Neseman	Mohawk	\$2 50
Tomato pickles	Mrs. H. P. Wormley	Quincy	\$2 00
Crabapple marmalade	Mrs. M. Leavitt	Quincy	\$2 00
Plate of cookies	Miss E. J. Robinson	Toll Gate	\$2 00
Pickled grapes	Mrs. H. G. Squire	Quincy	\$2 00
Corn bread	Mrs. R. Young	Crescent Mills	\$2 00
Yeast bread	Mrs. R. Young	Crescent Mills	\$1 00
Plate of cookies	Mrs. R. Young	Crescent Mills	\$1 00
Brown bread	Mrs. R. Young	Crescent Mills	\$2 00
Graham bread	Mrs. R. Young	Crescent Mills	\$1 00
Cherry preserves	Mrs. J. W. Thompson	Quincy	\$1 00
Granulated butter	Mrs. J. W. Thompson	Quincy	\$3 00
Gooseberry catsup	Mrs. J. W. Thompson	Quincy	\$2 00
Currant preserves	Mrs. J. W. Thompson	Quincy	\$2 00
Salt cucumber pickles	J. G. Maxwell	Quincy	\$2 00
Gingerbread	Mrs. J. Ketchum	Greenville	\$2 00
Brown bread	Mrs. R. M. Lowell	Quincy	\$1 00
Plate of biscuits	Mrs. L. G. Chatfield	Quincy	\$2 00
Yeast bread	Mrs. L. G. Chatfield	Quincy	\$2 00
CLASS VI.			
Red beets	James Yates	Quincy	\$2 00
Hubbard squash	J. G. Maxwell	Quincy	\$3 00
Scallop squash	J. G. Maxwell	Quincy	\$3 00
Summer squash	G. Downewirth	Indian Valley	\$3 00
Yellow squash	G. Downewirth	Indian Valley	\$3 00
Cabbage	G. Downewirth	Indian Valley	\$4 00
Sweet peas	G. Downewirth	Indian Valley	\$2 00
Red potatoes	G. Downewirth	Indian Valley	\$5 00
Hungarian prunes	R. Martin	Shoofly	\$2 50
Egg plums	Wm. Schlatter	Quincy	\$1 00
Egg plums	R. Martin	Shoofly	\$2 50
Apples	B. F. Chandler	Quincy	\$2 50
Apples	J. W. Thompson	Quincy	\$5 00
Apples	Fred. Barker	Quincy	\$10 00
Pears	J. W. Thompson	Quincy	\$2 50
Peaches	J. Berryman	Susanville	\$2 50
Variety of grapes	W. P. Hall	Susanville	\$2 50
Display of fruits	R. Martin	Shoofly	\$20 00
Tomatoes	G. Downewirth	Indian Valley	\$5 00
Watermelons	R. Martin	Shoofly	\$3 00
Muskmelons	R. Martin	Shoofly	\$3 00
Cucumbers	W. P. Hall	Susanville	\$1 00
Crabapples	R. Martin	Shoofly	\$2 50
Peerless potatoes	D. McKenzie	Greenville	\$5 00
Pinkeye potatoes	D. McKenzie	Greenville	\$5 00
Green corn	W. P. Hall	Susanville	\$2 00

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Ohio corn	W. P. Hall	Susanville	\$2 00
Sweet potatoes	W. P. Hall	Susanville	\$5 00
Wheat	W. P. Hall	Susanville	\$10 00
Pumpkins	J. H. Larison	Quincy	\$3 00
Peppers	Mrs. J. H. Larison	Quincy	\$2 00
Popcorn	A. W. Drew	Quincy	\$2 00
Cauliflower	J. W. Thompson	Quincy	\$4 00
Mangel-wurzel beets	J. W. Thompson	Quincy	\$2 00
Sugar beet	J. W. Thompson	Quincy	\$2 00
Essex hybrid squash	J. W. Thompson	Quincy	\$3 00
Squash	J. W. Thompson	Quincy	\$3 00
Cracker onions	J. W. Thompson	Quincy	\$4 00
Wheat	F. Kruger	Greenville	\$5 00
Oats	F. Kruger	Greenville	\$5 00
Rye	F. Kruger	Greenville	\$2 50
Timothy seed	F. Kruger	Greenville	\$2 00
Scotch Kidney potatoes	F. Kruger	Greenville	\$5 00
Rye	E. D. Hossekus	Genesee Valley	\$5 00
Oats	E. D. Hossekus	Genesee Valley	\$10 00
Late Rose potatoes	B. F. Chandler	Quincy	\$5 00
Burbank potatoes	B. F. Chandler	Quincy	\$5 00
Centennial potatoes	B. F. Chandler	Quincy	\$5 00
Carrots	B. F. Chandler	Quincy	\$2 00
Parsnips	B. F. Chandler	Quincy	\$2 00
Walnuts	L. Mori	Rich Bar	\$2 00
Blue potatoes	J. Yates	Quincy	\$5 00
Mammoth Prolific potatoes	J. Yates	Quincy	\$5 00
Yellow onions	J. Yates	Quincy	\$4 00
White onions	J. Yates	Quincy	\$4 00
Rutabaga turnips	J. Yates	Quincy	\$2 00
Carrots	J. Yates	Quincy	\$2 00
Drumhead cabbage	J. Yates	Quincy	\$4 00
Dutch cabbage	J. Yates	Quincy	\$4 00
White potatoes	G. Downewirth	Indian Valley	\$5 00
Sugar corn	G. Downewirth	Indian Valley	\$2 00
Garlic	G. Downewirth	Indian Valley	\$2 00
Red Top seed	Isaac Hall	Greenville	\$3 00
Potatoes	C. H. Large	Greenville	\$5 00
Potatoes	J. M. Cadle	Greenville	\$5 00
Sweet corn	J. F. Larvery	Greenville	\$2 00
String beans	A. Robinson	Toll Gate	\$1 00
Dried beans	A. Robinson	Toll Gate	\$2 00
Mammoth squash	J. W. Thompson	Quincy	\$3 00
Squash	J. W. Thompson	Quincy	\$3 00
Beets	J. W. Thompson	Quincy	\$2 00
Largest collection of vegetables	J. W. Thompson	Quincy	\$20 00
Celery	J. W. Thompson	Quincy	\$4 00
Flat turnip	G. Downewirth	Indian Valley	\$2 00
CLASS VIII.			
Cooperage	A. W. Drew	Quincy	\$5 00
Shakes	L. D. Chatfield	Quincy	\$2 50
Open buggy	K. McLeod	Greenville	\$15 00
Buck stoves	Mrs. J. Tucker	Toll Gate	\$2 00
Display of stoves	H. G. Dorsch	Quincy	\$10 00
Display of tinware	H. G. Dorsch	Quincy	\$5 00
Display of hardware, crockery, etc.	H. G. Dorsch	Quincy	\$15 00
Plate of eggs	Mrs. C. Bonta	Mohawk	\$3 00
Hops	Mrs. E. Garner	Quincy	\$2 00
Current wine	Mrs. J. W. Thompson	Quincy	\$5 00
Gold ore display	Plumas County Board of Trade	Greenville	\$10 00
Lager beer	Wm. Schlatter	Quincy	\$5 00
Soda and sarsaparilla	D. McKenzie	Greenville	\$5 00
Gold ores	L. Bell	Quincy	\$5 00
Shingles	B. W. Clark	Quincy	\$2 50

SPEED PROGRAMME.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1889.

RACE No. 1—TROTTING.

2:30 Class. Free for all. Purse, four hundred dollars; first money, two hundred and forty dollars; second, one hundred and twenty dollars; third, forty dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Klamath, by Moorookus; dam, by Ophir	E. Lauer	Alturas.
Lohengrin, by Echo; dam, Vixen	Corbin & Anderson	Auburn.
Bracelet, by Nephew; dam, by Mambrino	J. R. Hodson	Sacramento.
Rabe, by Strader; dam, Little Rose	D. Dennison	Sacramento.
Engineer, by Buccaneer; dam, Verona	E. P. Smith	Taylorville.
May Queen	Bransford & McClellan	Greenville.
Maxwell, by William Tell	C. H. Lawrence	Greenville.

SUMMARY.

Rabe	1	1	1
May Queen	3	2	2
Engineer	2	3	3

Time—2:34; 2:30½; 2:31.

RACE No. 2—RUNNING.

For three-year olds or under owned in the district. Purse, two hundred and fifty dollars; first money, one hundred and fifty dollars; second, seventy-five dollars; third, twenty-five dollars. One mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Ada B	W. D. Minckler	Susanville.
Billy, by Boulanger	J. Stephans	Quincy.
Collingwood, by Cousin Vic; dam, by Lodi	Jos. Dyson	Summit.
Redeye, by Snuffbox; dam, by Joe Lewis	S. Levy	Sierraville.

SUMMARY.

Redeye	1
Collingwood	2
Billy	3

Time—2:01.

RACE NO. 3—RUNNING.

District. Purse, two hundred dollars; first money, one hundred and twenty dollars; second, sixty dollars; third, twenty dollars. One-half mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Joaquin, by Three Cheers; dam, by Verdi.....	W. D. Minckler.....	Susanville.
Billy Hazel, by Joe Marsh; dam, by Norfolk....	Holland & Snider.....	Hayden Hill.
Red Rock.....	J. Stephens.....	Quincy.
Colman, by Pillbox.....	J. A. Forkner.....	Janesville.
Lige Clark, by Ballotbox; dam, by Lodi.....	Jos. Dyson.....	Summit.

SUMMARY.

Red Rock.....	1	1
Colman.....	4	2
Lige Clark.....	2	3
Joaquin.....	3	4

Time—0:50; 0:51½.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1889.

RACE NO. 4—TROTTING.

2:40 Class. Free for all. Purse, three hundred and fifty dollars; first money, two hundred and ten dollars; second, one hundred and five dollars; third, thirty-five dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Rabe, by Strader; dam, Little Rose.....	D. Dennison.....	Sacramento.
Duster, by Tilton Almont; dam, by Langford..	J. D. Byers.....	Janesville.
Nevada, by Nevada; dam, by Alex Barnes.....	L. Levy.....	Sierraville.
Maxwell, by William Tell.....	C. H. Lawrence.....	Greenville.

SUMMARY.

Rabe.....	1	1	1
Nevada.....	2	2	2
Duster.....	3	3	3

Time—2:39; 2:35; 2:37.

RACE NO. 5—TROTTING.

For three-year olds or under owned in the district. Purse, three hundred dollars; first money, one hundred and eighty dollars; second, ninety dollars; third, thirty dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Duke, by Victor; dam, by Plumas.....	C. J. Rodgers.....	Crescent Mills.
Wm. B, by Tilton Almont; dam, Dollie.....	E. P. Smith.....	Taylorsville.
Little Phil, by Almont; dam, Silkee.....	W. H. Killeby.....	Taylorsville.
Effie G, by Tilton Almont; dam, May Queen..	Bransford & McClellan	Greenville.

SUMMARY.

Wm. B.....	1	2	1	1
Little Phil.....	2	1	3	3
Effie G.....	3	3	2	2

Time—3:00; 2:55; 2:55; 2:54.

RACE No. 6—RUNNING.

Free for all. Purse, four hundred dollars; first money, two hundred and forty dollars; second, one hundred and twenty dollars; third, forty dollars. Mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Dave Douglas, by Leinster	D. Dennison	Sacramento.
Snuffbox, by Ballotbox	S. M. Roberts	Milford.
Lige Clark, by Ballotbox	Jos. Dyson	Summit.

SUMMARY.

Dave Douglas W. O.

RACE No. 7—RUNNING.

Free for all. Purse, three hundred dollars; first money, one hundred and eighty dollars; second, ninety dollars; third, thirty dollars. One and one quarter miles dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
G W, by Kyrle Daly	D. Dennison	Sacramento.
Mollie McShane, by Pillbox	H. L. Cain	Susanville.
Applause, by Three Cheers	Thos. G. Jones	Oakland.
Ottawa, by Cousin Vic	Jos. Dyson	Summit.

SUMMARY.

G W 1
 Applause 2
 Mollie McShane 3

Time—2:14.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1889.

RACE No. 8—TROTTING.

For two-year olds owned in the district. Purse, two hundred and fifty dollars; first money, one hundred and fifty dollars; second, seventy-five dollars; third, twenty-five dollars. Mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Alcantire, by Alcantara	J. O. Hemler	Janesville.
Hornet, by Engineer	E. P. Smith	Taylorsville.
Samantha, by Engineer	W. H. Killeby	Taylorsville.
Thurman, by Victor	J. S. Carter	Crescent Mills.

SUMMARY.

Thurman 2 1 1
 Hornet 1 2 2

Time—3:07; 3:00; 3:05.

RACE No. 9—TROTTING.

2:50 Class. Free for all. Purse, three hundred dollars; first money, one hundred and eighty dollars; second, ninety dollars; third, thirty dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Bracelet, by Nephew	J. R. Hodson	Sacramento.
Nevada, by Nevada	L. Levy	Sierraville.
Robt. L, by Sierra Boy	D. Newman	Sierraville.
Klamath, by Moorookus	E. Lauer	Alturas.

SUMMARY.

Nevada	1	1	1
Klamath	2	2	3
Robt. L	3	3	2

Time—2:41; 2:42½; 2:40.

RACE No. 10—RUNNING.

Free for all. Purse, two hundred and fifty dollars; first money, one hundred and fifty dollars; second, seventy-five dollars; third, twenty-five dollars. Three fourths of a mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Joquin, by Three Cheers	W. D. Minckler	Susanville.
Painkiller, by Joe Hooker	G. Layman	Grass Valley.
Hotspur, by Joe Daniels	D. Dennison	Sacramento.
Billy Hazel, by Joe Marsh	Holland & Snider	Hayden Hill.
Applause, by Three Cheers	Thos. G. Jones	Oakland.
Red Rock	J. Stephans	Quincy.
Calman, by Pillbox	J. A. Forkner	Janesville.
B C, by Joe Hooker	A. Magill	Grass Valley.
Rollingwood, by Cousin Vic	Jos. Dyson	Summit.
Redeye, by Snuffbox	L. Levy	Sierraville.

SUMMARY.

Hotspur	1
Applause	2
Painkiller	3
Redeye	4

Time—1:17½.

RACE No. 11—RUNNING.

Free for all. Purse, three hundred and fifty dollars; first money, two hundred and ten dollars; second, one hundred and five dollars; third, thirty-five dollars. One and one half miles dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
G W, by Kyrle Daly	D. Dennison	Sacramento.
Mollie McShane, by Pillbox	H. L. Cain	Susanville.
Snuffbox, by Ballotbox	S. M. Roberts	Milford.
Lige Clark, by Ballotbox	Jos. Dyson	Summit.

SUMMARY.

G W	1
Mollie McShane	2

Time—2:48.

RACE NO. 12—RUNNING.

Free for all. Purse, two hundred and fifty dollars; first money, one hundred and fifty dollars; second, seventy-five dollars; third, twenty-five dollars. One mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Ten Per Cent	W. D. Minckler	Susanville.
Hotspur, by Joe Daniels	D. Dennison	Sacramento.
Applause, by Three Cheers	Thos. G. Jones	Oakland.
B C, by Joe Hooker	A. Magill	Grass Valley.
Ottawa, by Cousin Vic	Jos. Dyson	Summit.

SUMMARY.

Hotspur	1
Applause	2
Ten Per Cent	3
B C	4

Time—1:46.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1889.

RACE NO. 13—TROTTING.

Free for all. Purse, one thousand dollars; first money, six hundred dollars; second, three hundred dollars; third, one hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Ross S, by Nutwood	Worth Ober	Sacramento.
Rabe, by Strader	D. Dennison	Sacramento.
Duster, by Tilton Almont	J. D. Byers	Janesville.
Johnny Hayward, by Poscora Hayward	L. Levy	Sierraville.
May Queen, by Graybuck	Bransford & McClellan	Greenville.
Maxwell, by William Tell	C. H. Lawrence	Greenville.

SUMMARY.

Rabe	W. O.
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RACE NO. 14—SPECIAL TROTTING.

Purse, six hundred dollars; first money, three hundred and sixty dollars; second, one hundred and eighty dollars; third, sixty dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Duster, by Tilton Almont	J. D. Byers	Janesville.
May Queen, by Graybuck	Bransford & McClellan	Greenville.
Johnny Hayward, by Poscora Hayward	L. Levy	Sierraville.
Wapple	Chas. Sherman	Susanville.

SUMMARY.

Johnny Hayward	1	1	1
May Queen.....	2	2	3
Wapple	3	3	2

Time—2:28½; 2:30; 2:30½.

RACE No. 15—SINGLE BUGGY TROT.

District. Purse, one hundred dollars; first money, sixty dollars; second, thirty dollars; third, ten dollars. Mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Captain Jack	L. Levy	Sierraville.
Plumas	D. McIntyre	Greenville.
Alturas	J. A. Forkner	Susanville.

SUMMARY.

Captain Jack.....	1	1
Alturas	3	2
Plumas	2	3

Time—3:08; 3:08.

RACE No. 16—TROTTING.

For yearlings owned in the district. Purse, two hundred dollars; first money, one hundred and twenty dollars; second, sixty dollars; third, twenty dollars. One half mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Maud Mc, by Engineer	D. McIntyre	Greenville.
Milford B, by Engineer	Bransford & McClellan	Greenville.
Frank Kruger, by Victor	Frank Kruger.....	Greenville.
Ellen B, by William Tell.....	C. H. Lawrence	Greenville.
Lucy, by Victor	J. S. Carter.....	Crescent Mills.

SUMMARY.

Milford B	1	1
Maud Mc.....	2	3
Lucy	4	2
Ellen B.....	3	4
Frank Kruger.....	5	5

Time—1:54; 1:51½.

RACE No. 17—RUNNING.

Free for all. Purse, two hundred dollars; first money, one hundred and twenty dollars; second, sixty dollars; third, twenty dollars. One half mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Joaquin, by Three Cheers	W. D. Minckler	Susanville.
Painkiller, by Joe Hooker	G. Layman	Grass Valley.
Jake Snyder, by Cottontail	Holland & Snyder	Hayden Hill.
Applause, by Three Cheers	Thos. G. Jones	Oakland.
Red Rock	J. Stephans	Quincy.
Ottawa, by Cousin Vic	Jos. Dyson	Summit.
Redeye, by Snuffbox	L. Levy	Sierraville.

SUMMARY.

Painkiller	1
Applause	2
Red Rock	3
Joaquin	4

Time—0:49.

RACE No. 18—RUNNING.

Free for all. Purse, three hundred and fifty dollars; first money, two hundred and ten dollars; second, one hundred and five dollars; third, thirty-five dollars. One and three fourths miles dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Ten Per Cent	W. D. Minckler	Susanville.
Dave Douglas, by Leinster	D. Dennison	Sacramento.
Lige Clark, by Ballotbox	Jos. Dyson	Summit.

SUMMARY.

Dave Douglas	1
Ten Per Cent	2

Time—3:20.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1889.

RACE No. 19—TROTTING.

2:35 Class. Free for all. Purse, three hundred and fifty dollars; first money, two hundred and ten dollars; second, one hundred and five dollars; third, thirty-five dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Bracelet, by Nephew	J. R. Hodson	Sacramento.
Rabe, by Strader	D. Dennison	Sacramento.
Engineer, by Buccaneer	E. P. Smith	Taylorville.
Klamath, by Moorookus	E. Lauer	Alturas.

SUMMARY.

Rabe	W. O.
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RACE No. 20—SPECIAL TROTTING.

Purse, one hundred and fifty dollars; first money, ninety dollars; second, forty-five dollars; third, fifteen dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Robert L. by Sierra Boy	D. Newman	Sierraville.
Klamath, by Moorookus	E. Lauer	Alturas.
Engineer, by Buccaneer	E. P. Smith	Taylorville.

SUMMARY.

Engineer	1	1	0	1
Robert L	2	3	0	2
Klamath	3	2	3	3

Time—2:41 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:45; 2:42 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:45.

RACE No. 21—DOUBLE TEAM TROTTING.

District. Purse, one hundred and fifty dollars; first money, ninety dollars; second, forty-five dollars; third, fifteen dollars. One mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Alturas and Patchen	J. A. Forkner	Susanville.
Bess and George	H. N. Skadan	Susanville.
Bill and Pat	C. A. Holcomb	Bieber.

SUMMARY.

Alturas and Patchen	2	0	1	1
Bill and Pat	1	0	2	2
Bess and George	3	3	3	r. o.

Time—3:28 $\frac{1}{2}$; 3:32; 3:29 $\frac{1}{2}$; 3:39.

RACE No. 22—RUNNING.

Free for all. Purse, five hundred dollars; first money, three hundred dollars; second, one hundred and fifty dollars; third, fifty dollars. Two miles and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Dave Douglas, by Leinster	D. Dennison	Sacramento.
Mollie McShane, by Pillbox	H. L. Cain	Susanville.
Snuffbox, by Ballotbox	S. M. Roberts	Milford.
Big Clark, by Ballotbox	Jos. Dyson	Summit.

SUMMARY.

Dave Douglas	W. O.
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RACE NO. 23—SPECIAL RUNNING.

Purse, two hundred and fifty dollars; first money, one hundred and fifty dollars; second, seventy-five dollars; third, twenty-five dollars. Two-mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Lige Clark, by Ballotbox	Jos. Dyson	Summit.
Snuffbox, by Ballotbox	S. M. Roberts	Milford.
Ten Per Cent	W. D. Minckler	Susanville.
Mollie McShane, by Pillbox	H. L. Cain	Susanville.

SUMMARY.

Snuffbox	1
Lige Clark	2
Mollie McShane	3
Ten Per Cent	4

Time—3:45½.

RACE NO. 24—SPECIAL RUNNING.

Purse, one hundred dollars; first money, sixty dollars; second, thirty dollars; third, ten dollars. Three eighths of a mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Coleman, by Pillbox	J. A. Forkner	Susanville.
Jake Snyder, by Cottontail	Holland & Snyder	Hayden Hill.
Red Rock	J. Stephens	Quincy.
Billy Hazel, by Joe Marsh	Holland & Snyder	Hayden Hill.
Joaquin, by Three Cheers	W. D. Minckler	Susanville.

SUMMARY.

Red Rock	1
Joaquin	2
Coleman	3
Billy Hazel	4
Jake Snyder	5

Time—0:36.

RACE NO. 25—GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE RACE.

Nearest to 4:30. Purse, one hundred dollars; first money, sixty dollars; second, thirty dollars; third, ten dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Mag	W. W. Blood	Greenville.
Prince and Billy	W. H. Stevens	Greenville.
Pedro	Willie Stephens	Quincy.
Frank	W. Schneider	Quincy.
Sam and Pete	J. R. Murray	Greenville.
Charley	E. Phelps	Meadow Valley.
Coley	J. H. Larison	Quincy.
Pair of mules	W. R. Porter	San Quentin.

SUMMARY.

Pedro	4:29
Sam and Pete	4:22
Pair of mules	4:40

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

TWELFTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

For the Year 1889,

Composed of the Counties of Lake and Mendocino.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

L. F. LONG	President.
S. H. RICE	Secretary.
SAM. WHEELER	Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

L. F. LONG	Largo.
L. G. SIMMONS	Lakeport.
J. F. BURGER	Lakeport.
M. KEATINGE	Lower Lake.
JOHN MEWHINNEY	Pomo.
J. M. MANNON	Ukiah.
J. S. REED	Ukiah.

REPORT.

UKIAH, December 1, 1889.

To the honorable the State Board of Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN: The Directors of the Twelfth District Agricultural Association submit this, their report of the transactions of said association, for the year ending this date.

S. H. RICE, Secretary.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts.

By membership tickets.....	\$340 00	
By season tickets.....	112 50	
By gate receipts.....	850 75	
By Pavilion tickets.....	268 95	
By pool and saloon privileges.....	382 50	
By restaurant privilege.....	40 00	
By gaming privilege.....	250 00	
By race entries.....	800 00	
By advertising.....	32 50	
By hack privilege.....	100 00	
By ball receipts.....	80 50	
By hay, etc.....	196 95	
By balance from 1888.....	9 29	
By amount due from State.....	2,500 00	
		<u>\$5,563 94</u>

Expenditures.

To purses.....	\$1,858 65	
To premiums.....	570 50	
To Secretary's salary.....	100 00	
To Assistant Secretary's salary.....	75 00	
To printing and advertising.....	378 00	
To contribution to eating house.....	100 00	
To buildings, rents, merchandise, and labor.....	2,244 25	
To hay.....	288 00	
To music.....	300 00	
		<u>\$5,914 40</u>

EXHIBITS AT THE FAIR—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
CLASS I—THOROUGHBREDS—STALLIONS.		
Selim, two years old	John Mewhinney	Pomo.
MARES.		
Lee Douglass	C. Briggs	Potter Valley.
CLYDESDALES—STALLIONS.		
Colquhoun, six years old	Archie G. Eadie	Noyo.
TROTTING—STALLIONS.		
Sam Tilden, eleven years old	W. A. Hagans	Ukiah.
Blackhawk, three years old	Mrs. C. H. Yates	Covelo.
Oakdale, one year old	Charles Stephens	Kelseyville.
Elmo, six months old	Mrs. J. L. Burger	Ukiah.
MARES.		
Oakland Maid, one year old	J. H. Smith	Ukiah.
Nellie Curtis, one year old	J. D. Curtis	Ukiah.
NORMANS—STALLIONS.		
Black Duke, five years old	Isaac Branson	Westport.
Commodore Perry, five years old	J. D. Ball	Anderson.
MARES.		
Sunday, two years old	John Mewhinney	Pomo.
Maud H	H. T. Hatch	Sherwood.
CLASS II—GRADED HORSES—STALLIONS.		
Daniel Deronda, three years old	J. W. Boggs	Kelseyville.
MARES AND GELDINGS.		
Jennie, eleven years old	Thomas Charlton	Ukiah.
Dick Turpin, six years old	Thomas Charlton	Ukiah.
Doctor, three years old	Thomas Charlton	Ukiah.
Tommy C, two years old	Thomas Charlton	Ukiah.
Clara Pluto, four months old	W. J. Graham	Upper Lake.
ROADSTERS—STALLIONS.		
Mendocino Chief, six years old	J. D. Hollingsworth	Ukiah.
—, two years old	J. H. Barker	Hopland.
MARES AND GELDINGS.		
Lady Clare, three years old	L. W. Babcock	Ukiah.
Lightfoot, three years old	H. A. Peabody	Ukiah.
Nutwood, six years old	H. T. Hatch	Sherwood.
Nell, three years old	J. D. Curtis	Ukiah.
CLASS IV—CARRIAGE HORSES.		
Span of blacks	W. J. Ellis	Ukiah.
Span, five and eight years old	J. H. Smith	Ukiah.
Span, seven years old	W. H. Force	Ukiah.
CLASS VI—HORSES OF ALL WORK—STALLIONS.		
Young Gambetta, four years old	J. J. Nolan	
Joe, three years old	Sandy Hornbrook	Covelo.
MARES AND GELDINGS.		
Mack, nine years old	W. A. Hagans	Ukiah.
Elmo, five years old	J. H. Barker	Hopland.
Fannie B, two years old	J. L. Burger	Ukiah.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
SHETLAND PONIES AND MULES.		
Span of Shetland ponies	J. Connor	Ukiah.
Span of mules	S. M. Dihel	Ukiah.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
CLASS I—DURHAMS—COWS.		
Seven years old	R. McGarvey	Ukiah.
CLASS III—JERSEYS—BULLS.		
Three years old	A. McNab	Largo.
Duke 2d, calf	A. McNab	Largo.
COWS.		
Cow and calf	A. McNab	Largo.
Three years old	A. McNab	Largo.
Two years old	A. McNab	Largo.
One year old	A. McNab	Largo.
Heifer calf	A. McNab	Largo.
CLASS IV—HOLSTEINS—BULLS.		
Three years old	John Mewhinney	Pomo.
COWS.		
Lakeside Elgina, three years old	John Mewhinney	Pomo.
California Belle, three years old	John Mewhinney	Pomo.
Pomo Maid, two years old	John Mewhinney	Pomo.
California Belle 2d, one year old	John Mewhinney	Pomo.
California Belle 3d, heifer calf	John Mewhinney	Pomo.
Pomo Maid 2d, heifer calf	John Mewhinney	Pomo.
CLASS VIII—ANGUS—BULLS.		
Landlord, one year old	John Mewhinney	Pomo.
CLASS IX—GRADED CATTLE.		
Nigger, two years old, Holstein cow	John Mewhinney	Pomo.
Dutch, six months old, Holstein calf	John Mewhinney	Pomo.
Susie B, one year old	L. W. Babcock	Ukiah.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
CLASS I—SWINE—ESSEX.		
Boar	J. D. Curtis	Ukiah.
Sow	J. D. Curtis	Ukiah.
CLASS II—DUROC.		
Boar	W. A. Hagans	Ukiah.
Sow	W. A. Hagans	Ukiah.

FIFTH DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
CLASS I—POULTRY—SILVER-SPANGLED HAM- BURGS.		
One pair.....	Mrs. T. L. Barnes	Ukiah.
One coop.....	Mrs. T. L. Barnes	Ukiah.
CLASS II—PARTRIDGE COCHINS.		
One pair.....	Mrs. J. S. Burger.....	Ukiah.
One coop.....	Mrs. J. S. Burger.....	Ukiah.
CLASS III—BANTAMS.		
One pair.....	G. T. Rhodes.....	Ukiah.

PREMIUMS AWARDED—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I—THOROUGHBREDS.			
Mare, six years old	P. Briggs.....	Potter Valley	\$15 00
Selim, two years old	J. Mewhinney.....	Pomo.....	\$8 00
Clydesdale stallion, six years old	A. G. Eadie.....	Noyo	\$10 00
TROTTERS—STALLIONS.			
Sam Tilden, eleven years old.....	W. A. Hagans.....	Ukiah	\$10 00
Blackhawk, three years old	Mrs. C. H. Yates	Covelo	\$10 00
Oakdale, one year old	Chas. Stephens	Kelseyville	\$4 00
Elmo, six months old	Mrs. J. L. Burger.....	Ukiah	\$2 00
NORMANS—STALLIONS.			
Black Duke, seven years old.....	Isaac Branson	Westport	\$10 00
MARES.			
Sunday, two years old.....	J. Mewhinney.....	Pomo.....	\$7 00
CLASS II—GRADED HORSES—STALLIONS.			
Daniel Deronda, three years old	J. W. Boggs.....	Kelseyville	\$10 00
—, colt, two years old.....	Thos. Charlton.....	Ukiah	\$7 00
MARES.			
Jennie, eleven years old.....	Thos. Charlton.....	Ukiah	\$10 00
Clara Pluto, four months old	W. J. Graham.....	Upper Lake	\$2 00
FAMILY.			
.....	Thos. Charlton.....	Ukiah	\$5 00
CLASS III—ROADSTERS.			
Nutwood, gelding, six years old.....	H. T. Hatch.....	Sherwood	\$8 00
Maud H, mare, four years old.....	H. T. Hatch.....	Sherwood	\$8 00
Tilden, colt, two years old.....	J. H. Barker.....	Hopland.....	\$5 00
CLASS IV—CARRIAGE TEAM.			
Span of blacks.....	W. J. Ellis	Ukiah	\$10 00
CLASS VI—HORSES OF ALL WORK.			
Joe, stallion, three years old.....	S. H. Hornbrook.....	Covelo.....	\$10 00
Mack, gelding, nine years old	W. A. Hagans.....	Ukiah	\$5 00
Elmo, gelding, five years old	J. H. Barker.....	Hopland	\$5 00
—, mare, two years old	J. L. Burger.....	Ukiah	\$6 00

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I—DURHAMS—COWS.			
Seven years old.....	R. McGarvey.....	Ukiah	\$7 00
CLASS III—JERSEYS—BULLS.			
Three years old.....	A. McNab.....	Largo.....	\$10 00
Calf.....	A. McNab.....	Largo.....	\$3 00

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
COWS.			
Cow and calf	A. McNab	Largo .....	.....\$8 00
Three years old	A. McNab	Largo .....	.....\$7 00
Two years old	A. McNab	Largo .....	.....\$6 00
One year old	A. McNab	Largo .....	.....\$4 00
Calf	A. McNab	Largo .....	.....\$3 00
CLASS IV—HOLSTEINS—BULLS.			
Three years old	J. Mewhinney	Pomo .....	.....\$10 00
COWS.			
Cow and calf	J. Mewhinney	Pomo .....	.....\$7 00
Two years old	J. Mewhinney	Pomo .....	.....\$6 00
One year old	J. Mewhinney	Pomo .....	.....\$4 00
Calf	J. Mewhinney	Pomo .....	.....\$3 00
CLASS VIII—ANGUS.			
Bull, one year old	J. Mewhinney	Pomo .....	.....\$4 00
CLASS IX—GRADED CATTLE.			
Cow, two years old	J. Mewhinney	Pomo .....	.....\$4 00
Cow, one year old	J. Mewhinney	Pomo .....	.....\$2 00
Cow, one year old	L. W. Babcock	Ukiah .....	.....\$2 00

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
SWINE—ESSEX.			
Boar	J. D. Curtis	Ukiah .....	.....\$4 00
Sow	J. D. Curtis	Ukiah .....	.....\$4 00

FIFTH DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
POULTRY.			
Silver-spangled Hamburgs	Mrs. T. L. Barnes	Ukiah .....	.....\$1 00
Best coop	Mrs. T. L. Barnes	Ukiah .....	.....\$8 00
Bantams	G. T. Rhodes	Ukiah .....	.....\$1 00
Partridge Cochins	Mrs. J. L. Burger	Ukiah .....	.....\$1 00

SIXTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.			
Exhibit of wheat	Bartlett Bros.	Ukiah	\$2 00
Exhibit of barley	Bartlett Bros.	Ukiah	\$2 00
Exhibit of corn in ear	R. McGarvey	Ukiah	\$2 00
Exhibit of corn in stalk	L. W. Babcock	Ukiah	\$1 00
Exhibit of bale of hops	D. G. Pitner	Ukiah	\$4 00
Exhibit of Irish potatoes	Patrick Morrissey	Ukiah	\$1 00
Exhibit of sweet potatoes	A. D. Dean	Ukiah	\$1 00
Exhibit of squashes	A. D. Dean	Ukiah	\$1 00
Exhibit of onions	Patrick Morrissey	Ukiah	\$1 00
Exhibit of cabbages	D. G. Pitner	Ukiah	\$1 00
Exhibit of carrots	D. G. Pitner	Ukiah	\$1 00
Exhibit of tomatoes	A. Garaventi	Ukiah	\$1 00
Exhibit of cucumbers	A. D. Dean	Ukiah	\$1 00
Exhibit of beans	Patrick Morrissey	Ukiah	\$1 00
Table	A. D. Dean	Ukiah	\$10 00

SEVENTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
FRUITS, ETC.			
Exhibit of apples	J. D. Ball	Booneville	\$5 00
Exhibit of pears	J. Mewhinney	Pomo	\$5 00
Table of fruits	J. Mewhinney	Pomo	\$10 00
Exhibit of prunes	E. W. King	Ukiah	\$3 00
Exhibit of peaches	D. G. Pitner	Ukiah	\$3 00
Exhibit of quinces	N. E. Hoak	Comptche	\$3 00
Exhibit of grapes	Peters & Finne	Calpella	\$3 00
Exhibit of nuts	R. McGarvey, Jr.	Ukiah	\$2 00
Exhibit of dried plums	H. Dorr	Lakeport	\$1 00
Exhibit of dried prunes	E. W. King	Ukiah	\$1 00
Exhibit of dried apples	H. Dorr	Lakeport	\$1 00
Exhibit of dried peaches	H. Dorr	Lakeport	\$1 00
Exhibit of dried pears	H. Dorr	Lakeport	\$1 00
Table of dried fruits	H. Dorr	Lakeport	\$10 00
Exhibit of fruits	N. E. Hoak	Comptche	Diploma.
Exhibit of flowers	Kate Sweasey	Ukiah	\$5 00
Exhibit of cheese	D. W. Roupe	Willits	\$5 00
Exhibit of jelly and jams	Mrs. S. J. Chalfant	Ukiah	\$6 00
Exhibit of claret	J. Peters & Co.	Calpella	\$1 00
Bread (wheat)	Mrs. T. L. Barnes	Ukiah	\$2 00
Bread (corn)	Mrs. T. L. Barnes	Ukiah	\$2 00

EIGHTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.			
Well pump	Barker & Abrahams	Ukiah	\$2 00
Hay and straw cutter	Barker & Abrahams	Ukiah	\$2 00
Hand corn sheller	Barker & Abrahams	Ukiah	\$2 00
Mowing machine	Barker & Abrahams	Ukiah	\$3 00
Apple parer	Barker & Abrahams	Ukiah	\$1 00
Gopher trap	Barker & Abrahams	Ukiah	\$1 00
Stoves and tinware	Barker & Abrahams	Ukiah	\$6 00
Hardware, tools	Barker & Abrahams	Ukiah	\$6 00
Plow for all purposes	F. Brunner	Ukiah	\$2 00
Boots and shoes	E. S. Ames & Co.	Ukiah	\$4 00
Windmill	T. J. Fine	Ukiah	\$2 00
Buggy	T. Charlton	Ukiah	\$4 00
Washing machine	L. D. Hargis	Ukiah	Diploma.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Felt lambrequins	Mrs. J. G. Whelan.	Ukiah	---\$3 00
Embroidered table cover	Mrs. T. L. Carothers	Ukiah	---\$2 50
Embroidered chair seat	Mrs. T. L. Carothers	Ukiah	---\$2 50
Embroidered sofa cushion	Mrs. T. L. Carothers	Ukiah	---\$1 50
Lace work	Mrs. W. A. Hagans.	Ukiah	---\$2 00
Lace work (tidy)	Nellie Wadsworth.	Ukiah	---\$2 00
Pillowshams	Mrs. J. H. Carothers	Ukiah	---\$2 00
Toilet set	Alice Treadway ..	Ukiah	---\$2 50
Pincushion	Mrs. W. A. Hoffman	Ukiah	---\$1 00
Tidy	Sisters of Mercy	Ukiah	---\$1 00
Paper flowers	Mrs. A. N. McPeak.	Ukiah	---\$2 00
Kensington work	Alice Treadway ..	Ukiah	---\$2 50
Darn net work	Mrs. J. H. Carothers	Ukiah	---\$2 00
Canvas work	Mrs. J. H. Carothers	Ukiah	---\$2 00
Cotton embroidery	Sisters of Mercy	Ukiah	---\$2 00
Darn net work	Sisters of Mercy	Ukiah	---\$2 00
Bead work	Mrs. A. N. McPeak.	Ukiah	---\$1 50
Hair work	Mrs. A. N. McPeak.	Ukiah	---\$1 50
Infant's underwear (machine made)	Mrs. H. M. Carpenter	Ukiah	---\$1 50
Infant's underwear (hand made)	Mrs. J. J. Miller	Ukiah	---\$1 50
Infant's clothing	Mrs. R. McGarvey.	Ukiah	---\$2 50
Carriage afghan	Mrs. W. A. Hoffman	Ukiah	---\$1 50
Bedspread	Mrs. A. Cerf	Ukiah	---\$2 00
Patchwork quilt	Mrs. H. A. Brown.	Ukiah	---\$1 50

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibited.	Address.	Award.
Hand-made shirt	Alice Chalfant	Ukiah	---\$2 00
Original oil painting	Chas. Chalfant	Ukiah	---\$2 00
Copy of oil painting	Chas. Chalfant	Ukiah	---\$1 50
Pencil landscape	E. Cerf	Ukiah	---\$1 50
Crayon landscape	Mannie Hirsch	Ukiah	---\$1 50
Largest display	Chas. Chalfant	Ukiah	---\$5 00
Map in colors	Mannie Hirsch	Ukiah	---\$2 50

ART DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Local landscape	Miss L. J. Reeves.	Ukiah	---\$5 00
Local landscape	Grace Davis	Ukiah	---\$2 50
Portrait	Grace Davis	Ukiah	---\$5 00
Textile	Miss L. J. Reeves.	Ukiah	---\$4 00
Flower painting	Mrs. T. L. Carothers	Ukiah	---\$3 00
Porcelain painting	Mrs. W. A. Hoffman	Ukiah	---\$5 00
California poppies	Mrs. W. A. Hoffman	Ukiah	---\$3 00
Crayon	Mamie Ambrose	Ukiah	---\$2 50
Pencil drawing	Chas. Chalfant	Ukiah	---\$2 50
India ink drawing	Grace Davis	Ukiah	---\$2 50
Pen drawing	Grace Davis	Ukiah	---\$2 00
Printing	H. A. Peabody	Ukiah	Diploma.
Art collection	Mrs. L. J. Reeves.	Ukiah	Diploma.
Largest art collection	Grace Davis	Ukiah	---\$8 00

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Sandstone	S. D. Paxton	Ukiah .....	.....\$5 00
Taxidermy	Grace Davis	Ukiah .....	.....\$5 00
Redwood and bark	E. H. Smith	Ukiah .....	.....\$10 00
Work in redwood	Mrs. J. H. Carothers	Ukiah .....	.....\$1 50
Shells and minerals	Alice Treadway	Ukiah .....	.....\$5 00
Honey and beeswax	J. H. Schaeffer	Ukiah .....	.....\$5 00
Cigars	Paul Baier	Ukiah	Diploma.
Spanish work	Mrs. J. H. Jamison	Ukiah	Diploma.
Painting on textile	Ruby Barnes	Ukiah	Diploma.
Jams and jellies	Mrs. J. R. Johnson	Ukiah	Diploma.
Flower screen	Miss Clara Dawson	Ukiah	Diploma.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1889.

RACE No. 1—RUNNING.

Saddle horses. Purse, seventy-five dollars; second horse, twenty-five dollars. Half mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Roan Frank, s. g.	L. W. Redwine.....	..... Ukiah.
Fox, s. g.	Chas. Stephens.....	..... Lakeport.
Last Chance, pt. m.	T. E. Rawles .....	..... Booneville.
Dell, b. m.	W. W. Siddons.....	..... Ukiah.
Wild Rock, s. g.	Byron Clark .....	..... Mendocino.

SUMMARY.

Fox	1
Roan Frank	2
Last Chance.....	3

Time—0:53 $\frac{3}{4}$.

RACE No. 2—TROTTING.

For two-year olds. Purse, one hundred and forty-five dollars; entrance, fifteen dollars. Mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Tommy C, b. s.	Thos. Charlton.....	..... Ukiah.
Lady Armington, br. m.	R. J. Hudson .....	..... Lakeport.
Advocatrix, ch. f.	A. B. Rodman .....	..... Lakeport.

SUMMARY.

Lady Armington.....	1
Tommy C	2
Advocatrix.....	3

Time—3:08 $\frac{3}{4}$.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1889.

RACE No. 3—RUNNING.

Entrance, twenty dollars; one hundred dollars added; second horse, one third. Three eighths of a mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Twilight, b. m.	P. E. Smith	Lakeport.
Diamond Sinch, s. g.	P. A. Brouse	Willits.
Birdie G, b. m.	A. L. Norton	Ukiah.
Dutchman, b. g.	S. H. Grigsby	Willits.
Billy the Kid, br. g.	William Lambert	

SUMMARY.

Twilight	1
Birdie G	2
Dutchman	3

Time—0:38 $\frac{1}{4}$; 0:39 $\frac{1}{4}$.

RACE No. 4—RUNNING.

Entrance, twenty dollars; one hundred dollars added; second horse, one third. Half mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Joe Hooker, s. g.	G. B. Thomblinson	Modoc.
Ace Full, b. g.	Chas. Briggs	Potter Valley.
Dick Turpin, b. g.	Lewis Charlton	Ukiah.

SUMMARY.

Ace Full	1
Dick Turpin	2
Joe Hooker	3

Time—0:52.

RACE No. 5—TROTTING.

Entrance, twenty dollars; one hundred dollars added; second horse, one third. Mile heats best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Mendocino Chief, b. s.	R. G. Gillett	Upper Lake.
Harry Whippleton, b. s.	P. H. Reynolds	Lower Lake.
Sam Tilden, b. s.	John Poe	Upper Lake.

SUMMARY.

Sam Tilden	1
Harry Whippleton	2
Mendocino Chief	dis.

Time—3:03 $\frac{1}{4}$; 3:02; 3:11.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1889.

RACE No. 6—RUNNING.

Purse, one hundred and fifty dollars; entrance, fifteen dollars; second horse, fifty dollars. Quarter of a mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Croppy, ch. g.	G. B. Thomblinson	Modoc.
Dutchman, b. g.	William Lambert	Willits.
Lulu B, b. m.	P. E. Smith	Lakeport.
Birdie G, b. m.	A. L. Norton	Willits.
Johnny D, b. g.	A. B. Stump	Ukiah.

SUMMARY.

Lulu B.	1
Croppy	2
Johnny D	3

Time—0:23½.

RACE No. 7—RUNNING.

Purse, one hundred and fifty dollars; second horse, one third. Half mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Sagebrush Sam, b. g.	J. B. Carr ....	.....
Billy the Kid, br. g.	J. C. Burger	Lakeport.
Dick Turpin, br. g.	L. Charlton	Ukiah.
Dutchman, b. g.	William Lambert	Willits.
Twilight, b. m.	P. E. Smith	Lakeport.

SUMMARY.

Dick Turpin.	1
Twilight.	2
Billy the Kid.	3
Sagebrush Sam.	4

Time—0:52½; 0:52½.

RACE No. 8—TROTTING.

2:40 Class. Free for all. Purse, two hundred dollars; entrance, twenty dollars; second horse, one third. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Sur Del, blk. s.	George Ellis	Lakeport.
Ulster Prince, b. s.	Jacob Yates	Healdsburg.
Keepsake, b. s.	L. H. Boggs	Lakeport.

SUMMARY.

Keepsake	1
Sur Del	2
Ulster Prince	dis.

Time—2:41; 2:40¾; 2:40½.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1889.

RACE No. 10—TROTTING.

Purse, one hundred and fifty dollars; second horse, fifty dollars. Mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Maud, blk. m.....	C. S. Piner.....	Kelseyville.
Iaqua Maid, g. m.....	H. T. Hatch.....	Sherwood.
Warwick, b. g.....	S. S. McGarvey.....	Ukiah.
B Flat, br. m.....	Al. Adams.....	Kelseyville.
Oscar Bailless, b. s.....	J. L. Cox.....	Kelseyville.

SUMMARY.

Warwick.....	1
Maud.....	2
Iaqua Maid.....	3

Time—3:04½; 3:08½.

RACE No. 11—TROTTING.

Purse, one hundred and fifty dollars; second horse, fifty dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Daniel Deronda, b. s.....	J. W. Boggs.....	Kelseyville.
Launcelot, b. s.....	George Ellis.....	Lakeport.
Doctor, s. g.....	Thomas Charlton.....	Ukiah.
Nellie, blk. m.....	J. D. Curtis.....	Ukiah.
Blackhawk, b. s.....	H. A. Eldred.....	Covelo.

SUMMARY.

Daniel Deronda.....	1
Doctor.....	2
Launcelot.....	3

Time—3:19; 3:12½; 3:14½.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1889.

LADIES' TOURNAMENT.

First purse, fifteen dollars; second purse, five dollars.

Name.	Address.	Premium.
Miss Rozella Higgins.....	Ukiah.....	First.
Mrs. L. W. Redwine.....	Ukiah.....	Second.
Miss Lou Van Nader.....	Ukiah.....	Third.

RACE No. 12—RUNNING.

Purse, one hundred dollars; second horse, twenty-five dollars. One-half mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Lulu B, b. m.	P. E. Smith	Lakeport.
Jim, s. g.	G. B. Thomblinson	Modoc.
Dutchman, b. g.	Wm. Lambert	Willits.
Fox, s. g.	Chas. Stephens	Lakeport.
Twilight, b. m.	P. E. Smith	Lakeport.

SUMMARY.

Lulu B.	1
Fox	2
Dutchman	3

Time—0:51 $\frac{3}{4}$.

RACE No. 13—RUNNING.

Purse, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; second horse, twenty-five dollars. Three fourths of a mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Joe Hooker, s. g.	G. B. Thomblinson	Modoc.
Twilight, b. m.	P. E. Smith	Lakeport.
Ace Full, s. g.	Chas. Briggs	Potter Valley.
Dick Turpin, br. g.	Wm. Lambert	Willits.
Del Paso, b. g.	Thomas Gregory	Ukiah.

SUMMARY.

Ace Full	1
Dick Turpin	2
Joe Hooker	3
Twilight	0

Time—1:21 $\frac{3}{4}$.

RACE No. 14—RUNNING.

Purse, seventy-five dollars; second horse, twenty-five dollars. One fourth of a mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Birdie G, b. m.	P. A. Brouse .....	.....
Croppy, s. g.	G. B. Thomblinson	Modoc.
Johnny D, b. g.	A. B. Stump	Ukiah.

SUMMARY.

Johnny D	1
Birdie G	2
Croppy	3

Time—0:25.

RACE No. 15—RUNNING.

Match race.

SUMMARY.

Dutchman	1
Billy the Kid	2

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

For the Year 1889,

Composed of the Counties of Yuba, Sutter, and Yolo.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

JOHN H. KIMBALL	President.
GEORGE R. ECKART	Secretary.
A. D. CUTTS	Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

J. H. KIMBALL	Yuba City.
W. T. ELLIS, JR.	Marysville.
C. F. REED	Grafton.
A. D. CUTTS	Marysville.
M. MARCUSE	Marysville.
D. E. KNIGHT	Marysville.
C. A. GLIDDEN	Marysville.

REPORT.

MARYSVILLE, September 27, 1889.

To the honorable the State Board of Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN: The Directors of the Thirteenth District Agricultural Association submit this, their report of the transactions of said association, for the year ending this date.

G. R. ECKART, Secretary.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts.

Advertising in premium list.....	\$55 00	
Subscriptions	2,302 10	
Donation from G. A. R.	50 00	
Receipts at Park	1,389 25	
Quarter stretch badges	22 50	
Receipts at Pavilion	858 90	
Pool privilege	350 00	
Programme privilege.....	10 00	
Donated premiums	299 00	
Entrance to races	1,520 00	
State appropriation	2,444 50	
		<u>\$9,301 25</u>

Expenditures.

National Trotting Association, dues.....	\$56 00	
Purses for races.....	3,660 00	
Lights at Pavilion	85 70	
Rent of Pavilion	200 00	
Music at Pavilion	150 00	
Secretary's salary and incidental expenses	416 95	
Lumber for Pavilion and Park.....	90 41	
Labor and hay at Park, and sprinkling road	607 65	
Labor and supplies at Pavilion.....	442 79	
Printing and advertising.....	458 75	
Premiums paid at Park and Pavilion.....	2,444 50	
Discount on warrant.....	97 78	
Balance on hand.....	590 72	
		<u>\$9,301 25</u>

EXHIBITS AT THE FAIR—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
CLASS I—THOROUGHBREDS—STALLIONS.		
Red Iron	S. H. King	Woodland.
MARES.		
Mare, six years old, and colt	J. B. Ramsey	Meridian.
Ella D, one year old	J. B. Ramsey	Meridian.
Queen	"Examiner"	San Francisco.
CLASS II—GRADED HORSES—STALLIONS.		
Two colts, one year old	J. B. Ramsey	Meridian.
Boxwood, two years old	Geo. L. Jenkins	Marysville.
Smut, one year old	R. Hoskin	Marysville.
Mann, one year old	R. C. Kells	Yuba City.
Crusader, two years old	M. P. Baker	Grafton.
MARES.		
Mare, seven years old, and colt	J. B. Ramsey	Meridian.
—, two years old	J. B. Ramsey	Meridian.
Viola, one year old	Suel Harris	Yuba City.
Mermaid, one year old	R. C. Kells	Yuba City.
CLASS III—HORSES OF ALL WORK—STALLIONS.		
Prince, six years old	James Cutts	Marysville.
Morgan, six years old	Ira H. Wood	Meridian.
MARES.		
Ida, six years old	C. A. Glidden	Marysville.
CLASS IV—DRAFT HORSES—STALLIONS.		
Stonewall, eight years old	C. A. Glidden	Marysville.
Black Champion, five years old	C. W. Bennett	Wheatland.
Monarch, three years old	"Examiner"	San Francisco.
MARES.		
Belle, eight years old	C. A. Glidden	Marysville.
CLASS V—ROADSTERS—STALLIONS.		
Alcantara, seven years old	J. B. Ramsey	Meridian.
Young Challenge, fourteen years old	Geo. Ohleyer, Jr.	Yuba City.
MARES AND GELDINGS.		
Nighthawk, mare, four years old	D. E. Knight	Marysville.
Sarah Althea, filly, two years old	Suel Harris	Yuba City.
Billy, gelding, five years old	Wm. Doty	Meridian.
Brigation, gelding, four years old	Wm. Doty	Meridian.
Prince, gelding	A. C. Gray	Marysville.
CLASS VI—CARRIAGE HORSES.		
Mare, five years old	J. B. Ramsey	Meridian.
Span of mares, five and four years old	J. B. Ramsey	Meridian.
Charley and Kate, five and four years old	John Hayes	Gridley.
Kate, four years old	C. A. Glidden	Marysville.
Span of bay roadsters, six years old	N. J. Sligar	Marysville.
CLASS VII—ROADSTER TEAMS.		
Accident and Highlander, eight and four- teen years old	Wm. Doty	Meridian.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
CLASS VIII—SADDLE HORSES.		
Daisy, six years old.....	C. A. Glidden.....	Marysville.
CLASS IX—COLTS.		
Stallion, one year old.....	Suel Harris.....	Yuba City.
Horse colt, four months old.....	Suel Harris.....	Yuba City.
Horse colt, four months old.....	D. E. Knight.....	Marysville.
Morgan, horse colt, one year old.....	C. A. Glidden.....	Marysville.
Betty, mare colt, one year old.....	C. A. Glidden.....	Marysville.
Mule colt, five months old.....	Wm. King.....	Yuba City.
Mule colt, five months old.....	Wm. King.....	Yuba City.
Horse colt, four months old.....	J. B. Ramsey.....	Meridian.
CLASS X—SWEEPSTAKES.		
Crusader, two years old.....	M. P. Baker.....	Grafton.
Alcantara, seven years old.....	J. B. Ramsey.....	Meridian.
CLASS XI—JACKS.		
Dick, two years old.....	E. H. Gould.....	Honcut.
Pete, one year old.....	E. H. Gould.....	Honcut.
Maximilian, three years old.....	M. C. Lazear.....	Marysville.
JENNIES.		
Maggie, two years old.....	E. H. Gould.....	Honcut.
Sallie, one year old.....	E. H. Gould.....	Honcut.
Madame Todd, six years old, and colt.....	M. C. Lazear.....	Marysville.
Madame Powell, nine years old, and colt.....	M. C. Lazear.....	Marysville.
Miss McNeal, ten years old.....	M. C. Lazear.....	Marysville.
CLASS XII—DURHAMS—BULLS.		
Mazurka Duke, two years old.....	Bridgeford & Mulligan.....	Colusa.
Scotch Billy, one year old.....	Bridgeford & Mulligan.....	Colusa.
Manunga Duke, eight months old.....	Bridgeford & Mulligan.....	Colusa.
Red King, three years old.....	J. H. Peters.....	Yuba City.
Young Crescent, two years old.....	J. H. Peters.....	Yuba City.
COWS.		
Manunga, three years old.....	Bridgeford & Mulligan.....	Colusa.
Lucy Jane, three years old.....	Bridgeford & Mulligan.....	Colusa.
Manunga 2d, two years old.....	Bridgeford & Mulligan.....	Colusa.
Lady Shorthorn, two years old.....	Bridgeford & Mulligan.....	Colusa.
Manunga 3d, one year old.....	Bridgeford & Mulligan.....	Colusa.
Highland Mary, eight years old.....	J. H. Peters.....	Yuba City.
Mary Leslie, two years old.....	J. H. Peters.....	Yuba City.
Western Pride, one year old.....	J. H. Peters.....	Yuba City.
Tansy 20th, seven months old.....	"Examiner".....	San Francisco.
CLASS XVIII—HOLSTEINS AND ABERDEEN ANGUS—BULLS.		
Jack Casement, three years old.....	C. W. Bennett.....	Wheatland.
Sutter Boy, two years old.....	R. C. Kells.....	Yuba City.
Silas, one year old.....	R. C. Kells.....	Yuba City.
Sutter Man, one year old.....	R. C. Kells.....	Yuba City.
Milco, under six months.....	R. C. Kells.....	Yuba City.
COWS.		
—, three years old.....	"Examiner".....	San Francisco.
Lady Kooman, three years old.....	R. C. Kells.....	Yuba City.
Gertie, three years old.....	R. C. Kells.....	Yuba City.
Snippie, three years old.....	R. C. Kells.....	Yuba City.
White Feather, two years old.....	R. C. Kells.....	Yuba City.
Lillie, under one year.....	R. C. Kells.....	Yuba City.
—, six weeks old.....	R. C. Kells.....	Yuba City.
CLASS XIX—HERDS.		
Herd of Durhams.....	J. H. Peters.....	Yuba City.
Herd of Holsteins.....	R. C. Kells.....	Yuba City.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
CLASS XX—GRADED—BULLS.		
Bismarck, one year old	J. H. Peters	Yuba City.
Young King, one year old	J. H. Peters	Yuba City.
Duke, four and one half months old	James Taylor	Marysville.
Baldy, two years old	R. C. Kells	Yuba City.
CLASS XXIII—SHEEP—COTSWOLD.		
Pair, one year old	" Examiner "	San Francisco.
CLASS XXVI—SWINE—BERKSHIRE.		
Sow, two years old	Jas. H. Farrell	Marysville.
Sow, one year old	Jas. H. Farrell	Marysville.
Boar, under one year	Jas. H. Farrell	Marysville.
Sow, under one year	Jas. H. Farrell	Marysville.
John I., boar, three years old	J. H. Peters	Yuba City.
Fannie, sow, three years old, and seven pigs	J. H. Peters	Yuba City.
Two sows, eight months old	J. H. Peters	Yuba City.
Three pigs, three months old	J. H. Peters	Yuba City.
Prince Albert, boar, six months old	" Examiner "	San Francisco.
Louise, sow, sixteen months old	" Examiner "	San Francisco.
Boar, six months old	Jas. H. Farrell	Marysville.
CLASS XXVII—ESSEX.		
Two sows, under one year	Edgar Knight	Marysville.
CLASS XXVIII—POLAND—CHINA.		
Sow, one year old	Jas. H. Farrell	Marysville.
Two sows, six months old	Jas. H. Farrell	Marysville.
Black Prince, boar, two years old	R. C. Kells	Yuba City.
Beauty, sow, two years old	R. C. Kells	Yuba City.
Pair of pigs, under six months	R. C. Kells	Yuba City.

PREMIUMS AWARDED—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I—THOROUGHBREDS.			
Red Iron, stallion.....	S. H. King.....	Woodland.....	\$25 00
Mare and colt.....	J. B. Ramsey.....	Meridian.....	\$20 00
Emma D, colt.....	J. B. Ramsey.....	Meridian.....	\$10 00
CLASS II—GRADED HORSES.			
Crusader, stallion.....	M. P. Baker.....	Grafton.....	\$10 00
Mare and colt.....	J. B. Ramsey.....	Meridian.....	\$20 00
Filly.....	J. B. Ramsey.....	Meridian.....	\$10 00
Two stallion colts.....	J. B. Ramsey.....	Meridian.....	\$5 00
Boxwood, stallion.....	G. L. Jenkins.....	Marysville.....	\$20 00
Mann, horse colt.....	R. C. Kells.....	Yuba City.....	\$10 00
Mermaid, mare colt.....	R. C. Kells.....	Yuba City.....	\$5 00
CLASS III—HORSES OF ALL WORK.			
Ida, mare.....	C. A. Glidden.....	Marysville.....	\$10 00
Prince, stallion.....	James Cutts.....	Marysville.....	\$7 50
Morgan, stallion.....	Ira H. Wood.....	Meridian.....	\$15 00
CLASS IV—DRAFT HORSES.			
Stonewall, stallion.....	C. A. Glidden.....	Marysville.....	\$7 50
Belle, mare.....	C. A. Glidden.....	Marysville.....	\$10 00
Black Champion, stallion.....	C. W. Bennett.....	Wheatland.....	\$15 00
CLASS V—ROADSTERS.			
Young Challenge, stallion.....	Geo. Ohleyer, Jr.....	Yuba City.....	\$7 50
Sarah Althea, filly.....	Suel Harris.....	Yuba City.....	\$10 00
Alcantara, stallion.....	J. B. Ramsey.....	Meridian.....	\$15 00
Nighthawk, mare.....	D. E. Knight.....	Marysville.....	\$10 00
Prince, gelding.....	A. C. Gray.....	Marysville.....	\$10 00
Billy, gelding.....	Wm. Doty.....	Meridian.....	\$15 00
CLASS VI—CARRIAGE HORSES.			
Mare.....	J. B. Ramsey.....	Meridian.....	\$6 00
Kate, mare.....	C. A. Glidden.....	Marysville.....	\$3 00
Span of bay roadsters.....	N. J. Sligar.....	Marysville.....	\$10 00
CLASS VII—ROADSTER TEAMS.			
Roadster team.....	Wm. Doty.....	Meridian.....	\$10 00
CLASS VIII—SADDLE HORSES.			
Daisy, mare.....	C. A. Glidden.....	Marysville.....	\$5 00
CLASS IX—COLTS.			
Stallion.....	Suel Harris.....	Yuba City.....	\$7 50
Colt.....	D. E. Knight.....	Marysville.....	\$5 00
Colt.....	C. A. Glidden.....	Marysville.....	\$10 00
Betty, mare colt.....	C. A. Glidden.....	Marysville.....	\$8 00
Mule colt.....	Wm. King.....	Yuba City.....	\$10 00
Horse colt.....	J. B. Ramsey.....	Meridian.....	\$2 50
CLASS X—SWEEPSTAKES.			
Alcantara, stallion.....	J. B. Ramsey.....	Meridian.....	\$25 00
CLASS XI—JACKS AND JENNIES.			
Dick, jack.....	E. H. Gould.....	Honcut.....	\$10 00
Pete, jack.....	E. H. Gould.....	Honcut.....	\$7 50
Maggie, jenny.....	E. H. Gould.....	Honcut.....	\$2 50

TRANSACTIONS OF THE
FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Sally, jenny	E. H. Gould	Honcut .....	.....\$5 00
Maximilian, jack	M. C. Lazear	Marysville .....	.....\$10 00
Madame Todd, jenny, and colt	M. C. Lazear	Marysville .....	.....\$5 00
CLASS XII—DURHAMS.			
Red King, bull	J. H. Peters	Yuba City .....	.....\$15 00
Young Crescent, bull	J. H. Peters	Yuba City .....	.....\$8 00
Highland Mary, cow	J. H. Peters	Yuba City .....	.....\$12 00
Mary Leslie, cow	J. H. Peters	Yuba City .....	.....\$8 00
Western Pride, heifer	J. H. Peters	Yuba City .....	.....\$5 00
CLASS XVIII—HOLSTEINS AND ABERDEEN ANGUS.			
Jack Casement, bull	C. W. Bennett	Wheatland .....	.....\$15 00
Sutter Boy, bull	R. C. Kells	Yuba City .....	.....\$8 00
Silas, bull	R. C. Kells	Yuba City .....	.....\$5 00
Sutter Man, bull	R. C. Kells	Yuba City .....	.....\$3 00
Milco, bull calf	R. C. Kells	Yuba City .....	.....\$3 00
Gertie, cow	R. C. Kells	Yuba City .....	.....\$8 00
White Feather, heifer	R. C. Kells	Yuba City .....	.....\$8 00
Snippie, cow	R. C. Kells	Yuba City .....	.....\$12 00
CLASS XIX—HERDS.			
Herd of Durhams	J. H. Peters	Yuba City .....	.....\$20 00
Herd of Holsteins	R. C. Kells	Yuba City .....	.....\$20 00
CLASS XX—GRADED.			
Bismarck, bull	J. H. Peters	Yuba City .....	.....\$5 00
Young King, bull	J. H. Peters	Yuba City .....	.....\$2 50
Duke, bull	Jas. Taylor	Marysville .....	.....\$2 00
CLASS XXVI—SWINE—BERKSHIRE.			
Sow	Jas. H. Farrell	Marysville .....	.....\$3 00
John L. boar	J. H. Peters	Yuba City .....	.....\$6 00
Fanny, sow, and pigs	J. H. Peters	Yuba City .....	.....\$8 00
Two sows	J. H. Peters	Yuba City .....	.....\$8 00
CLASS XXVII—ESSEX.			
Two sows	Edgar Knight	Marysville .....	.....\$6 00
CLASS XXVIII—POLAND—CHINA.			
Sow	Jas. H. Farrell	Marysville .....	.....\$3 00
Two sows	Jas. H. Farrell	Marysville .....	.....\$4 00
Black Prince, boar	R. C. Kells	Yuba City .....	.....\$6 00
Beauty, sow	R. C. Kells	Yuba City .....	.....\$5 00
CLASS XXX—POULTRY.			
Second on Leghorn chickens	Mrs. B. A. Devolt	Marysville .....	.....\$1 50
Special on Cochins	Andrew Bligh	Marysville .....	.....\$1 00
Special on Shanghai rooster	Andrew Bligh	Marysville .....	.....\$1 00
First on Brown Leghorn fowls	Mrs. Jas. Taylor	Marysville .....	.....\$1 50
First on Silver-spangled Hamburgs	Mrs. Jas. Taylor	Marysville .....	.....\$1 50
First on Houdan fowls	Mrs. Jas. Taylor	Marysville .....	.....\$1 50
First on Rouen ducks	Mrs. Jas. Taylor	Marysville .....	.....\$1 50
First on White Pekin ducks	Mrs. Jas. Taylor	Marysville .....	.....\$1 50
First on Black-breasted Game fowls	W. M. Jefferds	Browns Valley .....	.....\$1 50
First on Brown Red Game fowls	W. M. Jefferds	Browns Valley .....	.....\$1 50
Special on Black Spanish fowls	W. M. Jefferds	Browns Valley .....	.....\$1 00
First on Blue Leghorn fowls	W. M. Jefferds	Browns Valley .....	.....\$1 50
First on Dominique fowls	W. M. Jefferds	Browns Valley .....	.....\$1 50
First on Dark Brahma fowls	Mrs. M. Farrell	Marysville .....	.....\$1 50
First on Partridge Cochins	Mrs. M. Farrell	Marysville .....	.....\$1 50
First on White-faced Black Spanish fowls	Mrs. M. Farrell	Marysville .....	.....\$1 50
First on Bronze turkeys	Mrs. M. Farrell	Marysville .....	.....\$1 50
First on White China geese	Mrs. M. Farrell	Marysville .....	.....\$1 50
First on Gray China geese	Mrs. M. Farrell	Marysville .....	.....\$1 50
First on Rouen ducks	Mrs. M. Farrell	Marysville .....	.....\$1 50
First on Emipden ducks	Mrs. M. Farrell	Marysville .....	.....\$1 50
First on Bantams	Mrs. J. Stevenson	Marysville .....	.....\$1 50
Special on Ring doves	Mrs. J. Stevenson	Marysville .....	.....\$1 00

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
First on Toulouse geese.....	Geo. Heintzen.....	Browns Valley.....	\$1 50
First on Langshan fowls.....	R. C. Kells.....	Yuba City.....	\$1 50
First on Langshan chicks.....	R. C. Kells.....	Yuba City.....	\$1 50
First on White Leghorn fowls.....	R. C. Kells.....	Yuba City.....	\$1 50
First on White Leghorn chicks.....	R. C. Kells.....	Yuba City.....	\$1 50
First on Plymouth Rock fowls.....	R. C. Kells.....	Yuba City.....	\$1 50
First on Plymouth Rock chicks.....	R. C. Kells.....	Yuba City.....	\$1 50
First on Black and White Crested Polish fowls.....	Mrs. E. Brow.....	Marysville.....	\$1 50

EQUESTRIANISM.

Name.	Premium.	Address.	Award.
Miss Woods.....	First premium.....	Marysville.....	\$30 00
Miss Parks.....	Second premium.....	Marysville.....	\$25 00
Miss McGrath.....	Third premium.....	Marysville.....	\$20 00
Mrs. Groves.....	Fourth premium.....	Marysville.....	\$15 00
Miss Ickerd.....	Fifth premium.....	Marysville.....	\$10 00
Miss Epperson.....	Sixth premium.....	Marysville.....	\$10 00
Mrs. Paulsel.....	Seventh premium.....	Marysville.....	\$10 00
Mrs. A. B. Hopkins.....	Eighth premium.....	Marysville.....	\$10 00
Mrs. Welch.....	Special.....	Marysville.....	\$10 00

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.			
Second on dried plums.....	G. W. Hutchins.....	Marysville.....	\$2 00
First on pickled fruit in glass.....	Mrs. M. R. Garcia.....	Marysville.....	\$3 00
Second on oranges.....	Miss L. Wearman.....	Marysville.....	\$5 00
First on jellies in glass.....	Mrs. A. Van Arsdale.....	Yuba City.....	\$5 00
Special on hops.....	Mrs. M. Harney.....	Marysville.....	\$2 00
First on display of flour.....	Buckeye Mill Co.....	Marysville.....	\$50 00
First on display of wheat flour.....	Buckeye Mill Co.....	Marysville.....	\$5 00
First on display of rolled barley.....	Buckeye Mill Co.....	Marysville.....	\$5 00
First on ground barley.....	Buckeye Mill Co.....	Marysville.....	\$5 00
First on cornmeal.....	Buckeye Mill Co.....	Marysville.....	\$5 00
First on variety of peaches.....	Mrs. R. Keck.....	Yuba City.....	\$3 00
First on largest exhibit of green fruits.....	Mrs. R. Keck.....	Yuba City.....	\$5 00
Second on six varieties of apples.....	Mrs. R. Keck.....	Yuba City.....	\$5 00
First on six varieties of pears.....	Mrs. R. Keck.....	Yuba City.....	\$10 00
First on three varieties of pears.....	Mrs. R. Keck.....	Yuba City.....	\$5 00
Second on six varieties of peaches.....	Mrs. R. Keck.....	Yuba City.....	\$5 00
Second on display of plums.....	Mrs. R. Keck.....	Yuba City.....	\$3 00
First on Tokay grapes (single bunch).....	William Stafford.....	Live Oak.....	\$3 00
First on three varieties of apples.....	J. P. Onstott.....	Yuba City.....	\$5 00
Second on three varieties of pears.....	J. P. Onstott.....	Yuba City.....	\$5 00
First on display of plums.....	J. P. Onstott.....	Yuba City.....	\$5 00
First on largest exhibit of grapes.....	J. P. Onstott.....	Yuba City.....	\$50 00
First on seedless grapes.....	J. P. Onstott.....	Yuba City.....	\$5 00
First on raisin grapes.....	J. P. Onstott.....	Yuba City.....	\$10 00
Second on China flowers.....	Tuck Wo.....	Marysville.....	\$2 00
Second on exhibit of dried peaches.....	G. W. Stevens.....	Yuba City.....	\$15 00
First on exhibit of dried apricots.....	G. W. Stevens.....	Yuba City.....	\$3 00
First on dried apples.....	G. W. Stevens.....	Yuba City.....	\$5 00
Special on large watermelon.....	C. F. Boardman.....	Newbert.....	\$1 00
Second on ornamental plants, in pots.....	Annie Robertson.....	Marysville.....	\$2 00
Second on flowers in bloom, in pots.....	Annie Robertson.....	Marysville.....	\$3 00
Special on rare plants, in pots.....	Mrs. Devolt.....	Marysville.....	\$2 00

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Second on display of canned fruits.....	SutterCanningand Packing Co.....	Yuba City	\$20 00
Second on display of fruit in glass	SutterCanningand Packing Co.....	Yuba City	\$10 00
Second on exhibit of green fruits	A. C. Gray	Marysville	\$25 00
Second on raisin grapes.....	A. C. Gray	Marysville	\$5 00
Second on three varieties of apples	A. C. Gray	Marysville	\$3 00
Second on three varieties of peaches	A. C. Gray	Marysville	\$3 00
Second on soft-shell almonds	A. C. Gray	Marysville	\$3 00
Second on eastern black walnuts	A. C. Gray	Marysville	\$2 00
First on quinces	Robert Davis	Yuba City	\$3 00
Second on dried pears	Mrs. R. Keck	Yuba City	\$2 00
Second on hard-shell almonds	M. McAuslin	Yuba City	\$2 00
Special on mammoth pumpkins	Jo Bung	Yuba City	\$2 00
Special on dried figs and pomegranates ..	Louis Parks	Marysville	\$1 00
First on yellow corn	J. M. Bost	Marysville	\$3 00
Special on ornamental plants.....	Mrs. A. M. Gum	Live Oak	\$1 00
First on dried pears	G. W. Hutchins	Marysville	\$3 00
Second on dried apricots.....	G. W. Hutchins	Marysville	\$2 00
Second on exhibit of green fruits	J. P. Onstott	Yuba City	\$25 00
Second on cake	Lettie Heyl	Marysville	\$2 00
First on six varieties of peaches	B. G. Stabler	Yuba City	\$10 00
Second on peaches.....	B. G. Stabler	Yuba City	\$2 00
First on nectarines	B. G. Stabler	Yuba City	\$3 00
Second on dried nectarines	B. G. Stabler	Yuba City	\$2 00
Special on dried apricots.....	B. G. Stabler	Yuba City	\$3 00
Special on green peaches	B. G. Stabler	Yuba City	\$2 00
First on sheaf of Chili oats	Mrs. R. Keck	Yuba City	\$3 00
First on ten pounds of dried nectarines ..	R. C. Kells	Yuba City	\$3 00
First on oranges	Mrs. M. Karr	Marysville	\$10 00
Second on club wheat.....	T. B. Hull	Yuba City	\$3 00
First on Proper wheat	T. B. Hull	Yuba City	\$3 00
First on alfalfa seed	T. B. Hull	Yuba City	\$3 00
First on sweet corn in ear.....	T. B. Hull	Yuba City	\$3 00
First on popcorn in ear.....	T. B. Hull	Yuba City	\$3 00
First on watermelons	T. B. Hull	Yuba City	\$1 00
First on cantaloupes	T. B. Hull	Yuba City	\$1 00
First on six varieties of apples	T. B. Hull	Yuba City	\$10 00
Second on six varieties of pears	T. B. Hull	Yuba City	\$5 00
First on half bushel Salt Lake club wheat	Chas. Dennis	Yuba City	\$5 00
First on half bushel Egyptian corn.....	Chas. Dennis	Yuba City	\$3 00
First on half bushel club wheat.....	H. B. Heiken	Yuba City	\$5 00
First on Chili club wheat	H. B. Heiken	Yuba City	\$5 00
First on Australian wheat	J. H. Roberts	Yuba City	\$5 00
First on crock butter	Mrs. K. Rane	Yuba City	\$5 00
Special on Egyptian corn on stalk	R. O. McMillan	Yuba City	\$2 00
First on general display of nuts	T. B. Hull	Yuba City	\$10 00
First on soft-shell almonds	T. B. Hull	Yuba City	\$5 00
First on paper-shell almonds	T. B. Hull	Yuba City	\$3 00
First on hard-shell almonds	T. B. Hull	Yuba City	\$3 00
First on black walnuts	T. B. Hull	Yuba City	\$3 00
First on preserves in glass.....	Mrs. T. B. Hull	Yuba City	\$5 00
First on jams in glass	Mrs. T. B. Hull	Yuba City	\$6 00
Second on pickles in glass.....	Mrs. T. B. Hull	Yuba City	\$2 00
First on exhibit of wool.....	Marysville Woolen Mills	Marysville	\$5 00
Second on preserves in glass.....	Mrs. Gee	Marysville	\$3 00
Second on honey in comb.....	Mrs. Gee	Marysville	\$2 00
Special on green fruit.....	Frank Bean	Clipper	\$3 00
Special on vegetables	Sutter County Or- chard Co.....	Yuba City	\$25 00
First on fruit in glass.....	Sutter County Or- chard Co.....	Yuba City	\$20 00
First on prunes.....	Sutter County Or- chard Co.....	Yuba City	\$3 00
First on exhibit of dried fruits.....	Sutter County Or- chard Co.....	Yuba City	\$25 00
First on ten pounds of dried peaches	Sutter County Or- chard Co.....	Yuba City	\$5 00

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
First on ten pounds of dried plums.....	Sutter County Orchard Co.....	Yuba City	\$5 00
First on ten pounds of dried prunes	Sutter County Orchard Co.....	Yuba City	\$5 00
Second on nuts	Sutter County Orchard Co.....	Yuba City	\$5 00
First on ornamental plants, six varieties	Sutter County Orchard Co.....	Yuba City	\$3 00
First on new and rare plants, six varieties	Sutter County Orchard Co.....	Yuba City	\$3 00
First on cut flowers.....	Sutter County Orchard Co.....	Yuba City	\$3 00
First on hanging baskets	Sutter County Orchard Co.....	Yuba City	\$3 00
Second on display of bouquets	Sutter County Orchard Co.....	Yuba City	\$2 00
Special on Golden muskmelons	Mrs. R. Keck.....	Yuba City	\$1 00
Special on Montray muskmelons	Mrs. R. Keck.....	Yuba City	\$1 00
Second on seedless grapes (Thompson's)	Wm. Thompson.....	Sutter City.....	\$3 00
First on honey in comb.....	Wm. Thompson.....	Sutter City.....	\$3 00
First on flowering plants, six varieties.....	Mrs. J. C. Bradley.....	Marysville.....	\$3 00
First on flowers in bloom.....	Mrs. J. C. Bradley.....	Marysville.....	\$3 00
Second on ornamental plants, six varieties	Mrs. J. C. Bradley.....	Marysville.....	\$2 00
Second on new and rare plants, six varieties	Mrs. J. C. Bradley.....	Marysville.....	\$2 00
First on collection of flowers in bloom.....	Mrs. J. C. Bradley.....	Marysville.....	\$5 00
Second on display of cut flowers.....	Mrs. J. C. Bradley.....	Marysville.....	\$2 00
Second on ten pounds of dried apples.....	J. B. Wilkie.....	Yuba City.....	\$3 00
Second on ten pounds of dried peaches.....	J. B. Wilkie.....	Yuba City.....	\$3 00
Second on ten pounds of dried prunes.....	J. B. Wilkie.....	Yuba City.....	\$3 00
First on three varieties of peaches	J. B. Wilkie.....	Yuba City.....	\$5 00
Second on display of quinces	J. B. Wilkie.....	Yuba City.....	\$2 00
Second on display of pomegranates.....	J. B. Wilkie.....	Yuba City.....	\$1 00
Second on jellies in glass	Mrs. J. B. Wilkie.....	Yuba City.....	\$3 00
Second on prunes in glass	Mrs. J. B. Wilkie.....	Yuba City.....	\$2 00
Second on paper-shell almonds	R. Hoskin.....	Marysville.....	\$2 00
Second on Adriatic figs (green)	R. Hoskin.....	Marysville.....	\$2 00
First on dried figs	R. Hoskin.....	Marysville.....	\$3 00
First on five pounds of butter	Mrs. E. Ohleyer.....	Yuba City.....	\$10 00
Second on single bunch of grapes.....	Geo. Thompson.....	West Butte.....	\$2 00
Second on seedless grapes	Geo. Thompson.....	West Butte.....	\$3 00
First on display of canned fruit	Marysville Canning Company.....	Marysville.....	\$40 00
Second on hops	J. F. Tapley.....	Marysville.....	\$3 00
Special on exhibit of staple and fancy groceries	W. T. Ellis & Son.....	Marysville.....	\$25 00
First on floral pieces.....	Mrs. A. B. Van Arsdale.....	Yuba City.....	\$3 00
First on loaf of wheat bread.....	Josie Griffing.....	Marysville.....	\$3 00
First on loaf of corn bread	Fannie Owen.....	Marysville.....	\$3 00
Second on loaf of brown bread	Mrs. C. Boone.....	Marysville.....	\$2 00
Second on corn bread	Lydia Boone.....	Marysville.....	\$2 00
First on light biscuits.....	Mrs. A. C. Spire.....	Marysville.....	\$2 00
Second on cake	Mrs. A. C. Spire.....	Marysville.....	\$2 00
Second on loaf of graham bread.....	Mrs. Jas. Taylor.....	Marysville.....	\$2 00
Second on loaf of bread (juvenile).....	Etta Efken.....	Marysville.....	\$3 00
Second on biscuits	Lettie Heyl.....	Marysville.....	\$2 00
Second on display of wheat bread	Mrs. G. I. Collier.....	Marysville.....	\$3 00
Second on display of wheat bread (juvenile).....	Mabel Collier.....	Marysville.....	\$2 00
First on plate of biscuit (juvenile).....	Jennie Tucker.....	Marysville.....	\$4 00
First on loaf of brown bread (juvenile).....	Jessie Hull.....	Yuba City.....	\$3 00
First on cake (juvenile).....	Jessie Hull.....	Yuba City.....	\$3 00
First on cake	Miss G. E. Wilkie.....	Yuba City.....	\$3 00
First on display of wheat bread	Mrs. E. Brow.....	Marysville.....	\$5 00
Second on loaf of wheat bread	Mrs. Chas. Crowell.....	Marysville.....	\$2 00
First on loaf of brown bread	Mrs. Chas. Crowell.....	Marysville.....	\$3 00
Second on baking powder biscuits	Mrs. Chas. Crowell.....	Marysville.....	\$2 00
First on Egyptian corn on stalk	T. B. Hull.....	Yuba City.....	\$3 00

THIRD DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, ETC.			
First on cider mill and press	White, Cooley & Cutts	Marysville	\$3 00
First on hay and straw cutter	White, Cooley & Cutts	Marysville	\$3 00
First on hand corn sheller	White, Cooley & Cutts	Marysville	\$3 00
First on lawn mower	White, Cooley & Cutts	Marysville	\$2 50
First on gopher trap	White, Cooley & Cutts	Marysville	\$1 50
First on post-hole auger	White, Cooley & Cutts	Marysville	\$2 50
First on farm gate	White, Cooley & Cutts	Marysville	\$5 00
First on refrigerator	White, Cooley & Cutts	Marysville	\$2 50
First on grain separator	White, Cooley & Cutts	Marysville	\$5 00
First on washing machine	White, Cooley & Cutts	Marysville	\$5 00
First on sod plow	White, Cooley & Cutts	Marysville	\$5 00
First on sidehill plow	White, Cooley & Cutts	Marysville	\$5 00
First on two-horse family carriage	White, Cooley & Cutts	Marysville	\$20 00
First on one-horse family carriage	White, Cooley & Cutts	Marysville	\$10 00
First on two-seated open carriage	White, Cooley & Cutts	Marysville	\$10 00
First on farm wagon	White, Cooley & Cutts	Marysville	\$15 00
Special on cart	White, Cooley & Cutts	Marysville	\$4 00
Special on range	White, Cooley & Cutts	Marysville	\$5 00
First on gas or oil stove	White, Cooley & Cutts	Marysville	\$2 00
First on display of marbleized iron	White, Cooley & Cutts	Marysville	\$2 00
First on display of kitchen ware	White, Cooley & Cutts	Marysville	\$5 00
First on display of general hardware	White, Cooley & Cutts	Marysville	\$5 00
First on general display of stoves and kitchen ware	White, Cooley & Cutts	Marysville	\$20 00
Second on sporting instruments	White, Cooley & Cutts	Marysville	\$5 00
First on crockery and glassware	White, Cooley & Cutts	Marysville	\$3 00
First on road cart	Katzner, Russell & Chase	Marysville	\$4 00
First on top buggy	Katzner, Russell & Chase	Marysville	\$10 00
Special on orchard cultivator	L. P. Helmer	Watsonville	\$5 00
Special on weed cutter	Erich Schmidt	Yuba City	\$3 00
Special on buggies	S. H. Bradley	Marysville	\$10 00

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
MECHANICAL PRODUCTS.			
First on confectioner's work	A. Peri	Marysville	\$25 00
First on display of furniture	M. Pierson	Marysville	\$25 00
First on lounge	M. Pierson	Marysville	\$2 00
First on table	M. Pierson	Marysville	\$2 00
First on parlor set	M. Pierson	Marysville	\$5 00
First on office chair	M. Pierson	Marysville	\$2 00
First on bookcase	M. Pierson	Marysville	\$2 00
First on mattress	M. Pierson	Marysville	\$2 00
First on spring bed	M. Pierson	Marysville	\$2 00
First on set of chairs	M. Pierson	Marysville	\$2 00
Special on sewing machines	Duncan, Van & Walton	Yuba City	\$5 00
First on exhibit of machine sewing	Duncan, Van & Walton	Yuba City	\$3 00
Special on Price's cream baking powder	J. L. Russell	San Francisco	\$5 00
Special on electrical appliances	Boulton & Boorman	Marysville	\$5 00
First on exhibit of taxidermy work	W. F. Peacock	Marysville	\$10 00
First on hand-made horseshoe	G. M. Keith	Marysville	\$3 00
Special on dental goods	J. E. Moore	Marysville	\$5 00
Special on rustic furniture	Butte County Orchard Co.	Yuba City	\$10 00
First on exhibit of boots and shoes	B. F. Gilman	Marysville	\$20 00
First on exhibit of sporting instruments	P. George	Marysville	\$10 00
First on rifle	P. George	Marysville	\$5 00
First on gun	P. George	Marysville	\$5 00
First on sewing machines	P. George	Marysville	\$10 00
Special on road grader	Western Wheel Scraper Co.	Mt. Pleasant, Ia.	\$50 00

FIFTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, ETC.			
Special on vegetation wreath	Mrs. Mollie George	Meridian	\$1 00
First on rag carpet	J. Gainville	Marysville	\$5 00
Special on crochet slipper case	A. E. Lotker	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on crochet bedspread	Mrs. J. G. Robertson	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on beaded sofa cushion and bracket	Mrs. J. Krull	Live Oak	\$1 00
Special on crochet scarf, shawl, and apron	Mrs. C. Wenzel	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on knitted lace	Mrs. H. Dalton	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on crochet work, etc.	Emma Cruger	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on knitted lace	Mrs. J. Springfield	Marysville	\$2 00
Special on hair wreath	Mary Ann Powers	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on crochet bedspread	Mrs. E. J. White	Yuba City	\$1 00
Special on bedquilt and pillowshams	Dollie Miller	Yuba City	\$1 00
Special on drawn work	Eliza Stevenson	Marysville	\$2 00
Special on lace apron	Mrs. Wm. Hawn	West Butte	\$1 00
Special on pillowshams	Maggie Campbell	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on sofa cushion	Estella Howser	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on hand-made lace	Mrs. Geo. Groves	Marysville	\$2 00
Special on crochet work	Mary Stellmacher	Marysville	\$2 00
First on display of embroidery	Lura Bordwell	Marysville	\$5 00
First on pillowshams	Lura Bordwell	Marysville	\$2 00
Special on table scarf	Mrs. Schimpf	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on crazy work	Mrs. B. A. Devolt	Marysville	\$2 00
Special on fancy work and doll	Mrs. O. L. Meek	Marysville	\$2 00
Special on patchwork	Mrs. A. M. Gum	Live Oak	\$1 00
Special on knitted work	Mrs. J. Coughlan	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on shell and feather work	Kate Klockenbaum	Marysville	\$2 00
Special on crochet work	Jessie Klockenbaum	Marysville	\$2 00
Special on fancy work basket	Ida Klockenbaum	Marysville	\$2 00
Special on crochet table covers	Mamie Berry	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on cone basket	Mrs. J. R. Young	Marysville	\$1 00

FIFTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Special on shell work, etc.	Mrs. M. F. Brown	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on embroidery work	Mrs. G. Crosette	Marysville	\$3 00
Special on crazy work sofa cushion	Mrs. J. W. Greely	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on crochet tidy	Maggie Meek	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on knit bedspread	Mrs. L. E. Keith	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on chenille table scarf	Mrs. M. Pierson	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on bobonet pillowshams	Annie McDaniels	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on crochet rug	Mrs. G. B. Baldwin	Marysville	\$1 00
First on exhibit of embroidery	Linda Aulman	Marysville	} \$10 00
First on display of embroidery	Linda Aulman	Marysville	
Special on patchwork quilt	Mrs. H. F. Hyde	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on scrapbook	Edna Anderson	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on shaving wreath	Sadie Bradley	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on embroidery	N. A. Holland	Yuba City	\$3 00
Special on mats	Ida Heck	Yuba City	\$1 00
Special on pillowshams and tidies	Lou C. Roberts	Yuba City	\$1 00
Special on knitted work	Mrs. Gee	Marysville	\$2 00
Special on toilet set	Mrs. E. G. Van Arsdale	Yuba City	\$1 00
First on exhibit of woolen goods	Marysville Woolen Mills	Marysville	\$100 00
First on exhibit of blankets	Marysville Woolen Mills	Marysville	\$10 00
First on all-wool blankets	Marysville Woolen Mills	Marysville	\$10 00
First on exhibit of flannels	Marysville Woolen Mills	Marysville	\$5 00
First on tweeds (twelve patterns)	Marysville Woolen Mills	Marysville	\$5 00
Special on cassimeres	Marysville Woolen Mills	Marysville	\$5 00
Special on flannel underwear	Marysville Woolen Mills	Marysville	\$5 00
Special on overshirts	Marysville Woolen Mills	Marysville	\$5 00
Special on rug	Mrs. A. J. Cumber-son	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on patchwork	Mrs. W. A. Wimberly	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on embroidered tidy	Mrs. J. L. Steward	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on shaving lyre	Dora Bihlman	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on crochet work	Ida Keck	Yuba City	\$1 00
Special on tidies	Mary McArtney	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on embroidered table cover	Estella Howser	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on embroidery	Mrs. J. Heye	Marysville	\$2 00
Special on fancy work	Mary Meek	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on crochet work	Ellen Meek	Marysville	\$3 00
Special on hair wreath	Susie Bradley	Marysville	\$1 00

SIXTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
FINE ARTS.			
Special on collection of coins	F. W. Eastman	Marysville	\$5 00
Special on hand painting	Phoebe A. Smith	Yuba City	\$2 00
Special on hand painting	Mrs. J. M. Ramsdell	Live Oak	\$1 00
Special on hand painting	Lura Bordwell	Marysville	\$2 00
First on job printing (five specimens)	Appeal Publishing Company	Marysville	\$7 50
First on book printing (two specimens)	Appeal Publishing Company	Marysville	\$7 50
First on card printing (ten specimens)	Appeal Publishing Company	Marysville	\$5 00
First on painting on canvas	Annie Harney	Marysville	\$5 00

SIXTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Second on exhibit of paintings.....	Miss J. Chandon ..	Marysville	\$10 00
First on exhibit of paintings.....	Ellen Meek	Marysville	\$20 00
Special on painted lambrequin.....	Jessie Klocken- baum	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on painted handkerchief case.....	Ida Klockenbaum ..	Marysville	\$1 00
First on crayon work.....	Miss L. B. Kertchem ..	Marysville	\$3 00
Special on painted banners	Linda Aulman	Marysville	\$3 00
Special on perfumery.....	Mrs. H. Works & Co. ..	Marysville	\$3 00
First on pen work.....	Bessie Roberts.....	Yuba City	\$3 00
Special on card writing.....	Bessie Roberts.....	Yuba City	\$1 00
Second on pencil drawing.....	Mary McArtney.....	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on painted and kensington work.....	Mrs. S. E. Wilkie.....	Yuba City	\$3 00
First on collection of photographs and views	P. W. Griffiths.....	Marysville	\$10 00
Special on oil paintings.....	Mrs. S. S. Boynton.....	Oroville.....	\$20 00

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Special on pen drawing.....	Adrian Donaldson.....	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on scrapbook.....	Etta Wenzel.....	Marysville	\$1 00
Fifth on calico dress.....	Etta Wenzel.....	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on embroidery and scrapbook.....	Katie Stevenson.....	Marysville	\$1 00
Third on calico dress.....	Ethel Kline.....	Marysville	\$3 00
Special on calico dress.....	Annie Robertson.....	Marysville	\$1 00
First on calico dress.....	Jennie Tucker.....	Marysville	\$5 00
Special on calico dress.....	Maggie Morgan.....	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on calico dress.....	Lettie Heyl.....	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on calico dress.....	Daisy Heyl.....	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on scrapbook.....	Ethel Eckart.....	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on paper owls.....	Etta Wenzel.....	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on hemstitched tidy.....	May Freeman.....	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on paper flowers.....	Ethel Kline.....	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on crochet work.....	May Waldron.....	Marysville	\$2 00
First on hand sewing (two pieces).....	Frankie Meek.....	Marysville	\$2 00
Special on crochet work, scrapbook, etc.....	Lettie Heyl.....	Marysville	\$2 00
Special on scrapbook.....	Daisy Heyl.....	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on crochet work.....	Marcia Saviers.....	Marysville	\$2 00
Second on plain sewing.....	May Waldron.....	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on pillowshams.....	Jennie Bligh.....	Marysville	\$1 00
Second on calico dress.....	Marcia Saviers.....	Marysville	\$4 00
Special on calico dress.....	Mary Euler.....	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on calico dress.....	Dora Bonberg.....	Marysville	\$1 00
Special on table scarf.....	Irene Smith.....	Yuba City	\$1 00
Special on dressed doll.....	Tudie Steward.....	Marysville	\$1 00
Fourth on calico dress.....	Lota Best.....	Yuba City	\$2 00
Special on calico dress.....	Agnes Moran.....	Marysville	\$1 00

SPEED PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

RACE No. 1—RUNNING.

For all horses eligible. Purse, two hundred dollars; one hundred dollars to first horse; fifty dollars to second; thirty dollars to third; twenty dollars to fourth. One half mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Little Dick, by Lynch	Silva Bros.	Nicolaus.
Johnnie Gray, by Shiloh	Geo. Howson	Sacramento.
Juanita, by Ironclad	John King	Woodland.

SUMMARY.

Johnny Gray	1
Little Dick	2

Time—0:53½; 0:52¼.

RACE No. 2—TROTTING.

3:00 Class. For all horses eligible. Purse, three hundred dollars; one hundred and fifty dollars to first horse; seventy-five dollars to second; forty-five dollars to third; thirty dollars to fourth. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Alloretta, by Altoona	Jackson Cochran	San Luis Obispo.
Redwood, by Nutwood	Geo. Cropsey	Pleasanton.
Almonta, by Tilton Almont	A. L. Hart	Sacramento.
Ed Biggs, by Brigadier	M. Biggs, Jr.	Oroville.
E C Peart, by Tilton Almont	W. M. Billups	Colusa.
Daybreak, by Dawn	H. McHugh	Fresno.

SUMMARY.

Alloretta	1
Redwood	2
Almonta	3
E C Peart	dis.
Ed Biggs	dis.

Time—2:29; 2:30; 2:26¼; 2:28½; 2:32; 2:46; 2:32.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1889.

RACE No. 3—TROTTING.

Special race. Purse, three hundred dollars; one hundred and fifty dollars to first horse; seventy-five dollars to second; forty-five dollars to third; thirty dollars to fourth. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Don Marvin, by Fallis	F. P. Lowell	Sacramento.
Pasha, by Echo	C. F. Taylor	Nevada City.
Eda S, by Jim Mulvenna	W. A. Findley	Nevada City.
Kate Agnew, by Ben Franklin	S. A. Eddy	Nevada City.
Dude, by Robbie Goldust	M. Biggs, Jr.	Oroville.

SUMMARY.

Don Marvin	1
Kate Agnew	2
Pasha	3
Dude	4
Eda S	dr.

Time—2:29; 2:30; 2:32½.

RACE No. 4—RUNNING.

Open to all. Purse, two hundred dollars; one hundred dollars to first horse; fifty dollars to second; thirty dollars to third; twenty dollars to fourth. One mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Lucknow, by Longfield	Frank Taylor	Sacramento.
Applause, by Three Cheers	Thos. G. Jones	Oakland.
Hotspur, by Joe Daniels	Dan. Dennison	Sacramento.
Johnnie Gray, by Shiloh	Geo. Howson	Sacramento.
St. James, by Jim Douglas	John King	Woodland.
Sir Thad, by Thad Stevens	P. Riley	Grass Valley.

SUMMARY.

Applause	1
Hotspur	2
Johnnie Gray	3
Sir Thad	4

Time—1:44½.

RACE No. 5—TROTTING.

2:40 Class. Purse, three hundred dollars; one hundred and fifty dollars to first horse; seventy-five dollars to second; forty-five dollars to third; thirty dollars to fourth. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Dinah, by Little Billy	S. K. Trefry	Sacramento.
Fedora, by Brigadier	J. B. McDonald	Marysville.
Jim Blaine, by Oakland Boy	Willard Gardner	Sacramento.
Rosa M, by Tilton Almont	W. M. Billups	Colusa.
Latham Almont, by Tilton Almont	E. Downer	Colusa.
Rabe, by Strader	D. Dennison	Sacramento.
Belle A, by Tilton Almont	W. R. Merrill	Willows.

SUMMARY.

Rabe	1
Fedora	2
Dinah	dis.
Jim Blaine	dis.
Belle A.	dis.
Latham Almont	dis.
Rosa M.	dis.

Time—2:31½; 2:25; 2:27; 2:27½.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1889.

RACE No. 6—RUNNING.

Open to all. Purse, two hundred dollars; one hundred dollars to first horse; fifty dollars to second; thirty dollars to third; twenty dollars to fourth. Three fourths of a mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Applause, by Three Cheers	Thos. G. Jones	Oakland.
Hotspur, by Joe Daniels	Dan. Dennison	Sacramento.
Johnnie Gray, by Shiloh	George Howson	Sacramento.
Joker, by Joe Hooker	J. King	Woodland.
Lucknow, by Longfield	Frank Taylor	Sacramento.

SUMMARY.

Applause	1
Hotspur	2
Johnnie Gray	3
Joker	dis.

Time—1:18; 1:16½.

RACE No. 7—TROTTING.

Special for three-year olds. Purse, three hundred dollars; one hundred and fifty dollars to first horse; seventy-five dollars to second; forty-five dollars to third; thirty dollars to fourth. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Sidney J, by Revolution	C. F. Taylor	Nevada City.
Tart, by Tilton Almont	W. M. Billups	Colusa.
Annie E, by Tilton Almont	W. R. Merrill	Willows.
St. Lucas, by Adonis	M. Biggs, Jr.	Oroville.

SUMMARY.

Annie E	1
St. Lucas	2
Sidney J	3
Tart	dis.

Time—2:47; 2:46; 2:45; 2:43¾; 2:44½; 2:40.

RACE No. 8—PACING.

Special race. Purse, three hundred dollars; one hundred and fifty dollars to first horse; seventy-five dollars to second; forty-five dollars to third; thirty dollars to fourth. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Little Doc, by Sargent's Patchen	Worth Ober	Sacramento.
Wapple, by Brigadier	C. Sherman	Susanville.
Snickelfritz, by Gladiator	Thos. Kinney	Haywards.

SUMMARY.

Snickelfritz	1
Wapple	2
Little Doc	dis.

Time—2:30; 2:31½; 2:34.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1889.

RACE No. 9—TROTTING.

2:50 Class. Purse, three hundred dollars; one hundred and fifty dollars to first horse; seventy-five dollars to second; forty-five dollars to third; thirty dollars to fourth. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Almonta, by Tilton Almont	A. L. Hart	Sacramento.
Jim Blaine, by Oakland Boy	W. Gardner	Sacramento.
Latham Almont, by Tilton Almont	E. Downer	Colusa.
Alloretta, by Altoona	Jackson Cochran	San Luis Obispo.
Daybreak, by Dawn	H. McHugh	Fresno.

SUMMARY.

Almonta	1
Jim Blaine	2
Latham Almont	3

Time—2:41¼; 2:32¼; 2:34.

RACE No. 10—TROTTING.

Special race. 2:27 Class. Purse, five hundred dollars; two hundred and fifty dollars to first horse; one hundred and twenty-five dollars to second; seventy-five dollars to third; fifty dollars to fourth. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Eva W, by Nutwood	George Cropsey	Pleasanton.
Kate Agnew, by Ben Franklin	S. A. Eddy	Nevada City.
Ross S, by Nutwood	Worth Ober	Sacramento.

SUMMARY.

Eva W	1
Ross S	2
Kate Agnew	3

Time—2:29; 2:28; 2:25; 2:30.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE

RACE No. 11—RUNNING.

Special made-up race. Purse, two hundred dollars, for first horse. One quarter of a mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Willard S	W. C. Shaffer	Marysville.
Johnnie Allen	J. W. Dowell	Redding.

SUMMARY.

Johnnie Allen	1
Willard S	2

Time—0:25.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1889.

RACE No. 12—TROTTING.

2:30 Class. Purse, four hundred dollars; two hundred dollars to first horse; one hundred dollars to second; sixty dollars to third; forty dollars to fourth. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Lohengrin, by Echo	S. E. Corbin	Auburn.
Dude, by Robbie Golddust	M. Biggs, Jr.	Oroville.
Don Marvin, by Fallis	F. P. Lowell	Sacramento.
Pasha, by Echo	C. F. Taylor	Nevada City.
Rabe, by Strader	D. Dennison	Sacramento.
Bracelet, by Nephew	J. R. Hodson	Sacramento.

By agreement first money given to Rabe, not to start.

SUMMARY.

Pasha	1
Don Marvin	2
Dude	dis.

Time—2:27 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:29 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:28.

RACE No. 13—PACING.

Special race. Purse, four hundred dollars; two hundred dollars to first horse; one hundred dollars to second; sixty dollars to third; forty dollars to fourth. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Creole, by Prompter	T. C. Snider	Sacramento.
Little Doc, by Sargent's Patchen	Worth Ober	Sacramento.
Wapple, by Brigadier	C. Sherman	Susanville.
Snickelfritz, by Gladiator	Thos. Kinney	Haywards.

SUMMARY.

Creole	1
Snickelfritz	2
Little Doc	3
Wapple	dis.

Time—2:28; 2:30; 2:29 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:28.

RACE NO. 14—RUNNING.

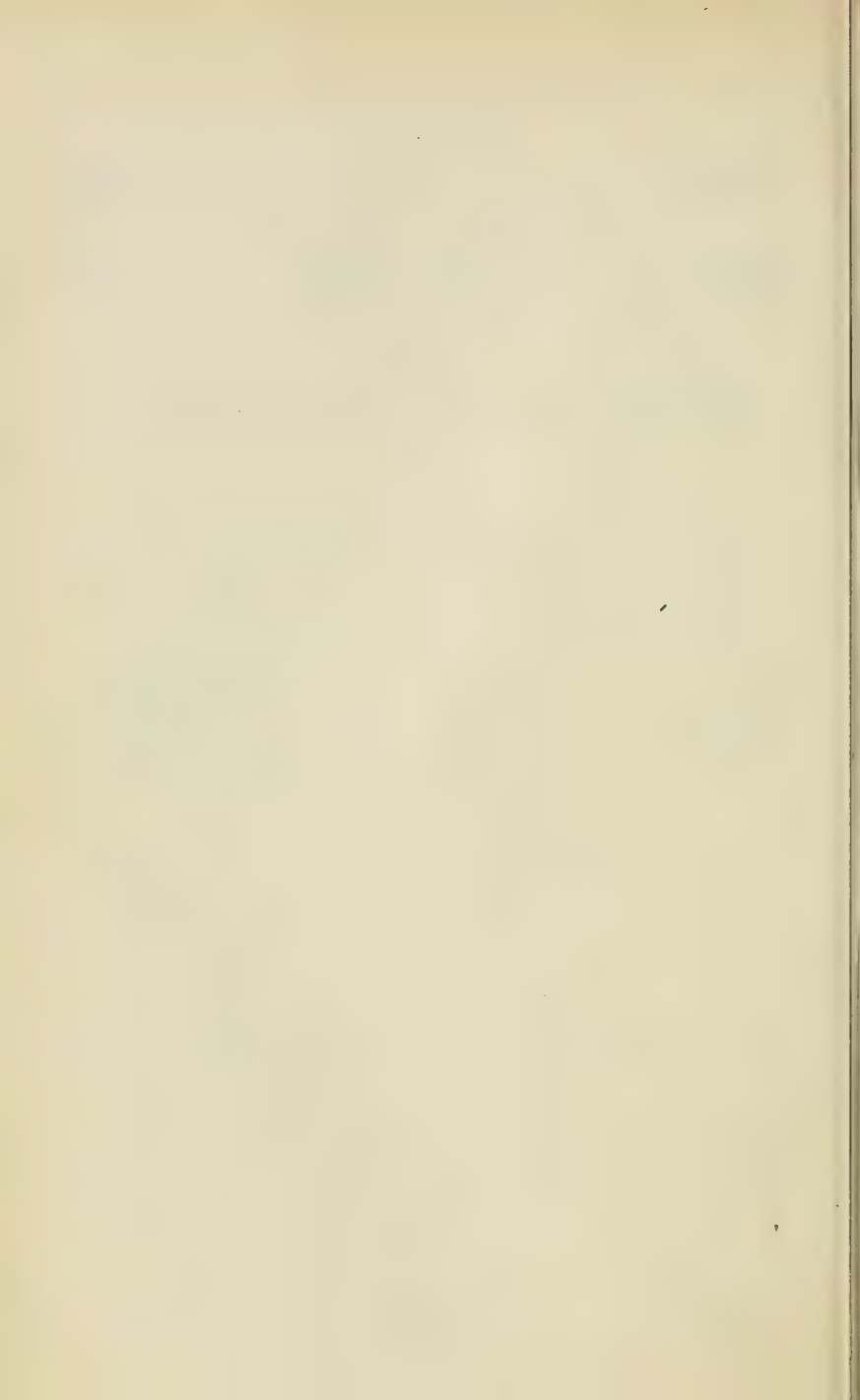
Special made-up race. Purse, one hundred and fifty dollars; all for winner. One quarter of a mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Johnnie Allen	J. W. Dowell .....	..... Redding.
Little Dick	Silva Bros. ....	..... Nicolaus.
Johnnie Moore	J. C. Moore .....	.....

SUMMARY.

Johnnie Allen	1
Johnnie Moore	2
Little Dick	3

Time—0:24.



TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

For the Year 1889,

Composed of the County of Santa Cruz.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

F. A. HIHN.....	President.
OSCAR L. GORDON	Secretary.
JESSE COPE	Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

F. A. HIHN	Santa Cruz.
J. F. CUNNINGHAM.....	Santa Cruz.
O. H. WILLOUGHBY.....	Watsonville.
A. NOBLE.....	Soquel.
D. W. GROVER	Santa Cruz.
J. H. LOGAN.....	Santa Cruz.
H. MELL	Santa Cruz.
L. K. BALDWIN	Santa Cruz.

REPORT.

DECEMBER 1, 1889.

To the honorable the State Board of Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN: The Directors of the Fourteenth District Agricultural Association submit this, their report of the transactions of said association, for the year ending this date.

OSCAR L. GORDON, Secretary.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts.

Balance from 1888.....	\$98 71	
From annual membership	102 25	
From admission tickets	489 40	
From privileges	28 00	
From State allowance.....	2,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,718 36

Expenditures.

For premiums	\$1,533 00	
For labor and other expenses	867 71	
For interest on money to pay premiums	33 37	
For rent of Pavilion and stockyard.....	250 00	
Balance	34 28	
	<hr/>	\$2,718 36

HORTICULTURE IN SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

By W. H. AIKEN.

The soil and climate of Santa Cruz County are adapted to the growth and preparation for market of many varieties of fruit requiring a long, cool season for their profitable culture.

Horticulture has heretofore been experimental here, as it has been in other parts of the State. Experience in the growth and cultivation of fruit has taught lessons of great practical value, though frequently bought at a high price.

It may be said that all fruits grown in the State have been planted in this county and fruited with some degree of profit, but results show that late, hardy, slow maturing kinds of fruit give the best and surest returns. For instance, in apple culture, the Jonathan and Bellflower for October, and the Newtown Pippin for later markets, have proved the safest and best property.

Of cherries, the Black Tartarian, ripening in June, may be said to be the best table cherry, while the Napoleon Bigarreau or Royal Ann (which are substantially the same), ripening as late as the first week in July, are the best for canning purposes and the most profitable cherries grown.

The Bartlett pear still stands at the head as a table, canning, and eastern shipping pear, maturing later than in other portions of the State, and always commanding good prices.

California grown prunes have been received in eastern and European markets with favor, and to a certain extent have been preferred to the foreign on account of flavor as a dried fruit and their keeping qualities.

It has been demonstrated that as large and sweet a prune can be raised in this State as can be raised in any foreign country, and it is not claiming too much for this county to say that, from actual tests heretofore made, the largest and sweetest prunes grown in California have been grown in Santa Cruz County. The soil and climate of the county, especially in higher altitudes, are perfectly adapted to the culture of the prune, and that industry is destined to become prominent and successful. The French prune cultivated here is conceded, after a full investigation of the subject, to be a true type of the "D'Ente," the French prune of commerce, its botanical characteristics being the same and being as sweet and high flavored.

Prunes are successfully sun-dried in a week's time at Highland, where prune growing has become almost the exclusive business of orchardists. The fruit is shaken from the trees upon canvas, graded by machinery, dipped in hot lye, and dried in the sun on wooden trays, sacked and sent East by the carload. At lower altitudes evaporators are required, owing to cooler nights and liability to fogs. The prune referred to is known as the French, but other varieties of fruit called prunes are cultivated with some degree of success.

The Silver prune, formerly known as Coe's Golden Drop plum, is being planted, and when dried meets with ready sale in the East at good prices.

Hungarian prunes are raised mostly for eastern shipment as a plum, the color and size causing them to sell readily.

It is not considered advisable in this county to plant largely of apricots and peaches as a business enterprise, because they can be grown to better advantage in other fruit districts, where they are now so successfully cultivated.

The planting of many varieties of fruit trees is not commended; better put out one or two kinds that have been found to do the best in the particular locality of the orchard.

Santa Cruz County offers to horticulturists advantages not possessed by other fruit-growing sections of the State, and among them may be mentioned a rainfall, on the average, far in excess of that of other counties in the central part of the State, thus making irrigation unnecessary, and a cool atmosphere, resulting in a thrifty growth of the trees and a full, natural ripening of fruit of excellent quality and large quantity.

LIST AND NOTES OF GRASSES FOUND GROWING IN SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

By C. L. ANDERSON, M.D.

With rains and sunshine come green pastures. The larger part of this herbage that gladdens the heart and pleases the eye is composed of *grasses*.

And what is a grass?

Botanists tell us that it is a plant with a long, simple, narrow leaf, having many fine veins or lines running parallel with a central prominent vein or midrib, and a long sheath divided to the base which seems to clasp the stem, or through which the stem seems to pass, the stem being hollow, with but few exceptions, and closed at the joints or nodes.

Some grasses are annuals, such as wheat, rye, oats, and barley. Others are perennial, such as blue grass, red top, timothy, orchard, mesquit, and Bermuda grasses. They vary in size from one or two inches high to the tall bamboo, ten, twenty, and even one hundred feet high.

One sixth of the whole vegetable kingdom of flowering plants belong to the grass family.

How much of our comfort and material prosperity depend on the grasses ! Bread, meat, sugar, clothing, are but grasses direct or transmuted. What a feeling of security and ease expressed by the poet: "I shall not want," "To lie down in green pastures;" "Beside the still waters." And when we look at the ripening grain fields, the green hills, the bunches of grass near the mountain tops, and the meadow lands along our streams, may we not meditate as David did nearly three thousand years ago: "I shall not want."

The following list and notes show that this region is well supplied with native and introduced grasses, and that it is well adapted for their successful cultivation.

It is a matter of extreme importance to our county (as well as other counties in California): the cultivation of native and introduced grasses, more particularly of the *perennial* kinds, such as have roots to withstand our long dry seasons. It has been said by superficial observers that most of the grasses of California are *annuals*. This may be true of those that have been introduced in various ways, but not true of the native grasses—they are nearly all perennials, having roots that remain, although the stalks in many become dry and dead.

With water, climate, and soils of the best quality, I see thousands of acres, where a suitable combination of such grasses as No. 26 and No. 46 would succeed admirably, yielding scarcely enough to pay taxes, because the owners depend on a few almost worthless annuals and weeds for pasturage. In fact, the worthless often survive and run out the useful.

We have parks, basins, slopes, tablelands, forests, valleys, lakes, marshes, sea beaches, lagoons, and all varieties imaginable, where one kind or another, or a combination of kinds, of grasses would grow in profusion, and where cattle might revel in perennial pastures.

There are many other plants beside true grasses that serve well for pasturage. The clovers, of which there are twelve or more, form an important

part. There are many other species of leguminous plants, such as the bur-clover, alfalfa, etc., that serve well for forage. The alfalaria (of the Geranium family) serves as an excellent food on account of its succulence, and its grows everywhere abundantly. There are also sedges and rushes that cattle often eat that supplement the grasses. But I have placed none of these in this list, confining myself to the *Gramineæ*, or true grasses.

In compiling this list I have omitted synonyms with a few exceptions, and authors entirely. When a grass has two names, either one in frequent use among botanists, the synonym follows this mark =.

I wish to acknowledge my obligations for kindly aid to Dr. Vasey, Botanist of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. He and F. L. Scribner, of the same department, are acknowledged standard authorities on grasses, and I have in the main followed their determinations.

AGROSTIS.

Red Top, of Ohio and Indiana.

Bent Grass. The old English name.

Hurd's Grass, of Pennsylvania and Southern States.

Hair Grass.

Fine Top.

An important and abundant genus. While the annual species are not of much value, except when dried and remaining on the fields during our dry season, those with perennial roots contribute largely to the pastures during winter and spring.

1. *A. vulgaris*.—This is the Red Top, Bent, or Hurd's Grass, and wherever introduced in this country, especially on bottom lands, makes excellent pasture. Perennial.

2. *A. exarata*.—A large perennial; in wet and sandy places. Common.

3. *A. æqualis*.—In brush lands, sparingly. Perennial.

4. *A. arenaria*.—Sandy cliffs near the beach. Perennial.

5. *A. grandis*.—In ditches and springy places. Perennial.

6. *A. verticillata*.—Sandy creek bottoms. Perennial.

7. *A. microphylla*.—Exceedingly variable; three inches to two feet high; growing in moist places. Annual?

8. *A. miculmis*.—In brushy places. Generally protected by brushy shrubs. Perennial.

AIRA. = Deschampsia.

Hair Grass.

A genus of widely diffused grasses, of which we have three or four species—all perennials.

9. *A. cæspitosa*.—Tufted Hair Grass. Growing in large bunches in moist creek bottoms. Cattle are not fond of it.

10. *A. holciformis*.—A tall coarse grass; two to five feet high; in moist meadows and along the cliffs of the seashore.

11. *A. elongata*.—A very slender grass; one to three feet high.

12. *A. danthonioides*.—In moist localities; very slender; from four inches to two feet high.

ALOPECURIS.

Water Fox-tail.

But one species has been found in this locality.

13. *A. Californicus*.—In wet meadows. One of the earliest grasses to flower; growing in shallow ponds even before the water entirely disappears. Of some value for early green feed in our pastures. Perennial.

ASPRELLA. = Gymnostichum.

Bottle-brush Grass.

Hedge-hog Grass.

14. *A. Californica*.—Tall and coarse; four to six feet high; growing in moist, rocky woodlands and along streams. Hardly different from Lyme Grass (*Elymus*). Perennial.

AVENA.

Wild Oats.

15. *A. fatua*.—Doubtless introduced from Europe in the early settlement of this coast. An annual grass, valuable for pasture and hay, growing wild everywhere.

BRIZA.

Quaking Grass.

Rattlesnake Grass.

16. *B. media*.—Sparingly introduced, said the botanists of California, ten years ago. Now it covers much of our waste land, and affords considerable pasture. It is a highly ornamental perennial grass.

BROMUS.

Brome Grass.
Chess.
Cheat.

There are many Brome grasses, both annual and perennial, native and introduced. Some we could do without, as they become troublesome in the fields; but for pasture they serve a good purpose. Schrader's Brome (*B. unioloides*) is highly recommended for cultivation. It has not been introduced extensively yet, but has succeeded in France, Australia, and our Southern States. It is perennial, and "not injured by overflow nor affected by ordinary drought."

17. *B. maximus*.—This Brome has become too abundant. It has driven out the Wild Oat, and can hardly be called the "survival of the fittest." But the grain is richer by far than the oat, and doubtless stock thrive well on this grass, either green or dry, when they can be induced to eat it. The rough beards and seed-coverings make it objectionable. Annual.

18. *B. ciliatus*.—Abundant in brush lands, forming loose tufts of rather coarse grass two to four feet high. Good forage. Perennial and native.

19. *B. Hookerianus*.—Apparently native and perennial. Somewhat abundant.

20. *B. mollis*.—Soft Brome. Roadsides along the coast and borders of fields. Annual and introduced.

21. *B. secalinus*.—The famous "Cheat" so often accused of being changed from wheat. Annual.

22. *B. erectus*?—Grows along the sea cliff; is perennial and apparently native.

23. *B. Kalmii*.—An annual introduced into fields; often called "Wild Chess."

24. *B. segetum*.—Found in woodlands with No. 18. Perennial; native.

CYNODON.

Bermuda Grass.
Dog's-tooth Grass.

25. *C. dactylon*.—Introduced from southern Europe, and now naturalized all over the coast. It will live in spite of neglect, and pays well when kindly treated. Hogs, poultry, and cattle are fond of it. When allowed to spread it takes the place of worthless weeds. As the seed does not mature in this climate it is best to propagate it by cuttings, which can be done readily.

DACTYLIS.

Orchard Grass.
Cock's-foot.

26. *D. glomerata*.—An excellent grass that should be cultivated more extensively. It is perennial, and would succeed well in our oak openings and timber lands. It is hardy, nutritious, and well adapted to either heavy rich lands, like the Pajaro Valley, or the loose, sandy soils of our mountains where not too dry.

DANTHONIA.

Wild Oat Grass.
White Top.
Old Fog.
Mountain Oat Grass.

27. *D. Californica*.—A bunch grass; rich, hardy perennial native; furnishing excellent pasture on plains or hillsides. Deserves to be more generally distributed.

DEYEUXIA.=Calamagrostis.

Reed Bent Grass.
Blue Joint.

28. *D. Aleutica*.—A tall, robust grass growing in woods. Perennial.

DISTICHLIS.=Brizopyrum.

Spike Grass.
Alkaline Grass.
Salt Grass.

29. *D. maritima*=*D. spicata*.—Grows in salt or alkaline soil. Affords an inferior pasture. Perennial.

ELYMUS.

Lyme Grass.
Sea Lyme.

30. *E. condensatus*.—"Giant Rye Grass." One of our tallest native grasses, often reaching a height of twelve feet or more; about springy places. Perennial.

31. *E. tritoides*.—This is found abundant in many localities, looking like wild wheat. It is often mistaken for "Couch Grass" (*Triticum repens*).

FESTUCA.

Fescue Grass.

A large and important genus, of which we have a good representation.

32. *F. myurus*.—An introduced annual, six inches to two feet high, growing everywhere. Soft, hair-like; soon dying and falling flat.

33. *F. microstachys*.—Similar to the preceding. Annual. Introduced, probably.
 34. *F. tenella*.—Dry hills. Widespread; serving as an upland pasture. Annual.
 35. *F. occidentalis*=*F. pauciflora*.—Growing in tufts. Perennial.
 36. *F. Californica*.—Similar to above.
 37. *F. rubra*.—A handsome grass growing in brush lands, with reddish or purplish spikelets. Perennial.
 38. *F. ovina*.—The well-known "Sheep's Fescue." A perennial, introduced, and found in borders of fields.

GASTRIDUM.

Nit Grass.
 Shining Grass.

39. *G. australe*.—Introduced from Europe, and widespread. Appearing with its shining heads late in the season in grain fields.

HIEROCHLOA.

Holy Grass.
 Vanilla Grass.
 Seneca Grass.

40. *H. macrophylla*.—Growing in large tufts in the redwoods; easily recognized by its vanilla fragrance. Perennial.

HOLCUS.

Velvet Grass.
 Meadow Soft Grass.
 Mesquit Grass.

41. *H. lanatus*.—A hardy perennial grass largely introduced of late years for hay and pasture. It grows rapidly, and stands drought very well, but it is rather an inferior grass, growing, however, in places where better grasses would fail.

HORDEUM.

Wild Barley.
 Squirrel-tail Grass.
 Fox-tail.

The three species, now entirely too common, are by no means valuable, as the name would indicate. When green, before the heads form, they make good pasture, but afterwards the long beards are harmful—in fact, pests.

42. *H. murinum*.—"Wall Bent Grass." Annual.
 43. *H. nodosum*=*H. pratense*.—Perennial. Less objectionable than the above.
 44. *H. maritimum*.—Annual. Spreading everywhere on low moist grounds near the sea.
 [The *H. jubatum*, "Squirrel-tail," has not made its appearance as yet, but doubtless it will come.]

KÆLERIA.

45. *K. cristata*, var. *longifolia*.—A perennial; on hillsides and fields; three to four feet high. A good pasture grass.

LOLIUM.

Darnel.
 Rye, or Ray Grass.

46. *L. perenne*, and the var. *Italicum*, have long been cultivated in this country, both for pasture and lawns. For both these purposes it has no superior. Mixed with Orchard Grass (*Dactylis*) in some localities, for a continuous pasture, they have succeeded admirably. In moist level lands they form tufts, or even a sod, which furnishes feed during the whole year.

47. *L. temulentum*.—"Poison Darnel." Sparingly introduced. The grain is said to be poisonous to man and horse, while hogs, poultry, and many other animals, fatten on it. Annual.

MELICA.

Melic Grass.

48. *M. Californica*.—Growing in dry brush land.
 49. *M. Harfordii*.
 50. *M. bromoides*. } These are credited to this locality, but I have not found them.
 51. *M. bulbosa*. }
 52. *M. imperfecta*.—Found in woods and brush lands everywhere, but not abundant.

PANICUM.

Crab Grass.
 Finger Grass.
 Barnyard Grass.
 Old Witch Grass.

53. *P. capillare*.
 54. *P. dichotomum*.
 55. *P. crus-galli*.—Barnyard Grass. } All introduced annuals of little value.

PASPALUM.

Joint Grass.

56. *P. distichum*.—Introduced, and widespreading in sandy bottoms. Has a perennial creeping root-stock, jointed. Said to be useful for seeding pondholes that dry up, yielding a pasture for cows and sheep in great abundance.

PHALARIS.

Canary Grass.

California Timothy.

57. *P. canariensis*.—Introduced.

58. *P. intermedia*.—Seems to be native.

59. *P. Lemmoni*=*P. augusta*.—Native; in wet places.

All annuals of some value.

PHRAGMITES.

Reed Grass.

60. *P. communis*.—A large, coarse grass, one of the largest in the United States, being from five to fifteen feet high. Found in wet places; looking like broom-corn in the distance. Perennial.

POA.

Blue Grass.

June Grass.

Spear Grass.

Meadow Grass.

61. *P. annua*.—Annual Blue Grass. Starts with the first rains, and dies early. Introduced. It is found nearly all over the world, closely about settlements, but is said to be a native of Arizona and New Mexico.

62. *P. tenuifolia*=*Atropis tenuifolia*.—Slender-leaved Blue Grass. This is one of the "bunch grasses;" an abundant, quite variable, and perennial native grass growing on summits, flats, and sandy hillsides where other grasses are seldom found. I see no reason why the bunches might not be increased (by transplanting in the winter) so as to fairly cover the ground; in which case our sandhills could be utilized and become valuable pasture lands.

63. *P. Californica*=*Atropis Californica*=*Sclerachloa Californica*.—Often mistaken for *P. tenuifolia*; but the flowers are dioecious, and the plant differs in other respects. Perennial.

64. *P. Howellii*.—A slender grass found in moist brush lands, and may be only the "Rough Meadow Grass" (*P. trivialis*) of Eastern States growing wild. Perennial.

65. *P. unilaterialis*.—A species lately described by Dr. Vasey. A hardy bunch grass found on cliffs near the coast. Perennial, having for root a very tough, large bunch of fibres.

66. *P. Orcuttiana*.—A recently discovered species found here as well as in Southern California. Perennial.

67. *P. Douglassii*.—Growing on beaches of shifting salt sands, helping to hold the sand. Well adapted for pasture in such places. Perennial; six to twelve inches high, with large heads like "Canary Grass."

68. *P. pratensis*.—Kentucky Blue Grass. Introduced and growing well in many places. Perennial.

POLYPOGON.

Beard Grass.

69. *P. littoralis*.—Sandy places near streams; has a perennial root.

70. *P. Monspelienis*.—Abundant in moist places and along streams. Annual.

STIPA.

Feather Grass.

71. *S. setigera*.—A "bunch grass" on warm, dry fields and hillsides. Perennial.

72. *S. Andersonii*.—Woods and brush lands. Larger branches and more slender grass than the above. Perennial.

SORGHUM.

Evergreen Millet.

73. *S. Halepense*.—Escaped from cultivation. Of large and rapid growth. Hills and dry lands. Hogs eat the roots, and in time will destroy it. Otherwise hard to eradicate.

TRisetum.

Downy Oat Grass.

74. *T. canescens*.—A very slender annual grass, furnishing considerable pasturage.

TRITICUM.=Agropyrum.

Couch Grass.

Wild Wheat.

Dog Grass.

75. *T. repens*.—Sparingly introduced. Perennial, and spreading by root-stalks, which have short joints and root tenaciously at every joint, forming a dense sod.

76. *T. Polonicum*.—Polish Wheat, Wild Goose Wheat, Mountain Rye. A very coarse kind of wheat. Becomes wild, and may prove useful in some localities for forage.

EXHIBITS AT THE FAIR—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
CLASS I.		
Solide, Norman stallion	Martin Kinsley	Santa Cruz.
Mederic, Norman stallion	Martin Kinsley	Santa Cruz.
Norman colt, one year old	J. Bourque	Santa Cruz.
Norman colt, five months old	I. Gray	Santa Cruz.
CLASS III.		
Stallion, three years old	F. W. Buckley	Santa Cruz.
Stallion, seven years old	F. W. Buckley	Santa Cruz.
Stallion, one year old	F. W. Buckley	Santa Cruz.
Mare, two years old	F. W. Buckley	Santa Cruz.
CLASS IV.		
Stallion, eight years old	F. A. Hihn	Santa Cruz.
Stallion, six years old	H. Gilmore	Soquel.
Mare, three years old	F. A. Hihn	Santa Cruz.
Mare, two years old	F. A. Hihn	Santa Cruz.
Colt, one year old	F. A. Hihn	Santa Cruz.
Brood mare, nine years old	F. A. Hihn	Santa Cruz.
Brood mare, seven years old	F. A. Hihn	Santa Cruz.
CLASS V.		
Horse, three years old	F. W. Buckley	Santa Cruz.
Horse, four years old	A. Noble	Soquel.
CLASS VI.		
Saddle horse, three years old	B. S. Chace	Santa Cruz.
Buggy horse	B. S. Chace	Santa Cruz.
Pair of buggy horses	L. F. Almstead	Santa Cruz.
Carriage horse, three years old	G. Bowman	Santa Cruz.
Carriage horse, two years old	G. P. Laird	Santa Cruz.
Horse, four years old	G. P. Laird	Santa Cruz.
Saddle horse, three years old	A. Noble	Soquel.
Colt, five months old	A. Fridley	Santa Cruz.
CLASS VIII.		
Horse, three years old	Thomas Newman	Santa Cruz.
Mare, six years old	A. Noble	Soquel.
Mare, eight years old	A. Noble	Soquel.
Colt, four months old	A. Noble	Soquel.
CLASS I—DURHAMS.		
Bull, over three years old	G. P. Laird	Santa Cruz.
Bull, over two years old	G. P. Laird	Santa Cruz.
Cow, over three years old	G. P. Laird	Santa Cruz.
Cow, two years old	G. P. Laird	Santa Cruz.
Cow, three years old	G. P. Laird	Santa Cruz.
Cow, two years old	G. P. Laird	Santa Cruz.
Heifer, one year old	G. P. Laird	Santa Cruz.
Heifer, one year old	G. P. Laird	Santa Cruz.
CLASS II—JERSEYS.		
Herness, bull, over three years old	Martin Kinsley	Santa Cruz.
Black Prince (4768), bull, four years old	Oscar L. Gordon	Santa Cruz.
Juno (5295), bull, three months old	Lewis W. Gordon	Santa Cruz.
Nora Wright (7175), cow over three years old	Oscar L. Gordon	Santa Cruz.
Phoebe (6973), cow, over three years old	Oscar L. Gordon	Santa Cruz.
Lulu (11692), heifer, two years old	Oscar L. Gordon	Santa Cruz.
Tusnelda (11693), heifer, two years old	Oscar L. Gordon	Santa Cruz.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
JERSEYS—NOT RECORDED.		
Daisy, cow, over three years old.....	Oscar L. Gordon	Santa Cruz.
Juan, bull calf, two months old	Oscar L. Gordon	Santa Cruz.
Juanita, heifer calf, two months old.....	Oscar L. Gordon	Santa Cruz.
Bull, over three years old	D. M. Locke	Scott Valley.
Bull, one year old	D. M. Locke	Scott Valley.
Cow, over three years old	D. M. Locke	Scott Valley.
Cow, over three years old	D. M. Locke	Scott Valley.
Calf, one year old	D. M. Locke	Scott Valley.
Calf, eight months old	D. M. Locke	Scott Valley.
Cow, four months old	F. W. Buckley	Santa Cruz.
SHEEP.		
Southdown ram	Martin Kinsley	Santa Cruz.
Pen of ewe lambs	Martin Kinsley	Santa Cruz.
Pen of ewe lambs	Martin Kinsley	Santa Cruz.
ANGORA GOATS.		
Pair of kids	Mabel Chace	Santa Cruz.
SWINE.		
Boar, under one year	Martin Kinsley	Santa Cruz.
Boar, under one year	Martin Kinsley	Santa Cruz.
Sow, over one year	Martin Kinsley	Santa Cruz.
Sow, over one year	Martin Kinsley	Santa Cruz.
Sow, under one year	Martin Kinsley	Santa Cruz.
Sow, under one year	Martin Kinsley	Santa Cruz.
Boar, over one year	Martin Kinsley	Santa Cruz.
Boar, over one year	Martin Kinsley	Santa Cruz.
POULTRY.		
Silver-spangled Hamburgs	Martin Kinsley	Santa Cruz.
Pair of Houdans	Martin Kinsley	Santa Cruz.
White Leghorns	Martin Kinsley	Santa Cruz.
Toulouse geese	Martin Kinsley	Santa Cruz.
Toulouse geese	Martin Kinsley	Santa Cruz.
Exhibit of thoroughbred poultry	Martin Kinsley	Santa Cruz.
Pair of Brown Leghorns	A. Fridley	Santa Cruz.
Pair of Brown Leghorns	A. Fridley	Santa Cruz.
Breeding pen of Brown Leghorns	A. Fridley	Santa Cruz.
Black-breasted Bantams	James Bartlett	Santa Cruz.
American Knob Comb	E. C. Steinmitz	Santa Cruz.
Breeding pen of Houdans	Mrs. H. Forbes	Santa Cruz.
Pair of Houdans	Mrs. H. Forbes	Santa Cruz.
American Knob Comb	Mrs. H. Forbes	Santa Cruz.
Pair of Rouen ducks	Mrs. H. Forbes	Santa Cruz.
Pair of Rouen ducks	Mrs. H. Forbes	Santa Cruz.
Bronze turkeys	Emil Mevis	Santa Cruz.

PREMIUMS AWARDED—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Norman stallion	Martin Kinsley	Santa Cruz	\$15 00
Norman stallion	Martin Kinsley	Santa Cruz	\$10 00
Norman colt, one year old	J. Bourque	Santa Cruz	\$6 00
Norman colt, five months old	I. Gray	Santa Cruz	\$5 00
CLASS III.			
Stallion, three years old	F. W. Buckley	Santa Cruz	\$4 00
Stallion, seven years old	F. W. Buckley	Santa Cruz	\$7 50
Stallion, one year old	F. W. Buckley	Santa Cruz	\$3 00
Mare, two years old	F. W. Buckley	Santa Cruz	\$3 00
CLASS IV.			
Stallion, six years old	H. Gilmore	Soquel	\$10 00
Stallion, eight years old	F. A. Hihn	Santa Cruz	\$7 00
Mare, three years old	F. A. Hihn	Santa Cruz	\$8 00
Mare, two years old	F. A. Hihn	Santa Cruz	\$4 00
Colt, one year old	F. A. Hihn	Santa Cruz	\$4 00
Brood mare, nine years old	F. A. Hihn	Santa Cruz	\$10 00
Brood mare, seven years old	F. A. Hihn	Santa Cruz	\$7 00
CLASS V.			
Horse, three years old	F. W. Buckley	Santa Cruz	\$4 00
Horse, four years old	A. Noble	Soquel	\$5 00
CLASS VI.			
Buggy horse	B. S. Chace	Santa Cruz	\$4 00
Pair of buggy horses	L. T. Almstead	Santa Cruz	\$5 00
Horse, three years old	G. Bowman	Santa Cruz	\$4 00
Horse, two years old	G. P. Laird	Santa Cruz	\$6 00
Horse, four years old	G. P. Laird	Santa Cruz	\$5 00
Colt, five months old	A. Fridley	Santa Cruz	\$5 00
CLASS VIII.			
Horse, three years old	Thomas Newman	Santa Cruz	\$3 50
Horse, six years old	A. Noble	Soquel	\$10 00
Mare, eight years old	A. Noble	Soquel	\$6 00
Colt, three months old	A. Noble	Soquel	\$3 00
CLASS XI.			
Horse, three years old	B. S. Chace	Santa Cruz	\$3 00
Horse, three years old	A. Noble	Soquel	\$2 00
CLASS I—DURHAMS.			
Bull, over three years old	G. P. Laird	Santa Cruz	\$6 00
Bull, over two years old	G. P. Laird	Santa Cruz	\$4 00
Cow, three years old	G. P. Laird	Santa Cruz	\$8 00
Cow, two years old	G. P. Laird	Santa Cruz	\$7 00
Cow, three years old	G. P. Laird	Santa Cruz	\$6 00
Cow, two years old	G. P. Laird	Santa Cruz	\$5 00
Heifer, one year old	G. P. Laird	Santa Cruz	\$6 00
Heifer, one year old	G. P. Laird	Santa Cruz	\$4 00
CLASS II—JERSEYS.			
Herness, bull	Martin Kinsley	Santa Cruz	\$7 00
Black Prince (4768), bull	Oscar L. Gordon	Santa Cruz	\$12 00
Nora Wright (7175), cow	Oscar L. Gordon	Santa Cruz	\$12 00
Phæbe (6973), cow	Oscar L. Gordon	Santa Cruz	\$7 00
Lulu (11692), heifer	Oscar L. Gordon	Santa Cruz	\$8 00
Tusnelda (11693), heifer	Oscar L. Gordon	Santa Cruz	\$5 00
Junio (5295), bull calf	Lewis W. Gordon	Santa Cruz	\$2 00

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
JERSEYS—NOT RECORDED.			
Daisy, cow.....	Oscar L. Gordon.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$12 00
Juan, bull calf.....	Oscar L. Gordon.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$2 00
Juanita, heifer calf.....	Oscar L. Gordon.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$1 00
Bull.....	D. M. Locke.....	Scott Valley.....	\$6 00
Bull.....	D. M. Locke.....	Scott Valley.....	\$3 00
Cow.....	D. M. Locke.....	Scott Valley.....	\$4 00
Heifer calf, one year old.....	D. M. Locke.....	Scott Valley.....	\$6 00
Heifer calf, eight months old.....	D. M. Locke.....	Scott Valley.....	\$4 00
Cow.....	D. M. Locke.....	Scott Valley.....	\$7 00
Cow.....	F. W. Buckley.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$6 00
SHEEP.			
Southdown ram.....	Martin Kinsley.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$2 50
Pen of ewe lambs.....	Martin Kinsley.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$5 00
Pen of ewe lambs.....	Martin Kinsley.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$3 00
GOATS.			
Pair of Angora kids.....	Mabel Chace.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$3 00
SWINE.			
Boar.....	Martin Kinsley.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$3 00
Boar.....	Martin Kinsley.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$2 00
Sow.....	Martin Kinsley.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$5 00
Sow.....	Martin Kinsley.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$3 00
Sow.....	Martin Kinsley.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$3 00
Sow.....	Martin Kinsley.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$2 00
Boar.....	Martin Kinsley.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$2 50
Boar.....	L. Burb.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$2 50
POULTRY.			
Silver-spangled Hamburgs.....	Martin Kinsley.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$3 00
Pair of Houdans.....	Martin Kinsley.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$3 00
Pair of White Leghorns.....	Martin Kinsley.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$3 00
Pair of Toulouse geese.....	Martin Kinsley.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$3 00
Pair of Toulouse geese.....	Martin Kinsley.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$1 50
Largest exhibit of thoroughbred poultry.....	Martin Kinsley.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$8 00
Pair of Brown Leghorns.....	A. Fridley.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$3 00
Pair of Brown Leghorns.....	A. Fridley.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$1 50
Largest exhibit of Brown Leghorns.....	A. Fridley.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$5 00
Breeding pen of Brown Leghorns.....	A. Fridley.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$6 00
Black-breasted Game.....	James Bartlett.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$3 00
American Knob Comb.....	C. E. Steinmiz.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$3 00
Pair of Houdans.....	Mrs. H. Forbes.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$1 00
Breeding pen of Houdans.....	Mrs. H. Forbes.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$6 00
American Knob Comb.....	Mrs. H. Forbes.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$1 50
Rouen ducks.....	Mrs. H. Forbes.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$3 00
Rouen ducks.....	Mrs. H. Forbes.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$1 50
Pair of Bronze turkeys.....	Emil Mevis.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$5 00

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.			
Sack of wheat.....	Martin Kinsley.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$6 00
Sack of white oats.....	Martin Kinsley.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$2 50
Sack of black oats.....	Martin Kinsley.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$3 00
Sack of wheat.....	J. S. Matteson.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$4 00
Sack of black oats.....	J. S. Matteson.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$5 00
Sack of shelled corn.....	C. J. Johnson.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$3 00
Squash.....	W. W. Waterman.....	Laurel.....	\$1 00
Shelled corn.....	W. W. Waterman.....	Laurel.....	\$5 00
Radishes.....	W. W. Waterman.....	Laurel.....	\$1 00
Popcorn.....	H. Mel.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$1 00

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Turnips	W. W. Waterman.	Laurel .....	.....\$1 00
Corn in ear	W. H. Aiken	Wrights .....	.....\$3 00
Celery	F. A. Hihn	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$1 00
Frace of corn	W. H. Aiken	Wrights .....	.....\$2 00
Cucumbers	F. A. Hihn	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$1 00
Stock corn	Thomas Newman	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$2 00
Stock corn	G. W. Shippy	Scott Valley .....	.....\$3 00
Sack of potatoes	J. S. Young	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$1 50
Sack of beans	J. S. Young	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$2 50
Squash, three varieties	J. S. Young	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$3 00
Squash	I. Daken & Sons	Soquel .....	.....\$1 50
Pumpkins	I. Daken & Sons	Soquel .....	.....\$3 00
Pumpkins	J. S. Young	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$1 50
Popcorn	Marcus Fidel	Laurel .....	.....\$2 00
CLASS II—DAIRY PRODUCTS.			
Pickled butter	G. M. Shippy	Scott Valley .....	.....\$3 00
Dairy butter	G. M. Shippy	Scott Valley .....	.....\$5 00
Dairy butter	F. D. Baldwin	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$8 00
Cheese	G. P. Laird	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$4 00

THIRD DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I—HORTICULTURE.			
Red Pearmain apples	A. Noble	Soquel .....	.....\$2 00
Virginia Greening apples	A. Noble	Soquel .....	.....\$4 00
Jonathan apples	Emil Mevis	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$4 00
Walnuts	J. S. Matteson	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$3 00
Figs	W. W. Waterman	Laurel .....	.....\$3 00
Virginia Greening apples	H. Mel	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$2 00
Fallenburg prunes	W. H. Aiken	Wrights .....	.....\$4 00
Silver prunes	Emil Mevis	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$5 00
St. Martin prunes	W. H. Aiken	Wrights .....	.....\$2 00
Silver prunes	W. H. Aiken	Wrights .....	.....\$4 00
Ten varieties of apples	J. S. Young	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$12 00
Newtown Pippin apples	J. S. Young	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$4 00
Jonathan apples	J. S. Young	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$2 00
Red Pearmain apples	J. S. Young	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$4 00
Rhode Island Greening apples	J. S. Young	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$4 00
Gravenstein apples	J. S. Young	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$2 00
Fall Pippin apples	J. S. Young	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$2 00
Onondaga pears	J. S. Young	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$2 00
Pears (no name)	J. S. Young	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$2 00
Largest assortment of fruit	I. Daken & Sons	Soquel .....	.....\$15 00
Ten varieties of fruit	I. Daken & Sons	Soquel .....	.....\$6 00
Bellflower apples	I. Daken & Sons	Soquel .....	.....\$4 00
Newtown Pippin apples	I. Daken & Sons	Soquel .....	.....\$2 00
Baldwin apples	I. Daken & Sons	Soquel .....	.....\$4 00
Spitzenberg apples	I. Daken & Sons	Soquel .....	.....\$2 00
Rhode Island Greening apples	I. Daken & Sons	Soquel .....	.....\$4 00
Smith's cider apples	I. Daken & Sons	Soquel .....	.....\$2 00
Duchess pears	I. Daken & Sons	Soquel .....	.....\$4 00
Easter Beurre pears	I. Daken & Sons	Soquel .....	.....\$2 00
Coe's Red plum	I. Daken & Sons	Soquel .....	.....\$2 00
Two varieties of Silver prunes	I. Daken & Sons	Soquel .....	.....\$3 00
One variety of Silver prunes	I. Daken & Sons	Soquel .....	.....\$2 00
Peaches	I. Daken & Sons	Soquel .....	.....\$4 00
Almonds	I. Daken & Sons	Soquel .....	.....\$2 00
Seckel pears	M. Findel	Laurel .....	.....\$4 00
Beurre Clairgeau pears	M. Findel	Laurel .....	.....\$4 00
Pearmain apples	John Eaton	Scott Valley .....	.....\$4 00
Variety of fruit	C. Horstman	Boulder .....	.....\$10 00
Spitzenberg apples	C. Horstman	Boulder .....	.....\$4 00
Seedling apples	C. Horstman	Boulder .....	.....\$4 00
Quinces	C. Horstman	Boulder .....	.....\$2 00

THIRD DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Bellflower apples	Rose Bros.	Santa Cruz	\$2 00
Quinces	Rose Bros.	Santa Cruz	\$4 00
Salway peaches	Rose Bros.	Santa Cruz	\$2 00
Alexander apples	P. T. Stribling	Santa Cruz	\$2 00
Two varieties of peaches	P. T. Stribling	Santa Cruz	\$3 00
Pippin apple (twenty-ounce)	P. T. Stribling	Santa Cruz	\$2 00
Skinner's Seedling apples	P. T. Stribling	Santa Cruz	\$2 00
White Winter Pearmain apples	Martin Kinsley	Santa Cruz	\$2 00
Smith's cider apples	Martin Kinsley	Santa Cruz	\$2 00
Beurre Clairgeau pears	Martin Kinsley	Santa Cruz	\$2 00
Kiefer pears	Martin Kinsley	Santa Cruz	\$4 00
Coe's Late plums	Martin Kinsley	Santa Cruz	\$4 00
Duchess pears	Martin Kinsley	Santa Cruz	\$2 00
Baldwin apples	Martin Kinsley	Santa Cruz	\$2 00
Pomegranates	B. Bertling	Soquel	\$2 00
Figs	B. Bertling	Soquel	\$2 00
Winter Nelis pears	J. A. Stewart	Santa Cruz	\$2 00
Seckel pears	J. A. Stewart	Santa Cruz	\$2 00
Doyenni Blanc pears	J. A. Stewart	Santa Cruz	\$2 00
Three varieties of peaches	J. A. Stewart	Santa Cruz	\$5 00
Olives	J. A. Stewart	Santa Cruz	\$1 50
Walnuts	J. A. Stewart	Santa Cruz	\$2 00
Easter Beurre pears	Thomas Slaughter	Wrights	\$4 00
Blackberries	Mrs. L. U. McCann	Santa Cruz	\$1 50
Red raspberries	Mrs. L. U. McCann	Santa Cruz	\$1 50
Black raspberries	Mrs. L. U. McCann	Santa Cruz	\$1 50
Strawberries	Mrs. L. U. McCann	Santa Cruz	\$1 50
Winter Nelis pears	Mrs. L. U. McCann	Santa Cruz	\$4 00
Rambo apples	Thomas Slaughter	Wrights	\$2 00
Gloria Mundi apples	M. Young	Santa Cruz	\$2 00
Newtown Pippin apples	J. S. Gilbert	Santa Cruz	\$1 00
Almonds	J. S. Gilbert	Santa Cruz	\$1 50

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Largest assortment of table grapes	W. W. Waterman	Laurel	\$15 00
Muscat grapes	W. W. Waterman	Laurel	\$2 00
Isabella grapes	W. W. Waterman	Laurel	\$2 00
Black Hamburg grapes	W. W. Waterman	Laurel	\$2 00
Barbarossa grapes	W. W. Waterman	Laurel	\$4 00
White Tokay grapes	W. W. Waterman	Laurel	\$2 00
Muscat Rose grapes	W. W. Waterman	Laurel	\$2 00
Mission grapes	W. W. Waterman	Laurel	\$2 00
Chanchi Noir grapes	W. W. Waterman	Laurel	\$2 00
Farrara grapes	H. Mel	Santa Cruz	\$2 00
Zabalkanski grapes	H. Mel	Santa Cruz	\$2 00
Isabella grapes	H. Mel	Santa Cruz	\$4 00
Rose Peru grapes	W. W. Waterman	Laurel	\$2 00
Barbarossa grapes	H. Mel	Santa Cruz	\$2 00
Queen Isabella grapes	H. Mel	Santa Cruz	\$2 00
Black Farrara grapes	W. H. Aiken	Wrights	\$4 00
Cornichon grapes	W. H. Aiken	Wrights	\$2 00
Flaming Tokay grapes	W. H. Aiken	Wrights	\$4 00
Black Muscat grapes	W. H. Aiken	Wrights	\$4 00
Rose Peru grapes	W. H. Aiken	Wrights	\$2 00
Black Malaga grapes	W. H. Aiken	Wrights	\$2 00
Black Morocco grapes	W. H. Aiken	Wrights	\$2 00
Display of table grapes	W. H. Aiken	Wrights	\$10 00
Muscat grapes	C. Horstman	Boulder	\$4 00
Verdel grapes	C. Horstman	Boulder	\$4 00
Zinfandel grapes	C. Horstman	Boulder	\$5 00
Flaming Tokay grapes	Rose Bros.	Santa Cruz	\$2 00
Verdel grapes	Rose Bros.	Santa Cruz	\$2 00

FOURTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Chanchi Noir grapes.....	Rose Bros.	Santa Cruz.....	\$1 00
Black Hamburg grapes	Rose Bros.	Santa Cruz.....	\$4 00
Black Gris grapes.....	Rose Bros.	Santa Cruz.....	\$2 00
Wine grapes.....	B. Bertling.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$4 00
Largest exhibit of wine grapes.....	J. A. Stewart.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$15 00
Exhibit of wine grapes.....	H. Mel.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$10 00
Ten varieties of wine grapes.....	H. Mel.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$5 00
Five varieties of wine grapes.....	H. Mel.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$6 00
CLASS III.—WINES.			
Display of wine.....	H. Mel.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$10 00
Medoc wine.....	W. H. Aiken.....	Wrights.....	\$10 00
Largest display of wine.....	S. C. Wine Co.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$15 00
Red Riesling wine.....	S. C. Wine Co.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$8 00
Burgundy wine.....	S. C. Wine Co.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$10 00
White Sauterne wine.....	S. C. Wine Co.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$10 00
White Sauterne wine.....	J. H. Logan.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$8 00
Red Riesling wine.....	J. H. Logan.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$10 00
Aged red wine.....	J. H. Logan.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$10 00
Bordeaux wine.....	G. A. Bram.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$8 00
Aged white wine.....	G. A. Bram.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$10 00
Medoc wine.....	J. A. Stewart.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$8 00

FIFTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Jelly.....	I. Daken & Sons ..	Soquel.....	\$2 00
One variety of canned fruit.....	Rose Bros.	Santa Cruz.....	\$3 00
Three varieties of canned fruit.....	Rose Bros.	Santa Cruz.....	\$6 00
Three varieties of canned fruit.....	P. T. Stribling.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$10 00
Jelly.....	P. T. Stribling.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$3 00
Jam.....	P. T. Stribling.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$4 00
Apple butter.....	P. T. Stribling.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$3 00
Sweet pickles.....	Thomas Slaughter.....	Wrights.....	\$3 00
Exhibit of pickles.....	Thomas Slaughter.....	Wrights.....	\$3 00
Canned fruit.....	Mrs. C. Holbrook.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$5 00
Pickles.....	Mrs. C. McKenzie.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$2 00
Sweet pickles.....	Mrs. C. McKenzie.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$2 00
Jelly.....	Mrs. C. McKenzie.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$5 00
Jam.....	Mrs. R. M. Wood.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$2 00
CLASS II.			
Sun-dried apricots.....	Emil Mevis.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$2 00
Sun-dried pears.....	Emil Mevis.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$2 00
Sun-dried apples.....	Emil Mevis.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$2 00
Sun-dried prunes.....	W. H. Aiken.....	Wrights.....	\$3 00
Display of sun-dried fruit.....	W. H. Aiken.....	Wrights.....	\$6 00
Sun-dried prunes.....	Thomas Slaughter.....	Wrights.....	\$5 00
Sun-dried fruit.....	J. S. Gilbert.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$6 00
Sun-dried prunes.....	J. S. Gilbert.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$1 50
Sun-dried pears.....	J. S. Gilbert.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$2 00
Sun-dried apples.....	J. S. Gilbert.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$1 00
Sun-dried apricots.....	J. S. Gilbert.....	Santa Cruz.....	\$2 00
CLASS III.			
Evaporated prunes.....	W. R. Wilson.....	Soquel.....	\$3 00
Evaporated prunes.....	S. B. Wallace.....	Soquel.....	\$5 00
Evaporated cherries.....	S. B. Wallace.....	Soquel.....	\$2 00
Largest display of evaporated fruit.....	I. Daken & Sons ..	Soquel.....	\$12 00
Evaporated apricots.....	I. Daken & Sons ..	Soquel.....	\$2 00
Evaporated pears.....	I. Daken & Sons ..	Soquel.....	\$4 00
Evaporated apples.....	I. Daken & Sons ..	Soquel.....	\$2 00
Evaporated raisins.....	I. Daken & Sons ..	Soquel.....	\$2 00
Evaporated peaches.....	I. Daken & Sons ..	Soquel.....	\$4 00

FIFTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Evaporated raisins	W. W. Waterman.	Laurel .....	.....\$2 00
Display of evaporated fruit	P. T. Stribling	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$6 00
Evaporated apricots	P. T. Stribling	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$4 00
Evaporated pears	P. T. Stribling	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$2 00
Evaporated peaches	P. T. Stribling	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$2 00
CLASS V.			
Cider vinegar	I. Daken & Sons	Soquel .....	.....\$1 00
Wine vinegar	H. Mel	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$1 00
Wine vinegar	W. W. Waterman.	Laurel .....	.....\$3 00
Cider vinegar	W. W. Waterman.	Laurel .....	.....\$3 00
Olive oil	W. H. Aiken	Wrights .....	.....\$10 00
Cider	W. H. Aiken	Wrights .....	.....\$2 00

SIXTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Sketch in oil	Mrs. F. O. Hihn	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$5 00
Best display of oil paintings	F. Heath	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$10 00
Crayon	F. Heath	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$2 00
Oil painting	F. Heath	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$5 00
Oil painting	F. Heath	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$8 00
Sketch from nature	F. Heath	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$8 00
Pencil drawing	Birdie H. Cottrell	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$4 00
Oil plaque	Mollie Bowin	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$3 00
Porcelain painting	Mrs. L. James	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$2 00
Panel painting	Mrs. L. James	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$1 00
Collection porcelain painting (40 pieces)	Mrs. C. B. Younger	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$5 00
Single piece of porcelain painting	Mrs. C. B. Younger	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$3 00
Spanish work	Mrs. C. B. Younger	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$4 00
Cotton embroidery	Mrs. C. B. Younger	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$2 00
Hemstitching	Mrs. C. B. Younger	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$2 00
Mending	Mrs. C. B. Younger	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$2 00
Work in sea moss	Mrs. Capt. Mills	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$4 00
Portrait in oil	Francis G. Vaux	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$8 00
Portrait in oil	Francis G. Vaux	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$4 00
Work in sea moss	Mrs. D. V. Pringle	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$4 00
Water color	Edna Scott	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$2 00
Crayon	Edith Drennan	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$4 00
CLASS III.			
Embroidery	Mrs. C. Forbes	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$1 50
Hand sewing	Mrs. C. Forbes	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$2 50
Darned stockings	Mrs. C. Forbes	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$2 00
Crochet shawl	Mrs. C. Forbes	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$4 00
Case of silk embroidery	Mrs. C. Forbes	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$5 00
Plain sewing	Mrs. W. W. Waterman	Laurel .....	.....\$1 50
Worsted picture	Mrs. L. U. McCann	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$2 00
Knitted stockings	Mrs. C. D. Holbrook	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$1 50
Hearth rug	Mrs. R. M. Wood	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$3 00
Fancy knitting	Mrs. C. McKenzie	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$2 00
Spanish work	Mrs. F. O. Hihn	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$1 50
Crochet shawl	Edna Scott	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$2 00
Silk quilt	Mrs. M. Burstead	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$1 50
Silk picture	A. De Cunrut	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$4 00
Spanish work	H. B. Pilkington	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$1 50
Lambrequin	Mrs. W. Buchanan	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$3 00
German tea cloth	Mrs. W. Buchanan	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$5 00
Silk embroidery	Mrs. W. Buchanan	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$4 00
Flannel embroidery	Mrs. W. Buchanan	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$4 00
Crochet cotton	Edna Scott	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$1 50
Fancy knitting	Emma Washlyne	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$2 00
Chenille embroidery	May Forbes	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$1 50

SIXTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Silk patchwork	Mrs. I. J. Daken ..	Santa Cruz	\$3 00
Patchwork	Mrs. S. B. Wallace ..	Santa Cruz	\$1 50
Silk quilt	Mrs. A. Mann	Santa Cruz	\$3 00
Worsted picture	Mrs. A. Mann	Santa Cruz	\$4 00
Baby's dress	Mrs. C. McCasket ..	Santa Cruz	\$1 50
Knitted stockings	Mrs. C. McCasket ..	Santa Cruz	\$1 50
Lambrequin	Myra Hobbs	Santa Cruz	\$1 50
Plain sewing	Jessie Vincent	Santa Cruz	\$5 00
Darned stockings	Jessie Vincent	Santa Cruz	\$1 00
Mending	Jessie Vincent	Santa Cruz	\$1 00
Spanish work	Mrs. Finch	Santa Cruz	\$2 00
Silk embroidery	Mrs. H. E. Cox	Santa Cruz	\$5 00
Plain sewing	Mabel Drennan	Santa Cruz	\$1 50
Silk embroidery	Mrs. A. M. Peterson ..	Santa Cruz	\$6 00
Hearth rug	M. Silva	Santa Cruz	\$2 00
Cushion embroidery	Mrs. W. Buchanan ..	Santa Cruz	\$1 50
Crochet quilt	Mrs. Dollie Dutton ..	Santa Cruz	\$1 50
Crochet waist	Mrs. Dollie Dutton ..	Santa Cruz	\$3 00
Knitted quilt	A. E. Dutton	Santa Cruz	\$2 00
Crochet trimming	Mabel Lincoln	Santa Cruz	\$1 50
Child's robe	Mrs. O. J. Lincoln ..	Santa Cruz	\$3 00
Point lace	Mrs. O. J. Lincoln ..	Santa Cruz	\$2 00
Moss scarf	Mrs. O. J. Lincoln ..	Santa Cruz	\$4 00
Rug	Rose Dodero	Santa Cruz	\$4 00
Silk embroidery	Miss K. Dennis	Santa Cruz	\$1 50
Spanish work	Miss K. Dennis	Santa Cruz	\$2 00
Silk embroidered flannel	Helen Wenck	Santa Cruz	\$2 00
Spanish work	Helen Wenck	Santa Cruz	\$1 50
Hemstitching	Helen Wenck	Santa Cruz	\$4 00
Silk embroidery	Clara Wenck	Santa Cruz	\$4 00
Chenille screen	Clara Wenck	Santa Cruz	\$3 00
Outline embroidery	Clara Wenck	Santa Cruz	\$3 00
Point lace	Minnie Wenck	Santa Cruz	\$4 00
Point lace	Mrs. S. E. Green	Santa Cruz	\$1 50
Spanish work	Mrs. D. Hinds	Santa Cruz	\$1 50
CLASS IV.			
Ten dahlias	F. A. Hihn	Santa Cruz	\$2 00
Potted plants	F. A. Hihn	Santa Cruz	\$4 00
Ten varieties of roses	Mrs. C. D. Holbrook ..	Santa Cruz	\$2 00
Cut flowers	Mrs. C. D. Holbrook ..	Santa Cruz	\$4 00
Floral design	Mrs. R. M. Wood	Santa Cruz	\$5 00
Bouquet	Mrs. R. M. Wood	Santa Cruz	\$2 00
Potted plants	Mrs. R. M. Wood	Santa Cruz	\$2 00
Bouquet	Edna Scott	Santa Cruz	\$6 00
Bouquet	Mabel Drennan	Santa Cruz	\$4 00
Ten varieties of chrysanthemums	Mrs. A. M. Peterson ..	Santa Cruz	\$3 00
Ten dahlias	P. Thrift	Santa Cruz	\$3 00
Floral column	P. Thrift	Santa Cruz	\$5 00
Cut flowers	T. Thompson	Santa Cruz	\$6 00
Ten varieties of roses	T. Thompson	Santa Cruz	\$3 00
Ten varieties of carnations	T. Thompson	Santa Cruz	\$3 00
Potted plants	T. Thompson	Santa Cruz	\$2 00
Floral design	Tessie Hihn	Santa Cruz	\$3 00
Bouquet	Mrs. F. Lewis	Santa Cruz	\$4 00
Decoration	Mrs. J. O. Wanzer ..	Santa Cruz	\$20 00
Bouquet	Mrs. A. Stiteman	Santa Cruz	\$6 00
Bouquet	T. Thompson	Santa Cruz	\$6 00
Floral design	May Thompson	Santa Cruz	\$1 50
Ten varieties of gladiolas	A. Noble	Soquel	\$2 00
Ten varieties of asters	A. Noble	Soquel	\$2 00
CLASS V.			
Bread	Edna Scott	Santa Cruz	\$1 00
Cake	May Forbes	Santa Cruz	\$1 00
Bread	Josie Coonie	Santa Cruz	\$2 00
Cake	Mrs. Z. C.	Santa Cruz	\$3 00
Bread	Maggie Campbell	Santa Cruz	\$3 00
Cake	Agnes Coonie	Santa Cruz	\$2 00

SIXTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibited.	Address.	Award.
SPECIAL.			
Collection of curios	Laura Hecox	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$10 00
Collection of curios	Dr. C. L. Anderson	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$5 00

SEVENTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Leather	R. C. Kirby	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$5 00
Wagon	E. Lukens	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$5 00
Buggy	E. Foster	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$4 00
Harness	John Werner	Santa Cruz .....	.....\$5 00

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

For the Year 1889,

Composed of the County of San Luis Obispo.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

E. W. STEELE.....	President.
J. H. BARRETT.....	Secretary.
R. E. JACK.....	Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

L. M. WARDEN.....	San Luis Obispo.
E. W. STEELE.....	Edna.
J. H. HOLLISTER.....	San Luis Obispo.
J. V. WEBSTER.....	Creston.
GEORGE VAN GORDON..	San Simeon.
J. H. ORCUTT.....	San Luis Obispo.
P. W. MURPHY.....	Santa Margarita.
E. LEEDHAM.....	Arroyo Grande.

REPORT.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, November, 1889.

To the honorable the State Board of Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN: The Directors of the Sixteenth District Agricultural Association submit this, their report of the transactions of said association, for the year ending this date.

J. H. BARRETT, Secretary.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts.

Balance on hand last report.....	\$288 86	
Sale of privileges.....	560 00	
Entries for races.....	648 10	
Receipts from Pavilion.....	720 40	
Receipts from Park.....	2,064 55	
State warrant.....	2,250 00	
		<u>\$6,531 91</u>

Expenditures.

Purses paid.....	\$1,806 60	
Premiums paid.....	1,195 00	
Music.....	250 00	
Keeping race track in good order.....	100 00	
W. K. Vanderslice & Co., die and medals.....	150 00	
Plumbing for Pavilion.....	49 30	
Hardware for Pavilion.....	11 85	
Advertising and printing.....	133 40	
Labor and expense.....	618 21	
On account of Pavilion privileges.....	60 00	
Permanent improvements.....	394 0	
On account rent paid the San Luis Obispo Park.....	369 00	
Insurance.....	168 75	
Postage and expressage.....	55 25	
Gatekeepers.....	120 50	
Marshal and police.....	23 00	
Assistant Secretaries and clerks.....	80 00	
Stationery and incidentals.....	40 10	
G. H. Andrews, watchman.....	24 00	
Balance cash on hand.....	887 86	
		<u>\$6,531 91</u>

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

By HON. GEO. STEELE.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: This is the third annual Fair held by our county agricultural society since its organization, and if the oft-repeated question of former years were asked to-day: "Is this an agricultural county?" methinks that the exhibit here of cereals, fruits, vegetables, flowers, butter, and cheese, together with the display of live stock at the Fair grounds, would furnish an intelligent and conclusive answer in the affirmative. Our farmers have not done their best, either—that is, not all of them—toward making this exhibit, for many of the farmers of the county have not contributed anything. Such seem not alive to the importance and utility of attending our annual Fairs, and making exhibits of samples of the products of their farms of every kind and character. By so doing they would promote their own prosperity and aid in the improvement of the county and the development of its great resources. Our county is rich not only in agricultural capabilities, but in manufacturing and mineral resources as well, the latter almost wholly neglected as yet, awaiting the magic touch of the hands of labor and capital to compel them to give forth their wealth and contribute their quota toward constituting this a great and prosperous county. We would invite not only the farmers and their wives, but the manufacturers, the miners, and merchants, to attend our Fairs and bring with them not only specimens of the products of their farms, their shops, their mines, and their wares, but also their children, not forgetting the babies. Fairs stimulate competition, improve blood, introduce a better system of tillage, encourage thrift and enterprise, elevate the farmer, and dignify labor. It is not too much to say that the improvement in stock and farming generally within the last few years, by the good influence of Fairs, has added largely to the wealth of the country and greatly benefited the farmer. The physical, intellectual, and moral improvement of the human race is, or should be, the highest aim and purpose of all classes, and particularly of the farmer. All efforts to improve our agricultural methods, to increase the production of our farms, to improve the quality and variety of products, all the labor expended in organizing and conducting our county, district, and State Fairs and their exhibits, would be shorn of their legitimate fruits and robbed of their intended benefits, if they do not tend to improve the physical condition and elevate the intellectual and moral status of the participants. Our Fairs should be so conducted that our farmers can take their sons and daughters there without exposing them to, or bringing them in contact with, baneful and demoralizing influences. May we not indulge the hope that the time will come when gambling shall be prohibited, within the limits of our Fair grounds at least; and the saloons, if saloons we must have, be turned over to the care of the Women's Christian Temperance Union?

Our county agricultural society, though young in years, has done fairly well, but not quite so well as it would have done had the agriculturists of the county generally taken hold with us in earnest, and subscribed and paid for the capital stock of the association, as we had a reasonable right

to expect they would, thereby placing the society upon a sound financial basis at the outset, and avoiding the necessity of petitioning the city to take the property of the society, assume its debts, and then turn around and lease the race track, the Fair grounds, and the Pavilion to the association for Fair purposes—a condition of things which reflects no credit upon the farmers or the county. Some unfavorable conditions and circumstances were present at the organization of our society. The good people of the Arroyo Grande, one of the most highly favored agricultural sections of the county, had already organized an agricultural society and held one successful Fair before the inception of our county society. They naturally felt a local pride in the success achieved by their Fair and its exhibits. On that account, perhaps, they have not taken the interest in and subscribed as freely for the capital stock of our county society as they otherwise would have done; although we are free to confess that the Arroyo Grande exhibits at our Fairs have always been highly creditable and a great assistance to the general exhibit.

Other sections, more distant from the county seat, have their local interests and pet schemes to nourish and foster, which, perhaps, have kept them from coöperating as efficiently with our county society as we had hoped they would; and so, we believe, it is for their best interests to do, inasmuch as the prosperity of our society and the success of its annual Fairs would promote the best interests of the whole county, and every part of it. And here let me say to the farmers, to all those interested in agricultural pursuits in every portion of the county, if you have nursed any little local pride or prejudice which militates against the progress and prosperity of our county agricultural society, merely because its Fair grounds and Pavilion are located at the county seat, where they undoubtedly should be, for Heaven's sake put it away—it is too narrow ground for intelligent men to stand upon in this progressive age of the world. Cultivate your local pride as you will, but make it subservient and tributary to the general good of the county. We have a municipality, almost an empire, larger in extent than some of the Eastern States, lying between the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth parallels of latitude, embracing an area of over three thousand square miles, or more than two million acres, divided into two unequal divisions by the Santa Yucian Mountains, presenting a great diversity of climate, soil productions, and scenery; well wooded with fire and white oak, interspersed here and there with pine, and along the banks of the numerous streams with cottonwood, sycamore, alamo, willow, and other varieties too numerous to mention, furnishing an abundance of wood, but very little timber profitable for lumber. The soil produces a great variety of the natural grasses, furnishing an abundance of rich pasturage.

In the early settlement of the county our rich valleys and bottom lands, as well as the hills and mountain sides, were devoted almost exclusively to grazing—considered fit for nothing else. Indeed, less than two decades since it was seriously questioned by the early settlers whether this could ever become an agricultural county, capable of producing the cereals, vegetables, and fruits with profit. Particularly was this the case in the eastern and northern portions of the county, which were used entirely for grazing large bands of sheep, which were guarded by herders, and wild cattle and horses, which could be handled only by men on horseback; but the glory of the vaquero and the shepherd belongs to the past history of the county. The lands upon which these large herds were fed, and which were held in large tracts, principally Spanish grants, by a few individuals, in many instances have, with great advantage to the agricultural interests of the county, been subdivided into small tracts and sold to actual settlers,

who are fencing their holdings, bringing them under cultivation, erecting thereon good farm buildings, raising large crops of grain, planting orchards, vineyards, and gardens, thus transforming the wilderness into cultivated farms, the abode of an intelligent, industrious, and prosperous people.

These lands, which were formerly regarded as being valuable for grazing purposes only, have proved, on cultivation, to be good agricultural lands, capable of producing abundantly almost any crop, whether of the cereals, vegetables, fruits, or nuts, which can be grown successfully in the temperate or semi-tropical regions. It is estimated by those competent to make an estimate that five hundred thousand centals of wheat, A No. 1 in quality, have been raised this season in that portion of the county which lies north and east of the Santa Yucian range. The orchards and vineyards in that section having been recently planted, only a few have come into bearing, but the specimens on exhibition here show conclusively that almost any fruits desired can be produced there successfully, and yet what has been accomplished is but a faint prophecy of what will be done when the resources of the county are more fully developed.

Now, my friends, I beg your indulgence while I give a few statistics in regard to the productions of the county. I am well aware that statistical tables are not entertaining matter to the general audience, but a few figures will convey a better idea of the material progress of the county during the last few years than many words. In the absence of any system of statistics, it is impossible to give accurate figures. The assessment roll of the county for the last few years is probably the best criterion by which to judge of its material progress. Owing to the imperfect methods of assessing and gathering statistics, as prescribed by law, an approximation only can be reached.

The total assessment in 1885 was	\$9,290,800
In 1886	9,706,146
Excess of 1886 over 1885	415,346
Assessment of 1887	11,339,252
Excess of 1887 over 1886	1,623,106
Total assessment of 1888	13,740,591
Excess of 1888 over 1887	2,401,339
Assessment of 1889	14,340,266
Excess of 1889 over 1888	599,665

This is exclusive of railroad assessment.

☛ Last year being a boom year, some of the real estate was assessed higher than it is this year, particularly city and town lots. The increase in the assessment this year over last is upon real estate and personal property. The decrease is on city and town lots, country improvements, money, and credits. It is estimated that four hundred thousand centals of wheat and one hundred and fifty thousand centals of barley were produced in the county last year. Of the amount of oats, corn, flax, beans, etc., raised last year we have no reliable information. We know there were a good many tons of beans raised in the Arroyo Grande Valley. The bean crop this year in the county is far in excess of that of last year, there being a greater area planted, and the yield is better. The Arroyo Grande bottom lands frequently produce four thousand pounds of beans to the acre, which, at 2 cents per pound, bring \$80; at 2½ cents, bring \$100; and at 3 cents, \$120—a fair return for an acre of land. Six hundred thousand centals is considered a fair estimate of the wheat raised in the county this year, five hundred thousand centals of which were produced on the other side of the mountains, which was formerly known as the sheep country.

When traveling over portions of the Santa Ysabel and the Huer Huero Ranches, a few weeks since, I saw fields of golden wheat which it was esti-

mated would yield at least forty bushels to the acre. A few years ago this land, at this season of the year, was as bare and barren, apparently, as a public highway, having been devoured of every particle of vegetation by the large bands of sheep that were roaming over it.

In the year 1888 there were shipped from the warehouses at San Miguel ninety thousand centals of wheat, and ten thousand centals of barley. The yield per acre last year in that section was from seven to eight centals. This year there have been received at the same warehouses, up to the twelfth of this month, eighty thousand centals of wheat, and eight thousand centals of barley. It is estimated that there are fifty thousand centals yet to come in, making one hundred and thirty-eight thousand in the aggregate. The average yield per acre this year is estimated at from eight to nine centals, but some fields will give as high as twelve to fifteen centals per acre.

The Templeton "Advance" reports that during the month of August there were shipped from that station ten thousand one hundred and two bags of wheat, or one million three hundred and forty-six thousand one hundred and eighty pounds; of oats, three hundred bags, or twenty-seven thousand three hundred pounds. Total, one million three hundred and seventy-three thousand four hundred and eighty pounds, or one hundred and thirty-seven thousand three hundred and forty-eight centals, making forty-four carloads.

There were shipped from the two stations—Templeton and Paso Robles—last year, one hundred and twenty thousand centals of grain, mostly wheat. It is estimated that there will be received at and shipped from the three stations—Santa Margarita, Templeton, and Paso Robles—at least three hundred and sixty thousand centals this year, mostly wheat. It is estimated that twenty-eight thousand gallons of wine were made in this county last year, and a much larger quantity will be produced this year.

We have the following statistics of business done at our port last year. Number of vessels arriving at and departing from Port Harford, in 1888, were six hundred and seventy-three steam and thirty-four sailing. Tonnage, four hundred and thirty-two thousand tons:

Export of merchandise.....	3,678 tons.
Export of grain	232,051 tons.
Bituminous rock	15,000 tons.
Butter exported	976 tons.
Cheese exported	111 tons.
Live stock	904 tons.
Merchandise imported	8,862 tons.
Coal imported	2,885 tons.
Lumber imported	8,884,000 feet.

That portion of the county which lies between the ocean and the Santa Yucian Mountains, known as the coast region, is better adapted to dairying and stock raising than grain raising. Although it produces large crops of barley, oats, flax, hay, and beans, and some years good wheat crops, dairying and stock raising is the dominating interest. It is this portion which has given this county the reputation of being the banner dairy county of the State. Last year we exported five million pounds of butter, and two million pounds of cheese, bringing a return of \$1,200,000. The exportation will probably foot up much larger this year.

From the Assessor's office I have gathered the following statistics, which will, perhaps, be interesting to some of you:

Number of acres sown in wheat in 1889.....	98,385
Number of acres sown in oats in 1889.....	4,246
Number of acres sown in barley in 1889.....	48,360
Number of acres sown in corn.....	760
Number of acres sown in hay.....	25,780
Number of fruit trees.....	68,325
Number of dairy cows.....	20,847
Number of stock cattle.....	40,161
Number of stock calves.....	7,961
Number of stock colts.....	3,271
Number of thoroughbred horses.....	83
Number of American horses.....	2,100
Number of graded horses.....	5,706
Number of common sheep.....	9,197
Number of graded sheep.....	1,518
Number of lambs.....	2,915

In my opinion, these figures are all below the actual facts. There must have been many more cattle and more sheep in the county on the first of last March. There has been, also, a marked improvement in the live stock of the county in the last few years, particularly in cattle and horses.

Agriculture is the most ancient, as well as the most honorable and most useful occupation in which men can engage, and it will exist so long as mankind must be fed. It furnishes a substantial basis upon which to build great and prosperous communities and nations. Without its aid manufactures and commerce could not flourish. It brings its votaries into direct contact with Nature, and causes them to interrogate her intelligently; to study her processes of production, growth, and reproduction, and to work in harmony therewith; compels them to study the adaptation of the soil and climate to the production of the crop they wish to raise. In short, to become a successful farmer, stock raiser, or dairyman, a man must know something; he must be an intelligent observer; a thinking, an industrious man. The time has passed, if indeed it ever existed, when an ignorant, a careless, a dissipated man can be a successful farmer or dairyman. Yes, farmers, ours is a useful and honorable occupation, none more so. If we would adorn it, if we would dignify labor and elevate the laborer, we must be intelligent, temperate, active, and strive to keep abreast of the progressive, competitive spirit which marks every department of human effort, or we shall be left behind in the great race of life. And here let me urge upon the farmers the great necessity which exists for united coöperative efforts on their part for the protection of their just rights and privileges, and the promotion of their interests, pecuniary, educational, social, and moral. Is it not a fact that the farmers have been sending men to the Legislature, State and national, to represent them, and make laws for them, whose interests were not identified with theirs, but on the contrary, in some instances at least, were antagonistic thereto? The consequence has been that statutes have been enacted which were not only not beneficial, but detrimental to his best interests. Is it not also a fact, that the farmer has very little to say or do in fixing the price for which he shall sell the products of his farm, dairy, or orchard? And, pray tell me, what voice has he in determining the price he shall pay for the clothes he wears, his household goods, the lumber he puts into his buildings, his agricultural implements, the sugar with which he sweetens his coffee, or the tobacco he smokes in his pipe? In the one instance he quietly and submissively accepts the price the dealer in agricultural products sees fit to give; in the other he steps up to the counter, like a little man, and pays the price demanded for the article he purchases.

It seems the farmers are the legitimate prey of anybody who sees fit to fleece them, and there are plenty who are actively engaged in the business,

while they sit submissively down and allow it to be done, waiting and hoping against hope for something to turn up in their favor, instead of rising in the strength of their manhood, asserting their just rights, and maintaining them. And how, do you ask, is it to be done? Not by the exercise of physical force, not by nihilistic methods, but by doing as the capitalists, the corporations, the great trusts are doing: combine capital against capital, brains against brains; by uniting heart and hand in intelligent coöperative effort for the promotion of their interests and the welfare of mankind. Farmers, study well the lesson which is being taught by the corporation: in unity, in intelligent corporation, there is *strength*; in divided effort there is weakness.

The farmers are the most numerous class of any in the country, have more votes, and, in the aggregate, can command more capital than any other class. If they were united and educated to coöperate together, they could assume the reins of the government to-day, and have a potential voice in regulating the affairs which pertain to their own best interests and the welfare of the whole people. I would invite every farmer within the sound of my voice to join the Grange; it is emphatically a farmer's organization, formed for the express purpose of protecting his rights and promoting his interests. It is the most extensive farmer's organization that has ever existed. It extends not only over the State, but the United States and the Canadas. It brings the farmers and their wives into its halls for conference, for social intercourse, and for practical education. It gives the farmers and their families a little needed rest and recreation, breaks up their isolated lives, brings them into contact with their fellow-men, wakes them up, sharpens their wits, and teaches the grand lesson of intelligent coöperation. Having joined the Grange, then become members of our agricultural society, subscribe for some of its capital stock; attend our Fairs, make them what they should be—interesting and instructive, correct representations of every industry in the county. It will stimulate enterprise, encourage generous emulation, improve your methods of farming, and cause you to raise a better quality, and, perhaps, a less number of live stock; also to produce a greater variety of and more remunerative crops.

Farmers of San Luis Obispo County, let us wake up, and inaugurate an era of progress and prosperity. Let us cultivate well and thoroughly the lands we have, instead of reaching out to acquire larger possessions for speculative purposes. Let us clean up and slick up our farms; destroy the noxious weeds in our fields, along the fence corners, and on the public highways; plow deeper; drain the swamps and morasses; underdrain and tile our heavy clay and adobe soils, taking the surplus water from the subsoil, causing the air and warmth to circulate through the soil, pulverizing and fructifying it, and increasing the productive capacity many fold.

My friends, instead of sitting down, folding our hands, and waiting for the railroad to come along and make us all rich, let us all take hold together, develop and improve the great resources we have; then the railroad people will be hunting us for our patronage, instead of our running after them. Then we may have not only the continuance of the great road, which has stopped on the other side of the mountain, but we may realize our pet scheme of a railroad from the sea into the great and fertile valley of the San Joaquin. We are the architects of our own fortune; if we prove to be masters of the situation, an era of prosperity hitherto unparalleled in our experience awaits us.

EXHIBITS AT THE FAIR—1889.

LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
Nick and Clyde, carriage team	H. M. Warden	San Luis Obispo.
Highland, stallion, two years old	H. M. Warden	San Luis Obispo.
Mary, mare, eight years old	H. M. Warden	San Luis Obispo.
Daisy M and Skip S, roadster mares	H. M. Warden	San Luis Obispo.
Al Allen and family	J. H. Orcutt	San Luis Obispo.
Commodore Nutwood and family	Harry Seig	San Luis Obispo.
Florida, three years old	J. H. Hollister	San Luis Obispo.
Maltese jack, seven years old	J. H. Hollister	San Luis Obispo.
Flora Belle, Maltese jenny	J. H. Hollister	San Luis Obispo.
Belmont and colt	J. J. Gregory	San Luis Obispo.
Belle and colt	J. McAuliffe	San Luis Obispo.
Nellie, three years old	W. H. Taylor	San Luis Obispo.
Lady McTiffany, suckling colt	Brown & Taylor	San Luis Obispo.
Miss Monroe	Brown & Taylor	San Luis Obispo.
Monroe S, three years old, with his colts	Brown & Taylor	San Luis Obispo.
Anteal, two years old	Taylor & Reeve	San Luis Obispo.
Nellie Monroe, suckling colt	W. H. Taylor	San Luis Obispo.
Brood mare, ten years old	H. C. Petty	San Luis Obispo.
Stallion, two years old	H. C. Petty	San Luis Obispo.
Mare, three years old	H. C. Petty	San Luis Obispo.
Suckling colt	H. C. Petty	San Luis Obispo.
Single roadster	Wm. Sandercock	San Luis Obispo.
Matched draft team	Wm. Sandercock	San Luis Obispo.
Fred Grant, stallion, with four of his colts	H. D. Albright	San Luis Obispo.
Pride, stallion, with four of his colts	H. D. Albright	San Luis Obispo.
Bull, three years old	Bierer Bros.	Templeton.
Bull, two years old	Bierer Bros.	Templeton.
Bull calf	Bierer Bros.	Templeton.
Cow, three years old	Bierer Bros.	Templeton.
Cow, three years old	Bierer Bros.	Templeton.
Heifer, over one year old and under three	Bierer Bros.	Templeton.
Heifer calf, under one year	Bierer Bros.	Templeton.
Jersey herd	Bierer Bros.	Templeton.
Stallion, with four of his colts	H. J. Jasperson	San Luis Obispo.
Stallion, two years old	H. J. Jasperson	San Luis Obispo.
Half-breed Lincoln and Merino ewes	E. Watkins	San Luis Obispo.
Fleece of wool	E. Watkins	San Luis Obispo.
Trio of Partridge Cochins	R. D. Cruikshank	Paso Robles.
Single roadster	Peter Mullen	San Luis Obispo.
Holstein cow	E. W. Steele	Edna.
Heifer, over one year old and under three	E. W. Steele	Edna.
Holstein heifer, over one year old and under three	E. W. Steele	Edna.
Holstein bull, three years old	E. W. Steele	Edna.
Holstein bull, two years old	E. W. Steele	Edna.
Holstein bull, one year old	E. W. Steele	Edna.
Holstein calf, one year old	E. W. Steele	Edna.
Heifer, one year old and under three	E. W. Steele	Edna.
Cow, three years old or over	E. W. Steele	Edna.
Heifer calf, under one year	E. W. Steele	Edna.
Calf	E. W. Steele	Edna.
Bull, two years old	E. W. Steele	Edna.
Yearling filly	H. N. Hanson	San Luis Obispo.
Suckling colt, three months old	P. O'Connor	San Luis Obispo.
Stallion, one year old	P. O'Connor	San Luis Obispo.
Mare, three years old	A. Tognazzini	Cayucos.
Matched draft team	E. W. Steele	Edna.
Stallion, three years old or over	N. H. Fitzwater	San Luis Obispo.

LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
Sacramento, stallion, two years old	George Van Gordon	Blanco Ranch.
Gertrude, mare, three years old	George Van Gordon	Blanco Ranch.
Minneola, two years old	George Van Gordon	Blanco Ranch.
Carriage team	George Van Gordon	Blanco Ranch.
Nick, roadster	George Van Gordon	Blanco Ranch.
Judge, stallion, two years old	George Van Gordon	Blanco Ranch.
Trio of Wyandottes	Mrs. Welsh	San Luis Obispo.
Trio of geese	Mrs. Welsh	San Luis Obispo.
Trio of Houdans	N. H. Fitzwater	San Luis Obispo.
Yearling filly	H. A. Genness	San José Valley.

PREMIUMS AWARDED—1889.

LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I—THOROUGHEREDS.			
Sacramento, stallion, two years old	Geo. Van Gordon	San Simeon	\$5 00
Gertrude, mare, three years old	Geo. Van Gordon	San Simeon	\$10 00
Minneola, filly, two years old	Geo. Van Gordon	San Simeon	\$5 00
CLASS II—STANDARD BRED.			
Stallion and family	H. D. Albright	San Luis Obispo	\$20 00
Mare, three years old or over	J. H. Hollister	San Luis Obispo	\$10 00
Mare, three years old or over	Brown & Taylor	San Luis Obispo	\$5 00
Suckling colt	Brown & Taylor	San Luis Obispo	\$3 00
CLASS III—ROADSTERS.			
Stallion, three years old	Brown & Taylor	San Luis Obispo	\$15 00
Stallion, three years old	Harry Seig.	San Luis Obispo	\$5 00
Stallion, two years old	Geo. Van Gordon	San Simeon	\$5 00
Stallion, two years old	H. M. Warden	San Luis Obispo	\$5 00
Stallion, one year old	P. O'Connor	San Luis Obispo	\$3 00
Mare, three years old	A. Tognazzini	Cayucos	\$10 00
Suckling colt	P. O'Connor	San Luis Obispo	\$3 00
Span of matched roadsters	H. M. Warden	San Luis Obispo	\$10 00
Single roadster	Geo. Van Gordon	San Simeon	\$5 00
Single roadster	Peter Mullen	San Luis Obispo	\$2 50
CLASS IV—DRAFT HORSES.			
Stallion, three years old	H. D. Albright	San Luis Obispo	\$15 00
Stallion, three years old	John Wear	Paso Robles	\$7 50
Matched team of draft horses	Wm. Sandercock	San Luis Obispo	\$6 00
Matched team of draft horses	E. W. Steele	Edna	Diploma.
CLASS V—CARRIAGE HORSES.			
Carriage team	Geo. Van Gordon	San Simeon	Dip., \$7 50
Carriage team	H. M. Warden	San Luis Obispo	\$3 00
CLASS VI—HORSES FOR ALL PURPOSES.			
Stallion, three years old or over	H. J. Jasperson	San Luis Obispo	Dip., \$15
Mare, three years old or over	H. M. Warden	San Luis Obispo	\$3 00
Mare, three years old or over	A. Tognazzini	Cayucos	\$7 50
Mare, two years old	H. J. Jasperson	San Luis Obispo	\$3 00
CLASS VII—CATTLE—JERSEYS.			
Bull, three years old or over	Bierer Bros.	Templeton	Dip., \$10
Bull, two years old	Bierer Bros.	Templeton	\$5 00
Bull calf	Bierer Bros.	Templeton	\$2 50
Cow, three years old or over	Bierer Bros.	Templeton	Dip., \$7 50
Heifer, over one year old and under three	Bierer Bros.	Templeton	\$5 00
Cow, three years old or over	Bierer Bros.	Templeton	\$3 50
Calf, under one year	Bierer Bros.	Templeton	\$2 50
Herd of Jerseys	Bierer Bros.	Templeton	Dip., \$10
CLASS VIII—HOLSTEINS.			
Bull, three years old or over	E. W. Steele	Edna	\$10 00
Bull, three years old or over	E. W. Steele	Edna	\$5 00
Bull, two years old	E. W. Steele	Edna	\$5 00
Bull, one year old	E. W. Steele	Edna	\$2 50
Bull, one year old	E. W. Steele	Edna	\$2 00
Cow, three years old or over	E. W. Steele	Edna	Dip., \$7 50
Cow, three years old or over	E. W. Steele	Edna	\$3 00
Heifer, over one year old and under three	E. W. Steele	Edna	\$5 00
Calf, under one year	E. W. Steele	Edna	\$2 50
Herd of Holsteins	E. W. Steele	Edna	Dip., \$10

LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS IX—GRADES.			
Heifer, one year old and under three	E. W. Steele	Edna	\$3 00
Heifer calf, under one year	E. W. Steele	Edna	\$2 00
CLASS X—SHEEP AND GOATS.			
Fleece of wool	E. Watkins	San Luis Obispo	\$2 00
CLASS XI—POULTRY.			
Trio of Partridge Cochins	R. D. Cruikshank	Paso Robles	\$2 50
Trio of Wyandottes	Mrs. Welsh	San Luis Obispo	\$2 50
Trio of geese	Mrs. Welsh	San Luis Obispo	\$5 00
Trio of Langshans	Fred. Otz	San Luis Obispo	\$2 50
Display of geese	J. C. Stocking	Morro	\$5 00
Display of poultry	Mrs. Welsh	San Luis Obispo	Dip., \$5 00
Trio of Houdans	N. H. Fitzwater	San Luis Obispo	\$2 50

LADIES' TOURNAMENT.

Name.	Address.	Premium.	Award.
Miss May Murch	San Luis Obispo	First	Ladies' saddle.
Miss A. Wilson	San Luis Obispo	Second	Elegant bridle.
Mrs. H. J. Jasperson	San Luis Obispo	Third	Gold mounted whip.

ORCHARD AND VINEYARD DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Best general display of grain, grasses, and hops from one farm	J. V. Webster	Creston	\$20 00
Best general display of vegetables from one farm	E. Leedham	Arroyo Grande	\$20 00
Second best	J. V. N. Young	Arroyo Grande	\$10 00
Third best	E. A. Atwood	Miles Station	\$5 00
Best general display from one vineyard	J. P. Andrews	San Luis Obispo	\$20 00
Second best	E. A. Atwood	San Luis Obispo	\$10 00
Third best	J. V. Webster	Creston	\$5 00
Seventeen varieties of apples	E. A. Atwood	Miles Station	\$2 00
Six varieties of apples	F. Riley	Morro	
Fall Pippin apples	Levi Exline	Paso Robles	
One box of dried apples	S. C. Davis	Morro	
Apples	E. Leedham	Arroyo Grande	\$2 00
Eighteen varieties of apples	J. V. N. Young	Arroyo Grande	
Fifteen varieties of apples	J. P. Andrews	San Luis Obispo	
Twenty-eight varieties of apples	McD. R. Venable	San Luis Obispo	\$2 00
Bellflower apples	M. J. Lopez	Chorro	
Summer seedling apples	M. J. Lopez	Chorro	
Seven varieties of apples	J. H. Orcutt	San Luis Obispo	
Apples	W. H. Findley	Arroyo Grande	
Apples	Geo. W. Rector	Rinconada	
Fall Pippin apples	Geo. A. Freeman	Morro	\$2 00
Bellflower apples	Geo. A. Freeman	Morro	
Rambo apples	Geo. A. Freeman	Morro	
Russet apples	Geo. A. Freeman	Morro	
Nicajack apples	Geo. A. Freeman	Morro	
Largest and best display of Bellflower apples	E. Leedham	Arroyo Grande	\$2 00
Gloria Mundi apples	E. A. Atwood	Miles Station	\$2 00
Rhode Island Greening apples	E. Leedham	Arroyo Grande	\$2 00
Almonds	Levi Exline	Paso Robles	
Almonds	J. P. Andrews	San Luis Obispo	\$2 00

ORCHARD AND VINEYARD DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Almonds	McD. R. Venable.	San Luis Obispo.	.....
Almonds	J. H. Orcutt.	San Luis Obispo	.....
Two varieties of almonds	Mrs. A. R. Hathaway.	San Luis Obispo.	.....
Sun-dried apricots	J. V. N. Young.	Arroyo Grande.	.....
One bushel of chestnuts	M. J. Lopez.	Chorro	.....
White Adriatic figs	J. V. Webster.	Creston .....	.....
Smyrna figs	J. V. Webster.	Creston	\$2 00
Figs	James Chilotti.	San Luis Obispo.	.....
Two varieties of figs	E. A. Atwood.	Miles Station	\$2 00
Figs	J. H. Orcutt.	San Luis Obispo	.....
Two varieties of figs	J. P. Andrews.	San Luis Obispo	.....
Two varieties of grapes	J. D. Narvice.	Morro .....	.....
Flaming Tokay grapes	J. V. Webster.	Creston	\$2 00
Black Hamburg grapes	J. V. Webster.	Creston .....	.....
Mataro grapes	J. V. Webster.	Creston .....	.....
One box of Muscat grapes	Levi Exline.	Paso Robles .....	.....
One box of Muscan grapes	Levi Exline.	Paso Robles .....	.....
One box of Muscatelle grapes	Levi Exline.	Paso Robles .....	.....
One box of grapes	J. Febro.	Paso Robles .....	.....
Grapes	J. P. Andrews.	San Luis Obispo	.....
One box of Black Marago grapes	W. W. Hays.	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.
Twenty-two pounds of Muscat grapes	M. J. Lopez.	Chorro .....	.....
Eight varieties of grapes	E. A. Atwood.	Miles Station	\$2 00
Three varieties of grapes	Mrs. Janning.	Santa Ynez .....	.....
Muscat grapes	J. V. Webster.	Creston .....	.....
Display of lemons	D. F. Newsom.	Arroyo Grande.	.....
Two varieties of lemons	J. P. Andrews.	San Luis Obispo	.....
Sorghum lemons	J. P. Andrews.	San Luis Obispo	.....
Sicilian and California lemons	Mrs. Hathaway.	San Luis Obispo	\$3 00
Seedling lemons	W. E. Stewart.	San Luis Obispo	\$1 00
Three varieties of melons	J. P. Andrews.	San Luis Obispo	.....
Oranges	E. Leedham.	Arroyo Grande.	\$5 00
Oranges	J. V. N. Young.	Arroyo Grande.	.....
Three varieties of oranges	J. P. Andrews.	San Luis Obispo	\$2 00
Oranges	Joe Moody.	Estrella.	.....
Peaches	J. V. Webster.	Creston .....	.....
One box of dried peaches	S. C. Davis.	Morro	\$2 00
Three varieties of peaches	J. V. N. Young.	Arroyo Grande.	\$3 00
Late Crawford peaches	Lazcano Bros.	San José Valley.	\$5 00
Peaches	J. P. Andrews.	San Luis Obispo	.....
Peaches	E. A. Atwood.	Miles Station .....	.....
Peeled and unpeeled peaches	W. H. Findley.	Arroyo Grande.	\$2 00
Peaches	Geo. W. Rector.	Rinconada	\$10 00
Seedling peaches	J. V. N. Young.	Arroyo Grande.	Med., \$2
Pears	J. V. Webster.	Creston .....	.....
Pears	Levi Exline.	Paso Robles .....	.....
Seckel pears	Levi Exline.	Paso Robles .....	.....
Pears	J. Fedro.	Paso Robles .....	.....
Pears	E. Leedham.	Arroyo Grande.	\$10 00
Le Conte pears	J. V. N. Young.	Arroyo Grande.	.....
Kiefer Hybrid pears	J. V. N. Young.	Arroyo Grande.	\$2 00
Two varieties of pears	J. V. N. Young.	Arroyo Grande.	.....
Nine varieties of pears	J. P. Andrews.	San Luis Obispo	.....
Seven varieties of pears	McD. R. Venable.	San Luis Obispo	\$5 00
Two bushels of pears	M. J. Lopez.	Chorro .....	.....
Five varieties of pears	E. A. Atwood.	Miles Station .....	.....
Four varieties of pears	J. H. Orcutt.	San Luis Obispo	\$3 00
Two varieties of prickly pears	J. P. Andrews.	San Luis Obispo	.....
Bartlett pears	Joe Moody.	Estrella .....	.....
Pears	Geo. W. Rector.	Rinconada	\$2 00
Japanese persimmons	E. A. Atwood.	Miles Station .....	.....
Japan plums	J. V. N. Young.	Arroyo Grande.	\$5 00
Damson plums (evaporated)	W. H. Findley.	Arroyo Grande.	.....
Pomegranates	H. C. Moreland.	San Luis Obispo	.....
Prunes	J. V. Webster.	Creston	\$5 00
Prunes	E. Leedham.	Arroyo Grande.	\$2 00
Prunes	E. A. Atwood.	Miles Station	\$1 00
French prunes	W. H. Findley.	Arroyo Grande.	.....
Hungarian prunes	W. H. Findley.	Arroyo Grande.	.....

ORCHARD AND VINEYARD DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Quinces	J. V. N. Young	Arroyo Grande .....	.....
Two varieties of quinces	J. P. Andrews	San Luis Obispo .....	.....
Quinces	E. A. Atwood	Miles Station .....	.....
Quinces	Joe Moody	Estrella .....	.....
One box of strawberries	J. V. N. Young	Arroyo Grande	\$2 00
English walnuts	Mrs. W. B. Mc-Kennon	San Luis Obispo .....	.....
English walnuts	J. P. Andrews	San Luis Obispo	\$2 00
Three bushels of walnuts	E. Krels	San Luis Obispo .....	.....
Best artistic arrangement of fruits	E. A. Atwood	Miles Station	\$10 00
English walnuts	W. H. Findley	Arroyo Grande .....	.....
Best general exhibit of evaporated fruit	W. H. Findley	Arroyo Grande	\$5 00
Second best	E. W. Steele	Edna	\$3 00
Best display of orchard products	E. Leedham	Arroyo Grande	\$20 00
Second best	E. A. Atwood	Miles Station	\$10 00
Third best	McD. R. Venable	San Luis Obispo	\$5 00
Best display of olives	D. F. Newsom	Arroyo Grande	Sil. med.
HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.			
Artichokes	J. V. Webster	Creston	\$2 00
Beans	E. Leedham	Arroyo Grande .....	.....
Garden beans	J. V. N. Young	Arroyo Grande	\$2 00
Lady Washington beans	J. V. N. Young	Arroyo Grande .....	.....
Beans	O. Root	Miles Station .....	.....
Three varieties of bean plant	E. Leedham	Arroyo Grande .....	.....
Three varieties of bean plant	José Downing	Oso Flaco .....	.....
Fourteen varieties of beans	E. Leedham	Arroyo Grande	\$2 00
French sugar beet	J. V. Webster	Creston	\$2 00
Mangel-wurzel beet	J. V. N. Young	Arroyo Grande	\$2 00
Two varieties of beets	J. V. N. Young	Arroyo Grande .....	.....
Sugar beet	J. V. N. Young	Arroyo Grande .....	.....
Table beet	E. Leedham	Arroyo Grande	\$2 00
Four varieties of beets	J. H. Orcutt	San Luis Obispo .....	.....
Carrots	J. V. Webster	Creston .....	.....
Citron	J. V. Webster	Creston .....	.....
Cabbage	E. Leedham	Arroyo Grande	\$2 00
Carrots	E. Leedham	Arroyo Grande .....	.....
Celery	E. Leedham	Arroyo Grande .....	.....
Two varieties of cucumbers	J. V. N. Young	Arroyo Grande .....	.....
Self-bleaching celery	J. V. N. Young	Arroyo Grande	\$2 00
Table carrots	J. V. N. Young	Arroyo Grande	\$2 00
Cabbage	J. V. N. Young	Arroyo Grande .....	.....
Stock carrots	J. V. N. Young	Arroyo Grande .....	.....
One bushel of corn	Franklin & Letch	Pozo .....	.....
Sweet corn	J. P. Andrews	San Luis Obispo .....	.....
Cucumbers	J. P. Andrews	San Luis Obispo .....	.....
Cauliflower	E. Leedham	Arroyo Grande	\$2 00
Cosevalia melons	J. V. Webster	Creston .....	.....
Sorghum melons	J. V. Webster	Creston .....	.....
Nutmeg muskmelon	E. Leedham	Arroyo Grande .....	.....
Muskmelon banana	E. Leedham	Arroyo Grande	\$2 00
Three varieties of melons	J. P. Andrews	San Luis Obispo .....	.....
Onions	E. Leedham	Arroyo Grande .....	.....
Nine varieties of onions	J. V. N. Young	Arroyo Grande	\$3 00
Two varieties of onions	J. H. Orcutt	San Luis Obispo .....	.....
Parsnips	J. V. Webster	Creston .....	.....
Pumpkins	J. V. Webster	Creston .....	.....
Parsnips	E. Leedham	Arroyo Grande	\$2 00
Potatoes	E. Leedham	Arroyo Grande	\$5 00
Sweet potatoes	J. V. N. Young	Arroyo Grande	\$2 00
Peas	J. V. N. Young	Arroyo Grande .....	.....
Orange blue potatoes	J. V. N. Young	Arroyo Grande	\$2 00
Oyster plant	J. V. N. Young	Arroyo Grande .....	.....
One sack of potatoes	Franklin & Letch	Pozo .....	.....
Two varieties of pumpkins	Mrs. J. C. Stocking	Morro .....	.....
Pumpkins	O. Root	Miles Station .....	.....
Pumpkins	J. P. Andrews	San Luis Obispo .....	.....
Two varieties of peas	E. Leedham	Arroyo Grande	\$2 00
Summer squash	J. V. Webster	Creston	\$3 00
Table squash	E. Leedham	Arroyo Grande .....	.....

ORCHARD AND VINEYARD DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Sweet squash	J. V. N. Young.....	Arroyo Grande .....	.....
Squash	J. P. Andrews.....	San Luis Obispo .....	.....
Large squash	J. V. N. Young.....	Arroyo Grande	\$5 00
Cheese squash	J. V. N. Young.....	Arroyo Grande .....	.....
Three varieties of squash	E. A. Atwood.....	Miles Station .....	.....
Three varieties of squash	J. H. Orcutt.....	San Luis Obispo .....	.....
Pot iron squash	E. Leedham.....	Arroyo Grande .....	.....
Tomatoes.....	J. V. Webster.....	Creston .....	.....
Tomatoes.....	Levi Exline	Paso Robles .....	.....
Turnips	J. V. N. Young.....	Arroyo Grande .....	.....
Three varieties of tomatoes	J. P. Andrews.....	San Luis Obispo .....	.....
Three varieties of tomatoes	J. V. N. Young.....	Arroyo Grande	\$2 00
One bag of turnips.....	Mr. McGinniss	Morro	\$2 00
Tomatoes.....	J. H. Orcutt	San Luis Obispo .....	.....
Watermelon.....	J. V. N. Young.....	Arroyo Grande	\$5 00
Watermelon.....	J. V. Webster.....	Creston .....	.....
Lodi watermelon	Levi Exline	Paso Robles	\$3 00
Three varieties of watermelons	J. H. Orcutt.....	San Luis Obispo .....	.....
Black Spanish sunflower.....	J. V. N. Young.....	Arroyo Grande	\$2 00
Sunflower	O. Root	Miles Station .....	.....
Tobacco	B. Sinsheimer	San Luis Obispo	\$3 00
Best display of forage plants	J. V. Webster	Creston	\$2 00
Twenty-eight pounds of potatoes	F. Carman	San Luis Obispo	\$2 00
Peas	A. F. Suaza	San Luis Obispo	\$2 00

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
One box of butter.....	O'Neal Stewart.....	Cayucos	\$5 00
Ten cheeses.....	E. Watkins	San Luis Obispo	\$5 00
Fifteen jars of honey	N. W. Palmer	Huasna	\$2 00
Butter.....	G. W. Freeman	Morro	\$3 00
Beeswax	Mrs. J. C. Stocking	Morro	\$2 00
Bread	Mrs. Lowe	San Luis Obispo	Sil. med.
White wine.....	J. D. Narvice.....	Morro	\$3 and sil- ver med.
White wine	W. W. Hays	San Luis Obispo	\$5 00
Red wine	W. W. Hays	San Luis Obispo	\$5 00
Sample cider	E. A. Atwood.....	Miles Station	\$2 00
Best exhibit of wines	W. W. Hays	San Luis Obispo	\$10 00
FARM PRODUCTS.			
Evergreen millet roots.....	J. V. Webster	Creston	\$2 00
Australian wheat	J. V. Webster	Creston .....	.....
Beardless barley.....	J. V. Webster	Creston .....	.....
Hill Proper wheat	J. V. Webster	Creston .....	.....
Six bunches of hops	J. V. Webster	Creston .....	.....
Amber sugar cane	J. V. Webster	Creston	\$2 00
Amber sugar cane (second growth)	J. V. Webster	Creston .....	.....
Volunteer rye	J. V. Webster	Creston .....	.....
Wild oats.....	J. V. Webster	Creston	\$2 00
March Proper wheat	J. V. Webster	Creston .....	.....
Bearded barley	J. V. Webster	Creston	\$2 00
Proper wheat.....	J. V. Webster	Creston .....	.....
Broomcorn	J. B. Meacham.....	Arroyo Grande	\$2 00
Wheat.....	J. V. Webster	Creston	\$2 00
Rye	J. V. Webster	Creston	\$2 00
One sheaf of evergreen millet.....	Levi Exline	Paso Robles	\$2 00
Two bunches of Egyptian corn	Levi Exline	Paso Robles	\$2 00
One box of cereals	C. R. Cruikshank.....	Paso Robles	Sp. men.
One bottle of tea seed.....	C. R. Cruikshank.....	Paso Robles	Sp. men.
Volunteer wheat.....	C. R. Cruikshank.....	Paso Robles	Sp. men.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Indian tea seed	C. R. Cruikshank	Paso Robles .....	.....
One bottle of wheat	J. W. Lorraine	Santa Ynez .....	.....
One bottle of wheat	F. H. South	Santa Ynez .....	.....
One sack of barley	S. C. Davis	Morro	\$2 00
Sweet corn	J. V. N. Young	Arroyo Grande	\$2 00
White corn	O. Root	Miles Station	\$2 00
Yellow corn	O. Root	Miles Station .....	.....
King Philip corn	E. A. Atwood	Miles Station	\$2 00
Sorghum sugar	J. P. Andrews	San Luis Obispo	\$2 00
Corn	F. Carman	San Luis Obispo .....	.....
Oats	J. V. Webster	Creston	\$2 00
Best display of native grasses	J. V. Webster	Creston	\$2 00
FLOWERS AND PLANTS.			
One box of flowers	McD. R. Venable	San Luis Obispo .....	.....
One box of flowers	E. C. Ash	San Luis Obispo .....	.....
One box of flowers	W. W. Hays	San Luis Obispo .....	.....
Four parlor bouquets	George O. Taylor	Arroyo Grande	Sil. med.
Forty named roses	George O. Taylor	Arroyo Grande	Sil. med.
Bouquet	Miss Andrews	San Luis Obispo .....	.....
Cut flowers	J. H. Orcutt	San Luis Obispo .....	.....
Flowers	Dr. Hathaway	San Luis Obispo .....	.....
Bouquet	Mrs. Orcutt	San Luis Obispo .....	.....
Nasturtiums	B. G. Latimer	San Luis Obispo .....	.....
Two dried bouquets	Minnie Orcutt	San Luis Obispo .....	.....
Thirteen jars of plants	Mrs. Bickford	San Luis Obispo	Sil. med.
Basket of flowers	Mrs. W. E. Stewart	San Luis Obispo	Sil. med.
Forty-three parlor bouquets, cut flowers, one box of ornamental leaves, one box of orange flowers	E. Leedham	Arroyo Grande	Sil. med.
Best design for cut flowers	Mrs. Geo. Taylor	Arroyo Grande	\$5 and sil- ver med.
Second best	Minnie Orcutt	San Luis Obispo	Sil. med.
Dried bouquets	Minnie Orcutt	San Luis Obispo	\$1 00
Best display of flowers	E. Leedham	Arroyo Grande	\$10 00
Second best	Mrs. G. O. Taylor	Arroyo Grande	\$5 00
JAMS, PICKLES, AND JELLIES.			
Two bottles of sour pickles	Mrs. McKennon	San Luis Obispo	} ... \$2 00
Four bottles of meat sauce	Mrs. McKennon	San Luis Obispo	
Three dishes of jelly	Mrs. McKennon	San Luis Obispo .....	.....
Canned vegetables	Mrs. McKennon	San Luis Obispo .....	.....
Twenty-four jars of fruit	Mrs. Orcutt	San Luis Obispo .....	.....
Twenty-four glasses of jellies	Mrs. Orcutt	San Luis Obispo	Pickledh.
One jar of brandied peaches	Mrs. Janning	Santa Ynez	Sp. men.
Sixteen glasses of jelly from berries	Mrs. J. C. Stocking	Morro	Syr'p cup.
Catsup	Mrs. J. C. Stocking	Morro .....	.....
Fifteen glasses of jelly from apples	Mrs. J. C. Stocking	Morro	Cake
Fourteen glasses of jelly from pitted fruits	Mrs. J. C. Stocking	Morro	basket. But- ter dish.
Eleven jars of different jams	Mrs. J. C. Stocking	Morro .....	.....
Eight jars of preserves	Mrs. J. C. Stocking	Morro	Pickledh.
Thirty-three jars of fruit	Mrs. J. C. Stocking	Morro .....	.....
Seventeen glasses of jelly	Mrs. H. M. Warden	San Luis Obispo	\$2 50
Sweet pickles	Mrs. J. C. Stocking	Morro .....	.....
Sweet pickles	Mrs. Orcutt	San Luis Obispo	Pickledh.
Canned fruit	Mrs. J. C. Stocking	Morro	But- ter dish.
HOME MANUFACTURES.			
Patent gate	L. Gable	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.
Millstuff	Central Milling Co.	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.
Home-made boots	Brown & McCann	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.
Brick	Mrs. A. Schow	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.
Home-made cart	E. J. Kay	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.
Home-made wagon	Kaetzel, McCabe & Dorsey	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.
Home-made beeswax	Sinsheimer Bros.	San Luis Obispo .....	.....
Pressed brick	H. J. Dutton	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.
Home-made bustles	Mrs. J. C. Stocking	Morro .....	.....
Carpenter work	E. C. Ash	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
MERCHANDISE.			
Fancy goods.....	J. A. Goodrich	San Luis Obispo	Prem.
Paints, oils, and artists' materials.....	J. A. Goodrich	San Luis Obispo	Prem.
Books and stationery.....	J. A. Goodrich	San Luis Obispo	Prem.
Parlor set.....	Goldtree Bros. Co..	San Luis Obispo	
Fancy goods.....	Goldtree Bros. Co..	San Luis Obispo	Prem.
Table.....	Goldtree Bros. Co..	San Luis Obispo	
Dry goods.....	Goldtree Bros. Co..	San Luis Obispo	Prem.
Rug.....	Quintana & Mas- terson	San Luis Obispo	
Rugs and carpet.....	Crocker Bros.	San Luis Obispo	
Frame of horseshoes	C. A. Younglove ..	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.
Boots and shoes	Brown & McCann..	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.
Indian medicine bag.....	Mr. Ash	San Luis Obispo	
Yankee driving bit	D. Herrington	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.

BABY DEPARTMENT.

Name of Child.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Florence Petty	H. C. Petty	San Luis Obispo	
Louise Story, prettiest baby, six months.	Mrs. Story	San Luis Obispo	Sil. cup.
Edith Terry, prettiest baby, twelve months	Frank Terry	Root Station.....	Sil. cup.
Harry Philbrick	Mrs. Philbrick	San Luis Obispo	

FINE ARTS DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Landscape painting.....	Miss Childs	San Luis Obispo	
Landscape painting.....	Mrs. Krill	San Luis Obispo	
Landscape painting.....	Miss Payne	San Luis Obispo	
Landscape painting.....	Miss G. De Ment ..	San Luis Obispo	
Landscape painting.....	Miss Hathaway	San Luis Obispo	
Landscape painting.....	Mrs. Delzelle	San Luis Obispo	
Landscape in crayon	Miss L. Cheal	San Luis Obispo	
Landscape in india ink	Mrs. O. L. Jones ..	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.
Landscape painting.....	E. C. Ash	San Luis Obispo	
Flower painting.....	Mrs. Strong	San Luis Obispo	
Flower painting.....	Miss G. De Ment ..	San Luis Obispo	
Flower painting.....	Miss Hathaway	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.
Flower painting.....	Mrs. Delzelle	San Luis Obispo	
Flower painting.....	Miss E. Adams	San Luis Obispo	
Flower painting on japanned tin	Miss Hathaway	San Luis Obispo	
Flower painting on plaque.....	Miss Hathaway	San Luis Obispo	
Flower painting.....	E. C. Ash	San Luis Obispo	
Animal painting.....	Miss De Ment	San Luis Obispo	
Animal painting.....	Miss Hathaway	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.
Animal painting.....	Mrs. Delzelle	San Luis Obispo	
Animal painting.....	Miss E. Adams	San Luis Obispo	
Animals, in crayon	Miss L. Cheal	San Luis Obispo	
Fruit painting.....	Miss G. De Ment ..	San Luis Obispo	
Grape painting.....	Mrs. Delzelle	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.
Fruit painting.....	Miss Hathaway	San Luis Obispo	
Figure painting.....	Miss G. De Ment ..	San Luis Obispo	
Crayon drawing	Miss G. De Ment ..	San Luis Obispo	
Decorative painting on satin.....	Miss G. De Ment ..	San Luis Obispo	
Decorative painting on fabrics	Miss G. De Ment ..	San Luis Obispo	
Etching, mono-chromatic.....	Miss Mabel King..	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.
Water color.....	Miss Mabel King..	San Luis Obispo	

FINE ARTS DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Portrait drawing	Miss E. Adams	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.
Figure painting	Miss E. Adams	San Luis Obispo	
Etching, mono-chromatic	Miss E. Adams	San Luis Obispo	
Landscape painting	Miss E. Adams	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.
Figures in crayon	Miss L. Cheal	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.
Drawing in crayon	Miss G. Cheal	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.
Drawing in crayon	Maurice Cheal	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.
Feome in crayon	Miss Edith Adams	San Luis Obispo	
Photograph painting	Mrs. S. J. Brien	San Luis Obispo	
Ninety photographs	A. J. Arnold	San Luis Obispo	
Ninety-eight photographs	R. R. Holmes	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.
Charcoal drawing	Miss Edith Adams	San Luis Obispo	
Photograph	E. C. Ash	San Luis Obispo	
Three pencil drawings	E. C. Ash	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.
Pen scroll	E. C. Ash	San Luis Obispo	
Piece of brocade painting	Mrs. Allen Martin	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.
Rustic painting	Miss Hathaway	San Luis Obispo	
Scroll	Thomas Welsh	Los Osos	
Animal painting	Mrs. E. C. Ash	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.
Frame of penmanship	R. W. Martinoff	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.
Sign painting	John G. Cheal	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.
Paintings	Miss G. De Ment	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Sea moss wreath	Mrs. McLeod	San Luis Obispo	\$2 00
Chair	Mrs. Angelo	San Luis Obispo	
Lambrequin	Mrs. Angelo	San Luis Obispo	
Portiere	Mrs. Angelo	San Luis Obispo	
Center table	Mrs. Angelo	San Luis Obispo	
Embroidery	Miss Minnie King	San Luis Obispo	
Piece quilt	Mrs. Poorman	Arroyo Grande	\$2 00 and
Bamboo carving	Mrs. R. D. Cruikshank	Paso Robles	Sp. men.
Hand-sewed slippers	Mrs. R. D. Cruikshank	Paso Robles	
Hand-made lace	Miss M. Timpkins	Creston	Sp. men.
Hand-made skirt	Miss Elsie Gilmore	San Miguel	Sp. men.
Crazy quilt	Miss McKennon	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.
Hand-made lace	Juanita Herrera	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.
Silk flowers	Mrs. S. J. Brien	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.
One vase of peacock feathers	Mrs. J. H. Orcutt	San Luis Obispo	
Hand-made lace	Mrs. P. O'Connor	San Luis Obispo	
Hand-made lace handkerchief	Mrs. N. O'Connor	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.
Embroidery	Mrs. Angelo	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.
Automatic rug machine	Mrs. J. H. Barrett	San Luis Obispo	
Bedsread	Mrs. Lowe	San Luis Obispo	\$2 50
Portrait in needlework	Miss M. O'Connor	San Luis Obispo	
Coverlet for crib	Mrs. E. O. Steiner	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.
Crazy quilt	Mrs. L. M. Moore	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.
Crazy quilt	Mrs. E. O. Steiner	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.
Piano cover	Mrs. J. H. Barrett	San Luis Obispo	\$2 00
Macrame lambrequin	Mrs. L. M. Moore	San Luis Obispo	\$2 00
Felt banner	Mrs. E. O. Steiner	San Luis Obispo	
Pincushion	Mrs. J. F. Fiedler	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.
Hand-made quilt	Mrs. L. Franklin	San Luis Obispo	
Netted lace	Mrs. L. Franklin	San Luis Obispo	Sp. men.
Toilet set	Mrs. R. A. Loomis	San Luis Obispo	
Silk embroidered skirt	Mrs. R. A. Loomis	San Luis Obispo	
Three pair of gloves	Mrs. Caldwell	San Luis Obispo	\$2 50
Baby dress, thread lace	Mrs. S. Harris	Paso Robles	Sp. men.
Feather work	Mrs. J. C. Stocking	Morro	\$1 00

LADIES' DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Home-made bustles	Mrs. J. C. Stocking.	Morro .....	.....\$1 00
Spatter work	Mrs. L. M. Moore.	San Luis Obispo.	.....
Infant shawl and skirt	Mrs. E. O. Steiner.	San Luis Obispo.	Sp. men.
Hand-made rug	Mrs. J. Oaks	San Luis Obispo.	.....\$1 00
Crazy quilt	Mrs. J. Oaks	San Luis Obispo.	.....\$2 50
Hand-made skirt	Miss N. Gruvvell.	Paso Robles .....	.....\$1 00
One tablecloth	Miss I. Andrews.	San Luis Obispo.	Sp. men.
One plush banner	Miss I. Andrews.	San Luis Obispo.	Sp. men.
Plush handkerchief case	Miss I. Andrews.	San Luis Obispo.	Sp. men.
Vase ties	Miss I. Andrews.	San Luis Obispo.	Sp. men.
Chair ties	Miss I. Andrews.	San Luis Obispo.	.....
Handkerchief made in Scotland	Miss I. Andrews.	San Luis Obispo.	.....
Crochet work	Miss Belle Cheney.	San Luis Obispo.	Sp. men.
Ribbosene embroidery	Mrs. H. Huxley	Arroyo Grande .....	.....
Feather fire screen	Mrs. J. H. Orcutt.	San Luis Obispo.	.....
Embroidered scarf	Mrs. L. Fiske.	San Luis Obispo.	Sp. men.
Mosaic scarf	Mrs. H. M. Warden.	San Luis Obispo.	.....\$2 50
Lambrequin	Mrs. M. Hathaway.	San Luis Obispo.	.....
Darned pillow case	Mrs. W. T. Buck.	Santa Maria	Sp. men.
Seed wreath	Mrs. McKennon.	San Luis Obispo.	.....\$1 00

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Paper flowers	Minnie Steinhart.	San Luis Obispo.	Sp. men.
Chain of muskmelon seeds	Minnie Steinhart.	San Luis Obispo.	Sp. men.
Paper flowers	Mabel Green	San Luis Obispo.	.....\$1 00
Feather flowers	May Myers	San Luis Obispo.	Sp. m'n. \$1
Spanish lace	Maggie Hannah.	San Luis Obispo.	Sp. men.
Hand-made quilt	May Myers	San Luis Obispo.	Sp. men.
Wooden chain	F. Rodriguez.	San Luis Obispo.	.....
Pampas plumes	Irene McLeod.	San Luis Obispo.	.....
Paper flowers	Lydia Matty	San Luis Obispo.	Sp. men.
Charm string, five hundred buttons	Frances Steinhart.	San Luis Obispo.	Sp. men.
Shell work	Thos. Welsh	San Luis Obispo.	Sp. men.

FINAL CLASS.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
One case of dental work	Dr. W. S. Richey.	San Luis Obispo.	..... Medal.
Electric mineral polish	Carpenter & New- son.	San Luis Obispo.	..... Sp. men.
Cinnabar from Polar Star Mine	Geo. Van Gordon.	San Simeon	Hon. m'n.
Ancient gun	A. Soto.	San Luis Obispo.	Sp. men.
Moss, shells, and stalactites	J. P. Andrews.	San Luis Obispo.	Sp. men.
White rat in cage	Fannie Remick.	San Luis Obispo.	..... Medal.
Best maps	C. W. Henderson.	San Luis Obispo.	Sp. men.
Bead work	E. Ash.	San Luis Obispo.	Sp. men.
Spanish ring, one hundred years old	D. Herrington.	San Luis Obispo.	Sp. men.
Scroll work	Thos. Welsh	San Luis Obispo.	Sp. men.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1889.

RACE No. 1—RUNNING.

For three-year olds. Purse, one hundred and fifty dollars; first horse, ninety dollars; second, forty-five dollars; third, fifteen dollars. Three quarters of a mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Gertrude, ch. m., by Soms	Geo. Van Gordon	San Simeon.
Othello, b. s., dam, Sunday, by Monday	E. R. Den	Santa Barbara.
Ella Hill, b. m., by Wildidler; dam, Mary Wade	E. R. Den	Santa Barbara.
Pirate, b. g., by Kingston	— Cavanaugh	Salinas City.

SUMMARY.

Gertrude	1
Othello	2
Ella Hill	3

Time—1:18.

RACE No. 2—RUNNING.

For two-year olds. Purse, one hundred dollars; first horse, sixty dollars; second, thirty dollars; third, ten dollars. Five eighths of a mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Minneola, by Warwick	Geo. Van Gordon	San Simeon.
Gambo, by Wildidler; dam, Dottie Dimple	E. R. Den	Santa Barbara.

SUMMARY.

Gambo	1
Minneola	2

Time—1:07.

RACE No. 3—RUNNING.

Free for all except thoroughbreds. Purse, seventy-five dollars; first horse, forty-five dollars; second, twenty-two dollars and fifty cents; third, seven dollars and fifty cents. One half mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Go as You Please	John Dillon	Cholame.
Paso Robles	Wm. S. Grewell	Paso Robles.
Wonder	J. Kester	Las Tablas.
San Simeon	Thos. Hickman	Las Tablas.
Little Casino	Thos. Garrison	San Luis Obispo.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE

SUMMARY.

Little Casino	1
Wonder	2
Go as You Please	3
Paso Robles	4
San Simeon	5

Time—0:54.

RACE No. 4—RUNNING.

Free for all except thoroughbreds. Purse, seventy-five dollars; first horse, forty-five dollars; second, twenty-two dollars and fifty cents; third, seven dollars and fifty cents. Five hundred yards dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Pox	John Wear .....	..... Paso Robles.
Sid Law, by Robbery Boy; dam, Lillian, by Creighton	E. R. Den .....	..... Santa Barbara.
Roundout, by Kingston; dam, by Ironclad	A. Sweeton .....	..... Salinas.
Wild Bill	Geo. Van Gordon .....	..... San Simeon.

SUMMARY.

Wild Bill	1
Sid Law	2
Pox	3

Time—0:27.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1889.

RACE No. 5—TROTTING.

Free for all stallions. Purse, two hundred and fifty dollars; first horse, one hundred and fifty dollars; second, seventy-five dollars; third, twenty-five dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Fred Arnold, by Nephew; dam, Fanny Fern ..	H. D. Albright	San Luis Obispo.
Acrobat, by Sterling	N. N. Craig	San Luis Obispo.
Allen L, by Dan Voorhees	A. Sweeton .....	..... Salinas.
Lena H, by Alaska	Geo. Van Gordon	San Luis Obispo.

SUMMARY.

Fred Arnold	1
Acrobat	2
Allen L	3
Lena H	4

Time—2:40; 2:37; 2:36; 2:35; 2:34.

RACE No. 6—TROTTING.

For three-year old fillies. Purse, one hundred and fifty dollars; first horse, ninety dollars; second, forty-five dollars; third, fifteen dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Florita, by Altoona; dam, Old Nell.....	J. H. Hollister	San Luis Obispo.
Nellie, by Altoona	B. Reed	San Luis Obispo.
Skip S, by Quien Sabe.....	H. M. Warden	San Luis Obispo.

SUMMARY.

Skip S.....	1
Florita	2
Nellie	3

Time—3:01½; 3:07; 3:08.

RACE No. 7—TROTTING.

Free for all three-year old stallions. Purse, one hundred and fifty dollars; first horse, ninety dollars; second, forty-five dollars; third, fifteen dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Monroe S, by Monroe Chief; dam, Lady Tiffany.	R. S. Brown.....	San Luis Obispo.
Claremont, by McGinniss	Geo. Van Gordon.....	San Simeon.

SUMMARY.

Claremont	1
Monroe S	2

Time—2:42; 2:41½; 2:42.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1889.

RACE No. 8—RUNNING.

Purse, one hundred and fifty dollars; first horse, ninety dollars; second, forty-five dollars; third, fifteen dollars. Half mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Kitty C, by Kingston	A. Sweeton	Salinas.
Ella Hill, by Wildidler.....	E. R. Den	Santa Barbara.
Roundout, by Kingston.....	A. Sweeton	Salinas.

SUMMARY.

Kitty C.....	1
Roundout	2
Ella Hill	3

Time—0:52; 0:53.

RACE No. 9—RUNNING.

Purse, one hundred dollars; first horse, sixty dollars; second, thirty dollars; third, ten dollars. Half mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Wonder	J. Kester	Las Tablas.
Pox	John Wear	Paso Robles.
Bay Jessie	A. Bissett	Bradley.
Go as You Please	Jacob Leo	Paso Robles.
Little Casino	Thos. Garrison	San Luis Obispo.

SUMMARY.

Bay Jessie	1
Little Casino	2
Wonder	3
Go as You Please	4
Pox	5

Time—0:53½.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1889.

RACE No. 10—TROTTING.

Free for all. Purse, one hundred dollars; first horse, sixty dollars; second, thirty dollars; third, ten dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Little Shrimp	J. H. Hollister	San Luis Obispo.
Fred Grant, by General Grant	A. Sweeton	Salinas.
Prince B, by Brilliant	A. Phillips	Arroyo Grande.
Promise	J. B. Tracey	San Luis Obispo.

SUMMARY.

Prince B	1
Little Shrimp	2
Fred Grant	3
Promise	4

Time—2:44; 2:47; 2:44; 2:40½; 2:44.

RACE No. 11—TROTTING.

Purse, one hundred dollars; first horse, sixty dollars; second, thirty dollars; third, ten dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Black Diamond, by Altoona	A. Phillips	Arroyo Grande.
Duke McClellan, Jr., by Duke McClellan	N. N. Craig	San Luis Obispo.
Adjutant	J. H. Hollister	San Luis Obispo.
Bonner, by Altoona	J. B. Tracey	San Luis Obispo.

SUMMARY.

Duke McClellan, Jr.	1
Bonner	2
Black Diamond	3
Adjutant	4

Time—3:02; 2:58; 3:03; 2:59; 2:57.

RACE No. 12—RUNNING.

Purse, one hundred dollars; first horse, sixty dollars; second, thirty dollars; third, ten dollars. Six hundred yards and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Baby	Pat. McCartney	Salinas.
Sid Law, by Robbery Boy; dam, Lillian	E. R. Den	Santa Barbara.
Roundout, by Kingston	M. P. Kelley	Gonzales.
Pox	John Wear	Paso Robles.

SUMMARY.

Roundout	1
Sid Law	2

Time—0:31; 0:33; 0:34½.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1889.

RACE No. 13—TROTTING.

Purse, one hundred and fifty dollars; first horse, ninety dollars; second, forty-five dollars; third, fifteen dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Lena H, by Alaska	George Van Gordon	San Simeon.
Acrobat	N. N. Craig	San Luis Obispo.
Allen L	A. Sweeton	Salinas.

SUMMARY.

Lena H	1
Acrobat	2
Allen L	3

Time—2:34; 2:36; 2:35; 2:36; 2:35½.

RACE No. 14—RUNNING.

Novelty running race. Purse, one hundred and fifty dollars. First quarter, twenty-five dollars, and first horse at each quarter, twenty-five dollars. One and one quarter miles dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Kitty C, by Kingston	M. H. Cavanaugh	Salinas.
Sid Law, by Robbery Boy	E. R. Den	Santa Barbara.
Wild Bill	George Van Gordon	San Simeon.
Othello, by Hockhocking; dam, Sunday, by Monday	E. R. Den	Santa Barbara.

SUMMARY.

Othello	1
Wild Bill	2
Kitty C	3

Time—2:20½.



TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

For the Year 1889,

Composed of the County of Nevada.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

SAMUEL GRANGER.....	President.
I. J. ROLFE.....	Secretary.
E. M. PRESTON.....	Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL GRANGER.....	Grass Valley.
C. H. MITCHELL	Grass Valley.
J. R. NICKERSON	Grass Valley.
M. L. MARSH.....	Nevada City.
CAL. R. CLARK	Nevada City.
GEO. F. JACOBS.....	Nevada City.
A. B. DRIESBACH.....	Indian Springs.
J. A. J. RAY	North San Juan.

REPORT.

NEVADA CITY, December 31, 1889.

To the honorable the State Board of Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN: The Directors of the Seventeenth District Agricultural Association submit this, their report of the transactions of said association, for the year ending this date.

I. J. ROLFE,
Secretary.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts.

From contributions—		
Nevada City	\$75 00	
Grass Valley	151 00	
		\$226 00
From ticket sales at Park—		
3,716 single admission tickets	\$1,858 00	
151 half admission tickets	37 75	
520 grand stand tickets, at 25 cents	130 00	
		2,025 75
Exhibitors' and hack badges		157 00
From Pavilion—		
3,074 tickets, at 25 cents	\$768 50	
Muslin and brooms sold	2 20	
		770 70
Privileges—		
Bar	\$811 00	
Restaurant	94 00	
Ice cream and fruit	68 00	
Other privileges	863 40	
Percentage of pools	635 60	
Privileges at Pavilion	37 75	
		2,509 75
Entrance and forfeits	\$2,390 00	
Penalties	58 00	
		2,448 00
State appropriation		2,000 00
Bills payable		400 00
Secretary		12 32
On hand January 1, 1890		58 30
		<u>\$10,607 82</u>

Expenditures.

Purchase of track	\$1,000 00	
Repairs to stock grounds	318 50	
Maintenance of stock grounds	180 00	
		\$1,498 50
Payroll at Park	\$569 50	
Feed	72 25	
Sawdust for stock grounds	25 50	
Music	200 00	
Insurance	123 80	
Chairs purchased	14 50	
Ribbon for badges and premiums	16 10	
		1,021 65
Premiums on stock exhibits	\$364 50	
Purses for races	5,045 00	
		<u>5,409 50</u>

Pavilion expenses—		
Payroll.....	\$127 25	
Gas and electric lights.....	25 00	
Repairing hall for exhibits.....	86 55	
Rent of hall.....	100 00	
Premiums on exhibits.....	575 50	
Superintendent's salary.....	50 00	
		<u>\$964 30</u>
General expenses—		
Dues, National Trotting Association.....	\$56 00	
Penalties paid National Trotting Association.....	58 00	
Ladies' tournament.....	33 00	
Printing and advertising.....	424 00	
Clerk of course, entry clerk, and starters.....	158 50	
Badges.....	25 00	
Transportation of band and Directors.....	11 00	
Paid Directors' note to A. Walrath.....	175 00	
Paid Directors' note, with interest, at bank.....	335 00	
J. A. Graham, interest on amount due on track.....	270 00	
Ice.....	27 48	
Stationery and postage.....	45 85	
Interest on floating debt.....	61 04	
Sundries.....	34 00	
		<u>1,713 87</u>
		<u>\$10,607 82</u>
<i>Indebtedness.</i>		
Due on track.....	\$6,000 00	
Bills payable—Directors' note at bank.....	400 00	
Bills payable—R. McMurray.....	200 00	
Secretary—Services and money advanced.....	162 32	
		<u>\$6,762 32</u>

EXHIBITS AT THE FAIR—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
CLASS I—THOROUGHBREDS—MARES.		
Emma Nevada, two years old.....	A. D. West.....	Grass Valley.
CLASS III—HORSES OF ALL WORK—MARES.		
Maggie, three years old or over.....	J. Arbogast.....	Nevada City.
CLASS IV—ROADSTERS—STALLIONS.		
Revolution, Jr., three years old or over.....	W. C. Jones.....	Grass Valley.
Brunswick, three years old or over.....	J. R. Nickerson.....	Auburn.
Duroc, three years old or over.....	M. C. Hogan.....	North San Juan.
J. W., two years old.....	J. W. Robinson.....	Nevada City.
General Hamilton, Jr., under one year.....	Wm. Hobby.....	Grass Valley.
J. R., under one year.....	J. R. Nickerson.....	Auburn.
MARES.		
Dolly, three years old or over.....	J. R. Nickerson.....	Auburn.
Kate Hamilton, one year old.....	B. A. Penhall.....	Grass Valley.
Mollie, one year old.....	J. R. Nickerson.....	Auburn.
Fanny, under one year.....	Geo. Seville.....	Grass Valley.
CLASS V—DRAFT HORSES—STALLIONS.		
Black Jack, four years old or over.....	Dan. Tuttle.....	Grass Valley.
CLASS VI—CARRIAGE ANIMALS.		
Artist and Kate Bender.....	J. R. Hodson.....	Sacramento.
Major.....	Chas. H. Barker.....	Grass Valley.
Psyche.....	Geo. Lord, Jr.....	Grass Valley.
CLASS I—CATTLE—JERSEYS—BULLS.		
Nevada Chief, three years old or over.....	Morris M. Green.....	Nevada City.
Prince, three years old or over.....	A. D. Sutton.....	Nevada City.
COWS.		
Topsy, three years old or over.....	Geo. F. Murphy.....	Grass Valley.
Emma Hawkins, three years old or over.....	A. D. Sutton.....	Nevada City.
CLASS II—DURHAMS—COWS.		
Forest Rose 2d, three years old or over.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.
CLASS III—AYRSHIRES—BULLS.		
Pride of Grass Valley, two years old.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.
COWS.		
Udora, three years old or over.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.
Bonnie Belle, three years old or over.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.
Laurie, three years old or over.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.
Lady Scarboro, three years old or over.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.
Nellie Boyd, two years old.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.
Nellie Bly, two years old.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.
Bonnie Maid, one year old.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.
Pretty, calf.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.
CLASS IV—HOLSTEINS—BULLS.		
Barbara Prince, two years old.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.
Prince Los Flories, one year old.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.
Tehama 2d, one year old.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.
Los Flories' Pride, calf.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE
FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
COWS.		
Infelice, three years old or over.....	H. B. Nichols	Grass Valley.
Barbara Maid, three years old or over.....	H. B. Nichols	Grass Valley.
Los Flories, three years old or over.....	H. B. Nichols	Grass Valley.
Infelice 2d, calf	H. B. Nichols	Grass Valley.
SWEEPSTAKES.		
Barbara Prince and four females (Holstein herd).....	H. B. Nichols	Grass Valley.
Pride of Grass Valley and four females (Ayrshire herd).....	H. B. Nichols	Grass Valley.
GRADED HOLSTEINS—COWS.		
Wanda, three years old or over	H. B. Nichols	Grass Valley.
Queenie, two years old	H. B. Nichols	Grass Valley.
Katie, two years old	H. B. Nichols	Grass Valley.
Beauty, one year old	H. B. Nichols	Grass Valley.
Nevada, calf	H. B. Nichols	Grass Valley.
GRADED AYRSHIRES—COWS.		
Cypress, three years old or over	H. B. Nichols	Grass Valley.
Sprightly, two years old	H. B. Nichols	Grass Valley.
Lady Washington, one year old	H. B. Nichols	Grass Valley.
Laurie, calf	H. B. Nichols	Grass Valley.
Sybil, calf	H. B. Nichols	Grass Valley.
GRADED HEREFORD.		
Lady Hereford, calf	H. B. Nichols	Grass Valley.
GRADED DURHAM.		
Billy the Kid, calf	H. B. Nichols	Grass Valley.
CLASS I—SHEEP.		
Billy (graded).....	J. F. Miller.....	Grass Valley.
CLASS I—SWINE.		
Sierra (Poland-China), boar, two years old or over	C. R. Hill	Grass Valley.
Mary Jones (Berkshire), sow, two years old or over	Geo. Seville.....	Grass Valley.
Bettie (Poland-China), sow, two years old or over	C. R. Hill	Grass Valley.
CLASS II—SWEEPSTAKES.		
Martin (Berkshire), boar of any age.....	Geo. Seville.....	Grass Valley.
Sam (Essex), boar of any age	Geo. Seville.....	Grass Valley.
Isabel (Essex), breeding sow of any age.....	Geo. Seville.....	Grass Valley.
Lucy (Essex and Berkshire), breeding sow of any age	Geo. Seville.....	Grass Valley.
Mary Jones and eight pigs	Geo. Seville.....	Grass Valley.
CLASS I—POULTRY.		
Coop of Langshans	C. R. Hill	Grass Valley.
Coop of Leghorns	Mrs. E. Griffiths.....	Grass Valley.
Coop of Leghorns	C. R. Hill	Grass Valley.
Coop of Bronze turkeys.....	Mrs. E. Griffiths.....	Grass Valley.
Coop of Crested Pekin ducks	C. R. Hill	Grass Valley.

PREMIUMS AWARDED—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I—THOROUGHBREDS—MARES.			
Emma Nevada, two years old.....	A. D. West.....	Grass Valley.....	\$10 00
CLASS III—HORSES OF ALL WORK—MARES.			
Maggie, three years old or over.....	Jacob Arbogast.....	Nevada City.....	\$10 00
CLASS IV—ROADSTERS—STALLIONS.			
Revolution, Jr., three years old or over.....	W. C. Jones.....	Grass Valley.....	\$15 00
Brunswick, three years old or over.....	J. R. Nickerson.....	Grass Valley.....	\$10 00
Duroc, gelding, three years old or over.....	M. C. Hogan.....	North San Juan.....	\$15 00
J W, two years old.....	J. W. Robinson.....	Nevada City.....	\$10 00
J R, under one year.....	J. R. Nickerson.....	Grass Valley.....	\$5 00
MARES.			
Dollie, three years old or over.....	J. R. Nickerson.....	Grass Valley.....	\$15 00
Kate Hamilton, one year old.....	B. A. Penhall.....	Grass Valley.....	\$5 00
Mollie, one year old.....	J. R. Nickerson.....	Grass Valley.....	\$3 00
Fanny, under one year.....	George Seville.....	Grass Valley.....	\$5 00
CLASS V—DRAFT HORSES—STALLIONS.			
Black Jack, four years old.....	Daniel Tuttle.....	Grass Valley.....	\$15 00
CLASS VI—CARRIAGE HORSES.			
Major, single buggy horse.....	Charles H. Barker.....	Grass Valley.....	\$7 50
CLASS I—CATTLE—JERSEYS—BULLS.			
Nevada Chief, three years old or over.....	Morris M. Green.....	Nevada City.....	\$10 00
Prince, three years old or over.....	A. D. Sutton.....	Nevada City.....	\$7 00
COWS.			
Topsy, three years old or over.....	George F. Murphy.....	Grass Valley.....	\$7 50
Emma Hawkins, three years old or over.....	A. D. Sutton.....	Nevada City.....	\$5 00
CLASS II—DURHAMS—COWS.			
Forest Rose 2d, three years old or over.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.....	\$7 50
CLASS III—AYRSHIRES—BULLS.			
Pride of Grass Valley, two years old.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.....	\$7 50
COWS.			
Lady Scarboro, three years old or over.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.....	\$7 50
Bonnie Belle, three years old or over.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.....	\$5 00
Nellie Bly, two years old.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.....	\$6 00
Nellie Boyd, two years old.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.....	\$4 00
Bonnie Maid, one year old.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.....	\$3 00
Pretty, calf.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.....	Diploma.
CLASS IV—HOLSTEINS—BULLS.			
Barbara Prince, two years old.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.....	\$7 50
Tehama 2d, one year old.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.....	\$3 00
Prince Los Flories, one year old.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.....	Diploma.
Los Flories' Pride, calf.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.....	Diploma.
COWS.			
Los Flories, three years old or over.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.....	\$7 50
Barbara Maid, three years old or over.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.....	\$5 00
Infelice 2d, calf.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.....	Diploma.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE
FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
SWEEPSTAKES.			
Barbara Prince and four cows.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.....	\$10 00
Pride of Grass Valley and four cows.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.....	\$10 00
GRADED HOLSTEINS—COWS.			
Wanda, three years old or over.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.....	\$7 50
Queenie, two years old.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.....	\$6 00
Beauty, one year old.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.....	\$5 00
Nevada, calf.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.....	\$3 00
GRADED AYRSHIRES—COWS.			
Cypress, three years old or over.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.....	\$7 50
Sprightly, two years old.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.....	\$6 00
Lady Washington, one year old.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.....	\$5 00
Sibyl, calf.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.....	\$3 00
GRADED HEREFORD.			
Lady Hereford, calf.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.....	\$3 00
GRADED DURHAM.			
Billy the Kid, calf.....	H. B. Nichols.....	Grass Valley.....	\$3 00
GRADED SHEEP.			
Billy.....	J. F. Miller.....	Grass Valley.....	\$1 00
CLASS I—SWINE—BERKSHIRE.			
Mary Jones, sow, two years old or over.....	George Seville.....	Grass Valley.....	\$10 00
CLASS II—POLAND—CHINA.			
Sierra, boar, two years old or over.....	C. R. Hill.....	Grass Valley.....	\$10 00
Bettie, sow, two years old or over.....	C. R. Hill.....	Grass Valley.....	\$10 00
SWEEPSTAKES.			
Martin, boar.....	George Seville.....	Grass Valley.....	\$5 00
Sam, boar.....	George Seville.....	Grass Valley.....	\$3 00
Isabel, sow.....	George Seville.....	Grass Valley.....	\$5 00
Lucy, sow.....	George Seville.....	Grass Valley.....	\$3 00
Mary Jones and eight pigs.....	George Seville.....	Grass Valley.....	\$5 00
POULTRY.			
Trio of Langshans.....	C. R. Hill.....	Grass Valley.....	\$3 00
Lot of Brown Leghorns.....	Mrs. E. Griffiths.....	Grass Valley.....	\$3 00
Lot of White Leghorns.....	C. R. Hill.....	Grass Valley.....	\$3 00
Lot of Bronze turkeys.....	Mrs. E. Griffiths.....	Grass Valley.....	\$3 00
Display of Crested ducks.....	C. R. Hill.....	Grass Valley.....	\$3 00

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Safety catch for incline railway.....	W. C. D. Body.....	Grass Valley.....	Diploma.
Patent amalgamator and pulp distributer.....	A. Tregidgo.....	Ormonde.....	Sp. men.
CLASS V.			
One-horse buggy.....	Samuel Clutter.....	Nevada City.....	\$10 00
CLASS VI.			
Studebaker road cart.....	Geo. C. Gaylord.....	Nevada City.....	Diploma.

THIRD DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS III.			
Cribbage board (worked metal)	Herbert Fisher ...	Grass Valley....	Diploma.
CLASS IV.			
Fancy cabinet work	Henry Arndt	Nevada City	Sp. men.
Fancy cabinet work	Alfred Tellam	Nevada City	Sp. men.
Cabinet work (thirty-nine pieces)	J. C. McCormick	Grass Valley....	\$10 00
CLASS VI.			
Angora furs	Mrs. W. Curry	Grass Valley....	\$5 00

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Silk embroidery	Mrs. S. C. Hare	Grass Valley....	\$2 50
Arrasene embroidery	Miss K. Reinhart	Forest Springs...	\$2 50
Outline embroidery	Mrs. S. C. Hare	Grass Valley....	\$1 50
Embroidered piano cover	Miss K. Reinhart	Forest Springs...	\$2 50
Embroidered table cover	Mrs. S. Wilhelm	Grass Valley....	\$2 50
Embroidered table scarf	Mrs. S. Wilhelm	Grass Valley....	\$2 50
Embroidered chair seat	Mrs. F. Sauvee	Grass Valley....	\$2 50
Embroidered banner	Miss Carrie Miller	Nevada City	\$2 50
Embroidered picture	Miss K. Reinhart	Forest Springs...	\$2 50
Embroidered handkerchief	Miss Carrie Miller	Nevada City	\$1 00
Fine lace work	Miss K. Reinhart	Forest Springs...	\$2 00
Ribbon work	Mrs. C. N. Hanson	Grass Valley....	\$2 00
Braid work	Mrs. S. C. Hare	Grass Valley....	\$2 00
Applique work	Miss R. Morgan	Nevada City	\$2 00
Chenille work	Miss K. Reinhart	Forest Springs...	\$2 00
Handsome crazy quilt	Mrs. W. P. Rogers	Grass Valley....	\$3 00
Handsomest ornamental plaque	Mrs. S. Wilhelm	Grass Valley....	\$2 50
Handsomest toilet set	Mrs. F. Dulmaine	Grass Valley....	\$2 50
Hammered brass work	Miss K. L. Fisher	Grass Valley....	\$2 50
Paper flowers	Mrs. F. Dulmaine	Grass Valley....	\$2 50
Handsomest fire screen	Mrs. S. Wilhelm	Grass Valley....	\$2 50
Handsomest pillowshams	Mrs. Murphy	Nevada City	\$2 00
Handsomest sofa cushion	Miss C. F. Moore	Grass Valley....	\$1 50
Handsomest lambrequin	Miss C. Naffziger	Nevada City	\$1 50
Handsomest handkerchief box	Miss Carrie Miller	Nevada City	\$1 50
Handsomest tidy	Mrs. M. M. Frank	Grass Valley....	\$1 00
Handsomest collar box	Mrs. S. Wilhelm	Grass Valley....	\$1 00
Handsomest pincushion	Mrs. S. C. Hare	Grass Valley....	\$1 00
Display of kensington work	Mrs. W. P. Rogers	Grass Valley....	\$2 50
Display of canvas work	Mrs. T. W. Carson	Grass Valley....	\$2 00
Display of darned net work	Miss H. L. Fisher	Grass Valley....	\$2 00
Display of bead work	Mrs. W. P. Rogers	Grass Valley....	\$1 50
Display of hair work	Mrs. F. Dulmaine	Grass Valley....	\$1 00
Display of fancy picture frames	Mrs. Wm. Curry	Grass Valley....	\$1 50
Display of ladies' underwear	Mrs. I. W. Hays	Grass Valley....	\$3 00
Display of infants' clothing	Mrs. M. M. Frank	Grass Valley....	\$3 00
Ottoman cover	Mrs. S. Wilhelm	Grass Valley....	\$1 50
Carriage afghan	Mrs. S. Wilhelm	Grass Valley....	\$2 50
Child's afghan	Miss W. Wilhelm	Grass Valley....	\$2 00
Hearth rug	Miss Lucy Mitchell	Grass Valley....	\$1 50
Doormat made of rags	Miss L. Dennon	Grass Valley....	\$1 50
Crochet shawl	Mrs. W. S. Stoddard	Grass Valley....	\$2 50
Crochet bedspread	Mrs. T. B. McCuen	Grass Valley....	\$2 00
Knit bedspread	Mrs. F. Sauvee	Grass Valley....	\$2 00
Patchwork quilt	Mrs. A. Baugh	Washington	\$1 50
Knit undervests	Miss Lizzie Taylor	Grass Valley....	\$1 00
Pair knit cotton stockings	Miss F. J. Burkett	Grass Valley....	\$1 00
Pair knit wool stockings	Mrs. E. W. Carson	Grass Valley....	\$1 00
Mexican work	Mrs. C. F. Moore	Grass Valley....	\$2 50

TRANSACTIONS OF THE
FOURTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Largest meritorious display by one lady.	Mrs. S. Wilhelm	Grass Valley	\$5 00
Largest meritorious display by one lady.	Mrs. C. F. Moore	Grass Valley	Sp. men.
Rag carpet (special exhibit)	Mrs. N. Anderson	You Bet	Diploma.
CLASS III.			
Best silk embroidery	Miss W. Wilhelm	Grass Valley	\$2 00
Best cotton embroidery	Miss L. McLean	Grass Valley	\$1 50
Best crochet work	Miss L. McLean	Grass Valley	\$1 00
Best braid work	Miss L. McLean	Grass Valley	\$1 00
CLASS IV.			
Pair of ladies' slippers	Mrs. S. C. Hare	Grass Valley	\$2 00
CLASS V.			
Tobacco in twist	Powhattan Bryan	Grass Valley	Dip., \$2 50
CLASS VI.			
Taxidermy work; display of birds	Mrs. J. F. Everett	Grass Valley	Dip., \$5 00
CLASS VII.			
Specimens of granite work	E. D. Bridges	Nevada City	Dip., \$5 00
CLASS VIII.			
Specimen of mineral paint	Chas. Pietch	Spencerville	Diploma.

FIFTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Barley in sack	F. P. Montgomery	Penn Valley	\$2 50
Barley in sack	F. E. Morrill	Penn Valley	\$1 50
Wheat in sack	Mrs. Susan Adams	Grass Valley	\$2 50
Bushel of oats	C. R. Hill	Grass Valley	\$2 50
Bushel of oats	S. J. Robinson	Penn Valley	\$1 50
Half bushel of rye	L. Wheeler	Grass Valley	\$2 50
Half bushel of rye	Mrs. Susan Adams	Grass Valley	\$1 50
Half bushel of shelled corn	F. P. Montgomery	Penn Valley	\$2 50
Half bushel of shelled corn	F. E. Morrill	Penn Valley	\$1 50
CLASS II.			
Indian corn on stalk	A. Y. Brown	R'h and Ready	\$2 50
Indian corn on stalk	F. P. Montgomery	Penn Valley	\$1 50
Sweet corn	A. Y. Brown	R'h and Ready	\$2 00
Sweet corn	M. Thornton	Grass Valley	\$1 50
Broomcorn	J. R. Balch	R'h and Ready	\$1 50
Potatoes	M. Thornton	Grass Valley	\$2 50
Potatoes	J. F. Kidder	Grass Valley	\$2 00
One peck of potatoes, one variety	M. Thornton	Grass Valley	\$2 50
Onions	M. Thornton	Grass Valley	\$2 50
Onions	Jas. Monahan	Grass Valley	\$1 00
Tomatoes	Henry Veal	You Bet	\$2 00
Tomatoes	Ah Lee	Grass Valley	\$1 00
Cabbage	M. Thornton	Grass Valley	\$2 00
Cabbage	Arthur Cooper	Grass Valley	\$1 00
Watermelons	A. Y. Brown	R'h and Ready	\$2 00
Watermelons	Jas. Monahan	Grass Valley	\$1 00
Muskmelons	M. Thornton	Grass Valley	\$1 00
Muskmelons	F. P. Montgomery	Penn Valley	\$0 50
Parsnips	M. Thornton	Grass Valley	\$1 00
Parsnips	J. F. Kidder	Grass Valley	\$0 50
Stock carrots	M. Thornton	Grass Valley	\$1 00
Table carrots	J. F. Kidder	Grass Valley	\$1 00
Green cucumbers	F. E. Morrill	Penn Valley	\$1 00
Green cucumbers	M. Thornton	Grass Valley	\$0 50

FIFTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Stock beets	M. Thornton	Grass Valley	\$2 00
Stock beets	F. E. Morrill	Penn Valley	\$1 00
Table beets	F. E. Morrill	Penn Valley	\$2 00
Table beets	M. Thornton	Grass Valley	\$1 00
Twenty pounds of dried beans	S. N. Stranahan	Nevada City	\$1 00
Best quality and greatest variety of garden vegetables by one person	M. Thornton	Grass Valley	\$10 00
Second best	J. F. Kidder	Grass Valley	\$5 00
CLASS III.			
Cut flowers	Winnie Wilhelm	Grass Valley	\$1 50
Grasses (cultured)	J. M. Hales	Grass Valley	\$10 00
Grasses (cultured)	J. R. Balch	R'h and Ready	\$5 00
Display of grain in sheaf	C. R. Hill	Grass Valley	\$10 00
Display of grain in sheaf	J. M. Hales	Grass Valley	\$5 00
Ten pounds of hops	Dr. I. W. Hays	Grass Valley	\$2 50
CLASS V.			
Two loaves of wheat bread	Mrs. T. Buckett	Grass Valley	\$3 00
Two loaves of wheat bread	Miss Ida Wilhelm	Grass Valley	\$2 00
Two loaves of graham bread	Mrs. T. Buckett	Grass Valley	\$1 00
Two loaves of corn bread	Mrs. James Watt	Grass Valley	\$1 00
Biscuits	Mrs. James Watt	Grass Valley	\$2 00
One dozen doughnuts	Mrs. James Watt	Grass Valley	\$1 50
One dozen doughnuts	Jane Sims	Grass Valley	\$1 00
Display of bread	Mrs. James Watt	Grass Valley	\$3 00

SIXTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Best display and largest variety of apples	E. D. Bridges	Nevada City	\$10 00
Second best	J. R. Balch	R'h and Ready	\$5 00
Third best	A. C. Gillespie	Nevada City	\$2 50
Best display and largest variety of pears	J. R. Balch	R'h and Ready	\$10 00
Second best	Charles Barker	Grass Valley	\$5 00
Third best	W. B. Stuart	Grass Valley	\$2 50
Best display and largest variety of peaches	J. R. Balch	R'h and Ready	\$10 00
Second best	A. C. Gillespie	Nevada City	\$5 00
Third best	T. F. Van Slyke	Grass Valley	\$2 50
Best display and largest variety of plums	J. R. Balch	R'h and Ready	\$10 00
Second best	E. D. Bridges	Nevada City	\$5 00
Third best	J. M. Hales	Pet Hill	\$2 50
Plums	W. B. Stuart	Grass Valley	Sp. men.
Best and largest variety of nectarines	J. F. Parsons	Nevada City	\$5 00
Second best	W. B. Stuart	Grass Valley	\$3 00
Third best	W. A. Mann	Grass Valley	\$2 00
Best and largest variety of prunes	J. H. Nile	R'h and Ready	\$10 00
Second best	W. B. Stuart	Grass Valley	\$5 00
Best and largest variety of figs	N. G. Segerstrand	Pet Hill	\$5 00
Second best	J. R. Balch	R'h and Ready	\$3 00
Third best	J. H. Nile	R'h and Ready	\$2 00
Best and largest variety of table grapes	J. H. Nile	R'h and Ready	\$15 00
Second best	Thomas Payne	Grass Valley	\$10 00
Third best	J. R. Balch	R'h and Ready	\$5 00
Best and largest variety of wine grapes	Thomas Payne	Grass Valley	\$15 00
Second best	J. H. Nile	R'h and Ready	\$8 00
Strawberries	Ah Lee	Grass Valley	\$3 00
Blackberries	Ah Lee	Grass Valley	\$3 00
Best ten pounds of dried apples	S. N. Stranahan	Nevada City	Dip. \$3 00
Second best	E. D. Bridges	Nevada City	Dip. \$2 00
Best ten pounds of dried pears	S. N. Stranahan	Nevada City	Dip. \$3 00
Second best	E. D. Bridges	Nevada City	Dip. \$2 00
Best ten pounds of dried peaches	S. N. Stranahan	Nevada City	Dip. \$3 00
Second best	Chas. Barker	Grass Valley	Dip. \$2 00

SIXTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Best ten pounds of dried plums.....	S. N. Stranahan	Nevada City	Dip.,\$3 00
Second best.....	Chas. Barker	Grass Valley.....	Dip.,\$2 00
Best ten pounds of dried prunes	S. N. Stranahan	Nevada City	Dip.,\$3 00
Second best.....	Chas. Barker	Grass Valley	Dip.,\$2 00
Best ten pounds of dried berries	S. N. Stranahan	Nevada City	Dip.,\$3 00
Best display of raisins	S. N. Stranahan	Nevada City	Dip.,\$10
Second best.....	E. D. Bridges.....	Nevada City	\$5 00
Best display of dried fruits	S. N. Stranahan	Nevada City	\$10 00
CLASS III.			
Exhibit of English walnuts	E. D. Bridges	Nevada City	\$7 50
Exhibit of soft-shell almonds	S. N. Stranahan	Nevada City	\$2 50
Exhibit of peanuts.....	E. D. Bridges	Nevada City	\$2 50
Exhibit of chestnuts	E. D. Bridges	Nevada City	\$2 50
Exhibit of black walnuts.....	E. D. Bridges	Nevada City	\$2 00
CLASS IV.			
Display of pickles, assorted	Mrs. G. F. Jacobs..	Nevada City	Dip.,\$3 00
Jars or glasses of jellies, assorted	S. N. Stranahan	Nevada City	Dip.,\$3 00
Exhibit of fruit in jars hermetically sealed	Mrs. Chas. Barker.	Grass Valley.....	Dip.,\$5 00
Exhibit of preserves in jars	Mrs. Chas. Barker.	Grass Valley.....	Dip.,\$3 00
CLASS V.			
Claret (Bordeaux type)	A. Isoard	Nevada City	\$3 00
Port wine.....	A. Isoard	Nevada City	\$5 00
Sherry.....	I. J. Rolfe	Nevada City	\$5 00

SEVENTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Oil painting—flowers	Rachael Morgan ..	Nevada City	Sp. men.
Water colors on bolting cloth	Mrs. S. Wilhelm ..	Grass Valley.....	\$2 50
Oil painting—flowers	Mrs. H. S. Spaulding	Grass Valley.....	\$5 00
Oil painting on gauze	Miss Lizzie Taylor.	Grass Valley.....	\$2 50
Landscape—autumn in New England	W. J. Straight.....	Grass Valley.....	\$10 00
Collection of oil paintings.....	W. J. Straight.....	Grass Valley.....	\$5 00
CLASS II.			
Crayon drawing, landscape, and portrait.	Lizzie Stokes	Grass Valley.....	Sp. men.
Pastel	W. A. Clinch	Grass Valley.....	\$5 00
Crayon drawing	Mattie Bradley.....	Nevada City	\$2 00
Pencil drawing	Cora Sutton.....	Nevada City	\$2 00
CLASS III.			
Animal drawing in crayon.....	Mamie Merritt	Nevada City	\$2 00
Oil painting (original)	Lillie Tin Loy	Grass Valley.....	Diploma.
Landscape—old castle	Lillie Tin Loy	Grass Valley.....	
Landscape—moonlight in Egypt.....	Lillie Tin Loy	Grass Valley.....	
Oil painting—dog's head (original).....	Levinia McLean ..	Grass Valley.....	\$5 00
Oil painting (copy)	Levinia McLean ..	Grass Valley.....	\$3 00
CLASS IV.			
Photographic views taken in district.....	W. A. Clinch.....	Grass Valley.....	\$10 00
Collection of photographs.....	W. A. Clinch.....	Grass Valley.....	Diploma.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1889.

RACE No. 1—RUNNING.

Open to all. Purse, four hundred dollars; entrance, ten per cent of purse. Three quarters of a mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Yokohl, by Hubbard	H. R. Bozeman	Visalia.
Bessie Shannon, by Shannon	John Reavey	Sacramento.
Hello, by Shannon	A. Harrison	Stockton.
Hotspur, by Joe Daniels	G. W. Trahern	Sacramento.
Applause, by Three Cheers	Thos. G. Jones	Oakland.
Minnie B, by Leinster	J. L. Richardson	Ione.
Painkiller, by Joe Hooker	H. E. Barton	Latrobe.
Barney G.	H. Isom	Chico.
Sid, by Sidarthur	Orville Appleby	Santa Clara.

SUMMARY.

Applause	1	1
Hello	3	2
Bessie Shannon	2	3
Hotspur	4	4
Barney G.	5	5

Time—1:15; 1:15½.

RACE No. 2—RUNNING.

Purse, two hundred and forty dollars. One mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Sir Thad, by Thad Stevens	Patrick Riley	Grass Valley.
Jim Duffy, by Joe Hooker	Chas. Horan	Sacramento.
Eda, by Powhattan	G. W. Trahern	Sacramento.
Odette, by Shiloh	O. Appleby	Santa Clara.

SUMMARY.

Eda	1
Jim Duffy	2
Sir Thad	3

Time—1:46.

RACE NO. 3—TROTTING.

For district two-year olds. Purse, two hundred dollars. Mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Nellie Boyd, by Brilliant, Jr.	S. A. Eddy	Nevada City.
J W, by Pasha	W. A. Findley	Nevada City.
Emma Nevada, by Nick of the Woods	A. D. West	Grass Valley.
Palmetto, by Fallis	C. F. Taylor	Nevada City.

SUMMARY.

Nellie Boyd	2	1	1
Palmetto	1	2	2
J W	3	3	3

Time—3:20 $\frac{1}{2}$; 3:07; 3:16.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1889.

RACE NO. 4—TROTTING.

2:30 Class. District. Purse, four hundred and eighty dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Lohengrin, by Echo	Corbin & Anderson	Auburn.
Dude, by Robbie Golddust	Marion Biggs, Jr.	Oroville.
Kate Agnew, by Ben Franklin	S. A. Eddy	Nevada City.
Pasha, by Echo	C. F. Taylor	Nevada City.

SUMMARY.

Pasha	2	3	1	1	1
Lohengrin	1	2	2	4	3
Kate Agnew	4	1	4	2	2
Dude	3	4	3	3	4

Time—2:27 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:28 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:31 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:35; 2:33 $\frac{1}{2}$.

RACE NO. 5—TROTTING.

Special for named horses. Purse, four hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Beatrice, by Sterling	S. A. Eddy	Nevada City.
Ed Biggs, by Brigadier	Marion Biggs, Jr.	Oroville.
Puzzle, by Kilrush	M. M. LaDue	Roseville.
Nettie C, by Algonia	S. E. Corbin	Auburn.
St. Lucas, by Adonis	Marion Biggs, Jr.	Oroville.

SUMMARY.

Ed Biggs	1	1	1
Beatrice	2	2	3
Nettie C	3	3	2
Puzzle	4	dis.	

Time—2:51 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:43 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:52 $\frac{1}{2}$.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1889.

RACE No. 6—RUNNING.

Purse, one hundred and fifty dollars. One and one half miles dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Yokohl, by Hubbard	H. R. Bozeman	Visalia.
Jim Duffy, by Joe Hooker	Chas. Horan	Sacramento.
G W, by Kyrle Daly	G. W. Trahern	Sacramento.
Sid, by Sidarthur	O. Appleby	Santa Clara.

SUMMARY.

G W	1
Jim Duffy	2

Time—3:10.

RACE No. 7—TROTTING.

2:27 Class. Open to all. Purse, six hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Lohengrin, by Echo	Corbin & Anderson	Auburn.
Eva W, by Nutwood	Geo. Cropsey	Pleasanton.
Ross S, by Nutwood	Worth Ober	Sacramento.
Rabe, by Strader	Geo. S. Nixon	Sacramento.
Artist, by Golddust	J. R. Hodson	Sacramento.
Soudan, by Sultan	D. J. Murphy	San José.

SUMMARY.

Eva W	1	5	1	1
Soudan	3	1	3	3
Rabe	2	2	2	5
Ross S	5	3	5	2
Artist	4	4	4	4

Time—2:26 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:27 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:25 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:26 $\frac{1}{2}$.

RACE No. 8—TROTTING.

Special for named horses. Purse, five hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Addie E, by Algona	C. K. Ragan	Hanford.
Redwood, by Nutwood	Geo. Cropsey	Pleasanton.
Kate Agnew, by Ben Franklin	S. A. Eddy	Nevada City.
Jim Blaine, by Oakland Boy	W. Gardner	Sacramento.
Don Marvin, by Fallis	F. P. Lowell	Sacramento.

SUMMARY.

Redwood	1	1	5	3	1
Don Marvin	2	5	1	1	2
Addie E	3	2	2	4	3
Kate Agnew	5	3	3	2	4
Jim Blaine	4	4	4	5	5

Time—2:32; 2:31; 2:28; 2:30 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:30 $\frac{1}{2}$.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1889.

RACE No. 9—RUNNING.

Open to all. Purse, three hundred and sixty dollars. One mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Bessie Shannon, by Shannon	John Reavey .....	..... Sacramento.
Hello, by Shannon	A. Harrison .....	..... Stockton.
Dave Douglas, by Leinster	G. W. Trahern .....	..... Sacramento.
Applause, by Three Cheers	Thos. G. Jones .....	..... Oakland.
Odette, by Shiloh	O. Appleby .....	..... Santa Clara.

SUMMARY.

Dave Douglas	4	1	1
Applause	1	3	2
Bessie Shannon	2	2	
Hello	3	4	

Time—1:43½; 1:44½; 1:48.

RACE No. 10—TROTTING.

Special for named horses. Purse, three hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Duroc, by Revolution	M. C. Hogan .....	..... North San Juan.
St. Lucas, by Adonis	Marion Biggs, Jr. ....	..... Oroville.
Sidney J, by Revolution	Geo. F. Jacobs .....	..... Nevada City.

SUMMARY.

St. Lucas	1	2	1	2	1
Sidney J	2	1	2	1	2
Duroc	3	3	3	3	3

Time—3:01; 2:45¼; 2:52; 2:50; 2:45.

RACE No. 11—TROTTING.

Special for colts. Purse, one hundred and thirty-five dollars. Mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Ned M.	E. C. Morgan .....	..... Grass Valley.
Dollie Mac	J. J. McCarthy .....	..... Grass Valley.
Nellie W.	W. Williams .....	..... Grass Valley.
B B.	J. F. Benoit .....	..... Grass Valley.

SUMMARY.

Ned M.	1	1
Nellie W.	2	2
Dollie Mac	3	3
B B.	4	4

Time—3:43; 3:32½.

RACE No. 12—RUNNING.

Special. Purse, one hundred and fifty dollars. Five eighths of a mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Hotspur, by Joe Daniels	G. W. Trahern	Sacramento.
Hubert Earl, by John A.	J. W. Donathan	San José.
Painkiller, by Joe Hooker	H. E. Barton	Latrobe.
Barney G.	H. Isom	Chico.

SUMMARY.

Painkiller	1	1
Hubert Earl	2	2
Hotspur	3	3
Barney G.	4	4

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1889.

RACE No. 13—TROTTING.

234 Class. Open to all. Purse, five hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Almonta, by Tilton Almont	A. L. Hart	Sacramento.
Dude, by Robbie Golddust	Marion Biggs, Jr.	Oroville.
Redwood, by Nutwood	George Cropsey	Pleasanton.
Kate Agnew, by Ben Franklin	S. A. Eddy	Nevada City.
Addie E, by Algona	M. E. Ragan	Hanford.
Pasha, by Echo	C. F. Taylor	Nevada City.
Rabe, by Strader	George S. Nixon	Sacramento.
Bracelet, by Nephew	J. R. Hodson	Sacramento.
Daybreak, by Dawn	Henry McHugh	Fresno.

SUMMARY.

Rabe	1	1	1
Almonta	2	2	4
Pasha	4	3	2
Addie E	3	4	3
Bracelet	5	5	5
Dude	6	dis.	

Time—2:27; 2:24½; 2:26.

RACE No. 14—TROTTERS AND PACERS.

Special. Purse, five hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Franklin, by General Reno	C. A. Davis & Co.	San José.
Thapsin, by Berlin	Wilbur F. Smith	Sacramento.
Johnnie Skelton, by Mi ton Medium	J. R. Hodson	Sacramento.

SUMMARY.

Thapsin	2	1	1	1
Franklin	1	2	2	2
Johnnie Skelton	3	3	3	dis.

Time—2:25½; 2:24; 2:23½; 2:25.

RACE No. 15—RUNNING.

Entrance, twenty dollars; fifty dollars added. One mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Hello, by Shannon	A. Harrison	Stockton.
Bessie Shannon, by Shannon	John Reavey	Sacramento.
Jim Duffy, by Joe Hooker	Chas. Horan	Sacramento.
Minnie B, by Leinster	G. L. Richardson	Ione.

SUMMARY.

Bessie Shannon	1
Hello	2
Jim Duffy	3
Minnie B	4

Time—1:44 $\frac{3}{4}$.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

For the Year 1889,

Composed of the Counties of Alpine, Mono, and Inyo.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

A. R. CONKLIN	President.
C. MULHOLLAND	Secretary.
O. I. MAIRS	Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

A. R. CONKLIN	Independence, Inyo County.
W. S. ENOS	Independence, Inyo County.
E. ROBINSON	Independence, Inyo County.
JOHN SHEPHERD	Independence, Inyo County.
JOHN S. GORMAN	Independence, Inyo County.
A. W. EIBESHUTZ	Independence, Inyo County.
FINLAY McIVER	Citrus, Inyo County.
WM. K. MILLER	Lone Pine, Inyo County.

REPORT.

OCTOBER 1, 1889.

To the honorable the State Board of Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN: The Directors of the Eighteenth District Agricultural Association submit this, their report of the transactions of said association, for the year ending this date.

C. MULHOLLAND,
Secretary.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts.

From J. Irwin, bar privilege.....	\$50 00	
From J. J. Gunn, pool privilege.....	75 00	
From Alexander Clark, ice cream stand.....	7 50	
From gate receipts at race track during Fair.....	225 75	
From annual members, fifteen at \$6 each.....	90 00	
From season tickets, nine at \$3 each.....	27 00	
From gate receipts at Pavilion.....	61 00	
From race entries for season.....	283 50	
From ball tickets.....	113 00	
From tickets to race track, two at 50 cents each.....	1 00	
		<u>\$933 75</u>

Expenditures.

For premiums on stock, farm products, and other exhibits.....	\$1,211 00	
For racing purses, ladies' tournament, and pony race.....	940 00	
For band music during Fair week.....	186 00	
For music at annual ball.....	65 00	
For advertising.....	125 00	
For printing, postage, and telegrams.....	24 00	
For freight on reports of State Agricultural Association.....	5 50	
For board for musicians, carriage hire and stages, and sundries.....	151 00	
For Treasurer's salary.....	75 00	
For Secretary's salary.....	150 00	
For Superintendent of Pavilion.....	36 00	
For rent of piano.....	5 00	
For help in Pavilion.....	25 50	
For ribbon for stock, pins, tacks, etc.....	12 70	
For gatekeepers.....	62 50	
For entry clerks.....	37 50	
For caller at ball.....	10 00	
For record books and sundries.....	5 30	
For gatekeeper at race track stand.....	3 00	
For Marshal during Fair.....	30 00	
For improvements on race track.....	355 00	
For insurance and taxes on buildings.....	140 00	
For surveying.....	30 00	
For lumber and nails.....	86 13	
For improving fence.....	6 60	
For blacksmith work on gates.....	4 00	
For posts for fence.....	26 50	
For water.....	65 00	
		<u>\$3,873 23</u>

REPORT.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO COUNTY, November 1, 1889.

EDWIN F. SMITH, *Esq.*, *Secretary State Agricultural Association, Sacramento, California:*

DEAR SIR: The third annual Fair of the Eighteenth District Agricultural Association showed a decided and very gratifying superiority over the two preceding Fairs of the district.

The end aimed at in establishing these agricultural districts is to stimulate the people to efforts at improvement in all branches of agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, and domestic arts and economy. The cultivation of a taste for the beautiful and a love of the fine arts is also expected to be promoted by the display of art products at the annual Fairs, and by the preparation for those displays, that go on with more or less activity through the whole year, from one Fair to another.

Short as the time is since the Eighteenth District was established, the proof is clear that it has had a strong and decidedly beneficial effect upon the people of the district. The displays made this year show a great improvement in all exhibits where improvement is possible, by better methods and greater care in production. There was less effort made to pile up great quantities of products; but far more anxiety to excel in quality, and improved taste in arrangement.

In the showing of live stock the same desire to improve in quality was equally evident as in the other departments. Among horses we had Alben-ton, a young stallion of the purest trotting breed, from the famous Palo Alto stock. This fine animal is owned by Mr. W. S. Enos, of Independence, and is already the sire of some very handsome colts in Owens Valley. The fine thoroughbred stallion Pickpocket, was also shown by Mr. S. P. Smith, of Bishop. This horse ran and won a race at our Fair. There were several running and trotting colts shown that are likely to be heard from in the future. Owens Valley gives the strongest promise of being as good a horse raising country as is in California or the world.

During the past year very valuable improvements have been made in Owens Valley by building canals. Near Independence, and on the west side of Owens River, the Stevens Canal was completed during the year. This will irrigate several thousand acres of fine land. On the opposite side of the river the East-side Canal is still in course of construction. This will irrigate about thirty thousand acres of land. Already vineyards are planted along the line of this canal; crops of corn, wheat, potatoes, vegetables, etc., were produced this season, and orchards planted. In the vicinity of Bishop, forty-five miles north from Independence, canals are now nearing completion that will irrigate twenty thousand acres of land—perhaps much more than this—in addition to the canals already in existence.

At Owens Lake, D. O. Mills, Frank Newlands, H. M. Yerrington, and others, have invested a large amount of capital in the construction of works for extracting bicarbonate of soda from the water of the lake. It is intended to extend the works till the yearly output shall be at least ten thousand

tons; the present output is about three thousand tons. The bicarbonate, as obtained from the water of the lake, contains 51 per cent of fixed carbonic acid gas, a much higher percentage than is obtained by artificial manufacture of the article; here nature does the work, and beats art, as usual. This enterprise already employs fifty men, who help to consume our farm products and increase the business of merchants.

Some of the same men who own the soda works have recently bought the Cerro Gordo Mines. These mines are near the terminus of the Carson and Colorado Railroad. One mine of the group, the Huron, produced \$13,000,000, chiefly silver. This was taken out before the Carson and Colorado Railroad was built, and the bullion had all to be hauled south across the desert by teams. The hauling of bullion out and merchandise back made so much business for Los Angeles as gave that city its first real start on that career of prosperity that has since made it famous.

The death of one of the first owners of the Cerro Gordo property, and consequent litigation, had, in a great measure, stopped the working of the mines. Some of the new owners are thoroughly competent to manage the property; the company have abundant capital, and are vigorously proceeding with improvements and developments. No doubt exists in the minds of those best able to judge correctly that Cerro Gordo will soon be one of the great mining centers of the world.

Near these mines is the great marble quarry of the Inyo Marble Company. This quarry produces marble which sculptors pronounce equal to the finest Carrara marble, imported from Italy. Marbles of all colors and of the most beautiful and delicate tints are here in inexhaustible quantity. The cities of the Pacific Coast will in future boast of buildings ornamented with this beautiful stone. All these works together are already employing many men, and the numbers employed are steadily increasing, and these, with the mining camps along the line of the Carson and Colorado Railroad, make a local market that secures better prices for all kinds of farm, dairy, and orchard products than rules anywhere else in California.

The annual address, which is given herewith, was made on the last day of the Fair by the President of the Association, A. R. Conklin, of Independence. It will well repay the reader.

Respectfully,

C. MULHOLLAND, Secretary.

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

By A. R. CONKLIN.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It has become a custom, probably more honored in the breach than in the observance in the present instance, for the presiding officer of associations of this character to lay before the patrons of the institution some account of his stewardship, and impart to them such information as he may deem advisable in reference to the material growth and the present prosperity of the several communities included in the territory which goes to make up the district. In conformity with that custom, bear with me for a few moments.

Among all nations and people there has ever been assembled once a year a gathering whose prime purpose was to commemorate the annual return of the season when the products of the soil had been garnered. In all ages man has given thanks to some object of worship that seed-time and harvest had not failed, and that the husbandman had reaped the reward of his toil. Whether it be by the rude dance and chant of the uncivilized tribes, or the more intelligent comparison of the results of the year's labor, as exhibited in our annual Fairs, the object is the same, and the result attained is alike commendable and instructive. To-day we are to close our third annual Fair in the Eighteenth Agricultural District. May I not claim, with equal credit to all who have contributed to the end, that since the inauguration of the then experiment, we have progressed with wonderful rapidity, until on this, our third year, we are no longer an experiment, but have passed from that state into one which may, with certainty, be declared a permanent and lasting institution, which will continue, for generations to come, profitable to all, and build up our great industries in a progressive manner unknown to any other factor. The croakers and silurians should have no voice in these annual fetés. Their efforts, if not to pull down, are ever directed to hinder, delay, or discourage that which aims at progress and development. Such as these should receive no countenance from the people—at least from those who aim at, and whose intelligent purpose is to build up a country, benefit themselves, and contribute to the prosperity of the general community. Like the bird of evil omen, they are continually perched upon the threshold of progression; ghastly, grim, and ancient, they sit upon the Plutonian shore of retrogression, or in the pathway of development, with their ever mutterings of their only stock in trade of discouragement for those who would advance, and their predictions of unmerciful disaster which will attend our efforts. This class are not prophets, but things of evil, temptest-tossed, desolate; yet they seem undaunted by any success against their opposition. To such as these give no countenance, but administer to them the rebuke of being left severely alone, to feed and fatten, or starve, it is immaterial which, upon their own unworthiness. The Eighteenth Agricultural Association is built, and now established, upon a foundation as enduring as the rock of ages, against whose stability the storms and tempests of petty jealousies, factitious opposition, or local bickerings cannot prevail. Let us then rejoice with exceeding great joy, that our efforts to build up and maintain this great social and

beneficial institution have been crowned with success; and to those, each and all, who have contributed to the end we have now reached, I desire to say: "Well done; yours has been an effort well worthy of the results you have accomplished, and your reward will be meted out to you in the full appreciation which a grateful and thankful people can bestow upon you."

In all probability few of you are aware of the great advancement which our county has made in the year which has just passed. A less number are cognizant of the establishment in our midst of the greatest enterprise known in recent years upon the Pacific Coast. A few miles south of the site of the noble monument which we have erected to the industries of the land, nestles, in the basin formed by the granite base of the Sierra Nevada and Inyo Mountains, our beautiful and picturesque Owens Lake, whose ingredients are freighted with that which is to revolutionize one of the great productions of the world—the soda industry. Upon its shores have been constructed an area of vats of more than thirty-four acres. Into these vats there is constantly pouring a volume of lake water to an extent of two and a half feet wide and six inches in depth, for eighteen hours out of every twenty-four. This great supply is necessary to feed the solar evaporation which is constantly going on in these vats, and from the remains of which are worked out the different character of sodas now in such great use in almost every department of life, to some extent. Upon this plant there has already been expended by the gentlemen interested in it, a sum of money exceeding \$150,000. Over half a hundred men are constantly given employment there. Fine buildings have been erected, and costly machinery, obedient to the puny touch of man, and in whose arms are centered and concentrated the powers of hundreds of horses, are propelled by the giant force of steam, and break the dull monotony of the mountain fastness, and the desert's solitude, by its buzz and hum, all telling of the intelligence of man, and the aptitude and application of the busy brain. There you will find the most complete evidence of the intelligent workings of men, and the most complete reductions of the force and elements of nature to the subserviency of man that the world has yet developed. If you would know what it is, go and see it, for description will no more do it justice than would words delineate the beauties of a ray from the sun. This enterprise is only surpassed in its gigantic proportions by the grandeur of the mountains which hem it in, and is only excelled by the resources from which it draws its never ending and inexhaustible supplies. It has developed and built up an industry which has already attracted the attention of the world to our resources, enhanced our wealth, and will bring a rich reward to the enterprise and progressive spirit of its originators.

Our mining industries have sprung into new life, and ere long we may confidently look for an output of the precious metals and employment of labor which will give a new impetus to every branch of business, however varied in character and kind it may be.

Our real estate devoted to agriculture is valued for the present year at the sum of \$434,979; improvements upon the same at the sum of \$230,463. The value of town lots at the sum of \$45,574; improvements upon the same at the sum of \$106,085. We have eighty-two miles of telegraph and telephone lines in the county, valued at \$3,621. Our mining properties, including only those for which patents have been issued, are valued at the sum of \$42,950; the improvements on the same at \$26,305. In the county we have forty-seven miles of irrigating ditches completed, which are valued at the sum of \$10,625. Making a total valuation of real estate, and of that which is attached to the soil, of \$900,627. Our personal property is valued at the sum of \$481,198. Thus, we have taxable property of the value of

\$1,391,040. You will take notice of the fact that these, and all estimates to follow, are made from the returns of the County Assessor, and which may be correctly considered as only an approximation of our wealth. To arrive at anything near a correct estimate of our true financial status, the compiler of our statistics should add to the amounts given at least one half or two thirds of the valuation as before stated.

I know that figures and statistics are usually wearisome, and generally uninteresting; but it is not for my own edification that I am detailing them to you, but for your information, and it is a character of knowledge that you will never acquire from any other source. So I ask you to be patient, and listen, that you may learn how munificent have been the great blessings that the God of Nature has bestowed upon you without money and without price.

In your county there are possessed one thousand four hundred and fifty-three hives of bees, valued at the sum of \$2,906; which number of hives, strange to say, by the assessed products, only show a return of three hundred pounds of honey, at a price of 4 cents per pound. Can it be possible that there are so many drones in this number of hives? They must be almost equal in number to those who have been growling about our Fair; or is this small return as given owing and attributed to the want of industry upon the part of that little insect to whom we have ever been wont to accredit with being a "busy little bee?" We think neither; but in justice to all concerned, the probability is that figures, in this instance, have falsified the record. We are told by one bee man only that his hives this year have returned him over four tons of honey, which he sells at the rate of 10 cents per pound, and it is all engaged at that figure, giving him the neat return of over \$800 for his honey crop. I have seen the honey in pound frames, with its beautiful straw tint, and no more beautiful product was ever distilled from the petals of a flower than this honey yielded to our neighbor.

Surely this is an industry that needs fostering for its great source of wealth, as well as for the excellency of its product, and its true condition should be known to the world, that it may become the purchaser of a production in which we overreach any other section of this our Golden State, which excels the world in all things. Give us the truth about our resources and products, especially when it does not cost the taxpayer anything. Only consider, the returns show that we only produced three hundred pounds of honey, valued at \$12, during the year. While the truth is that there is hardly a hive in the county but what will produce a quantity almost equal to that which is returned as being the product of all the apiaries in the county. Is this fair, is it honest, is it justice to our resources and our people? Tell the truth about us, do not exaggerate one iota. The truth is good enough for us; give us what we are undeniably entitled to, and we ask no more.

Let us run through with the other products, and I opine that you will find as great, if not greater, discrepancy in all of them as we have found in the honey produced. But as to them I will leave you to draw your own distinctions, and make few if any comments upon them.

Of brandies and other liquors we produced one thousand one hundred and thirty-five gallons, valued at \$1 per gallon. There were born unto our stockmen four thousand one hundred and twenty-seven calves during the year, worth \$5 apiece. We had one hundred and sixty beef cattle, valued at \$16 per head. Why, there is not a butcher in the county but who slaughtered more than that number. Of stock cattle we have only nine thousand head, as reported; while in truth there is one man in the county

who owns more than one third of that number. These cattle are valued at the price of \$10 per head, while any stockman would turn up his cowboy nose at you if you would offer him less than \$14. The number of colts foaled during the year is placed at nine hundred and forty-eight, valued at \$13 apiece. Of thoroughbred cows we have only twelve, worth \$54 per head; American cows only eight, worth \$51; common cows, eight hundred and three, worth \$20 per head. Only \$5,963 worth of farming utensils; but we are the happy possessors of six-shooters, shotguns, etc., valued at the sum of \$1,876—almost one third of the value of our implements of peace and industry. Is it any wonder that we are a law-abiding and well disposed people? The fear of hell is the hangman's whip. The fixtures in our well equipped and gorgeously furnished saloons, stores, etc., are said to be worth the snug little sum of \$4,035. In all our palatial residences, our happy homes and contented firesides, it requires only \$18,895 worth of furniture to make us comfortable. Truly, we are easily satisfied, and we can only attribute the fact of this small amount satisfying us to the love and affection and unambition of the ruling spirit of she who governs and supervises the household. But up to the present point it is the subject of goats in which we excel and reach the acme of our greatness, being credited with the number of four thousand seven hundred and one, of the value of \$1 each. If that odd number of one had been left out, and we had only been charged with four thousand seven hundred, we must certainly have been bankrupted. A close estimate, for which we should feel extremely grateful and should fully appreciate. We do not desire to omit the fact that we are the legal possessors of sixteen Angora goats, valued at the munificent sum of \$6 each. Of goods, wares, and merchandise our metropolitan merchants only carry a stock of \$64,132; thereby illustrating the Bostonian business principle of doing a small business on a large scale. Of wheat our farmers only produced one thousand seven hundred and thirty cents, worth \$1 33 per hundred weight; oats, five hundred and forty cents, at \$1 20; barley, four hundred and forty cents, at \$1 33; corn, three thousand six hundred and eighty-five cents, worth 1 cent per pound. Of hay the entire yield was three hundred and thirty-three tons, worth \$2 03 per ton. We venture to say that one farmer alone in this county put up at least twice the reported quantity. But it is in hogs we develop more fully than in any other product, having a yield of one thousand and thirty-seven, worth \$2 40 per head. Of malt our yield was one thousand three hundred and fifty pounds, worth 2 cents per pound, and from which, we presume, only poor beer was made. Of that noble animal, the horse, we have sixty-five thoroughbreds, worth \$188 apiece; one thousand two hundred and ninety-five American horses, worth \$40 apiece; Spanish horses are valued at \$24 per head, and we have two thousand four hundred and sixty-four of them. In all the county we have only thirty-five jacks and jennies, all told, and the valuation of this number is put down at \$50 per head. Of all the law, medical, and miscellaneous libraries in the county we are told they are worth but \$1,610. Truly, we are a literary people, according to this estimate. We manufactured four thousand feet of lumber, which was the aggregate quantity produced by our four sawmills, of the value of \$150. Our family tables are only adorned by \$120 worth of plate. Of quartz mills, and all machinery, we have only \$18,510 worth. Is it any wonder our precious metals cannot be reduced at home when our supply of machinery is so inadequate to our wants and the demand? Of that glorious animal, who has no pride of ancestry, the mule, we have three hundred and seventy-three, worth \$37 per head—not as much as an ordinary jack. Truly the mighty have fallen, and we have less reverence and

respect for the mule than formerly, though we may admire but shun the agility with which he can use his hind feet. Of that beast of burden, the ox, we have twenty-six, worth \$33 each. Of poultry, only six hundred and ten dozen, at \$5 per dozen. Common sheep, two thousand eight hundred and fifteen, worth \$1 25 per sheep, wool not counted, but upon which number our worthy Sheriff has collected the full license of 5 cents per head. During the year our sheep produced no lambs. Neither did our sheep yield any wool. But of dogs, Blanche, Tray, and Sweetheart, we are the happy owners of the grand total of two hundred and fourteen, valued at cash \$4,280, or \$20 apiece. The soda works produced two hundred tons, valued at \$8 per ton. The freedom of the press is protected and its intelligence weekly disseminated throughout the world from material valued at \$1,300, including all four offices. The lonely hours are whiled away and our hearts made glad by the musical notes drawn out from \$2,155 worth of musical instruments, and thirteen pianos, worth \$119 each; while the life of the busy mother and housewife, in mending and making breeches, is only lightened by one hundred and ninety-two sewing machines, worth on an average \$13 each. Wagons, other vehicles, harness, robes, saddles, etc., are valued at \$36,329. While the record made by old Time in his onward march is registered by one hundred and fifty-three watches, of the cash value of \$20 each.

For the present year there have been sown in wheat three hundred and ninety-nine acres; in oats, six hundred and eighty-one acres; in barley, five hundred and seventy-one acres; in corn, one thousand one hundred and five acres; hay, six thousand eight hundred and forty-four acres. There are thirty-two thousand two hundred and eighty fruit trees planted, and forty-one and a half acres of grapevines.

In looking over and considering these statistics, we are of the opinion that in order to arrive at even a correct approximation of our products it will be necessary, and within the bounds of common sense, to multiply in some cases the alleged yield by three, and in other cases by ten, which would then fall far below a true estimate. With this valuation as shown to be placed upon our resources, is it any mystery why our taxes are high? As a financial proposition, would it not be the part of wisdom to place a just value, or, in other words, a fair cash value upon the property of the county, as the law requires, and thus lower the rate of taxation by increasing the assessable value of the property? Political economists would answer "Yes." Is not such a valuation a great injustice to the resources and products of our people, and does it not place us in a wrongful and unenviable position and standing before the world? If your county indebtedness be not funded by a new issue of bonds bearing $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, your rate of taxation for the present year will be over 3 per cent, and even if a funding is consummated it will not be less than $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent upon the present valuation. This high rate of taxation is a great blow to the settlement of the county; it deters immigrants from becoming citizens among us, and discourages moneyed men in making investments. Thus I have casually run over our productions, and if you follow the rule I suggest to you in their estimates, you can infer what our resources are.

The financial condition of the association is splendid. With the munificent donation by the State of \$3,000 per year, our facilities for the accommodation of the people, and the new track, which bears every indication of eventually being as fast as you will find in any section on the coast, and the liberal patronage and attendance which we are yearly receiving, and which is being annually increased, there is everything which one could desire in the way of being encouraged to press forward and still making

the annual Fairs attractive and remunerative. Of one thing the people may rest assured, that in a corresponding ratio as we increase in receipts the premium list and the purses will be advanced. It is essentially an institution by the people and for the people's benefit; and with them, and with them alone, rests its success in the future. A debt has been incurred for the erection of this Pavilion and beautifying the grounds, which will be liquidated in such a manner as not to cripple the finances of the association to the slightest detriment of the patronizing public.

My friends, ours is indeed a happy lot. Unto us has been given the greatest boon which the God of Nature can bestow. A climate whose health-giving air reddens the brow of labor as well as deepens the cheek of beauty with its flush. A soil which needs but the touch of the husbandman's industry to yield forth a bounteous harvest. Here men are equal. No favored classes, but each steps upon life's trestleboard the peer of any; worth alone makes the man, the want of it the fellow. Happy, too, is the farmer's lot. You farmers are the strata upon which is builded society; upon your foundation the social, political, and religious status of the community shall alone rest with security of being well builded. Yours alone, in all the varied pursuits of life, is the one only which is an independent one. To you the nation looks for tranquillity and repose. Upon you rests the stability of law, the maintaining of domestic peace, a healthy finance, and above all our development. For you alone is consigned the task of drawing from Mother Earth that which can only add to a nation's wealth and the prosperity of the people, for it is from that source only that can produce anything which enhances the greatness of a people. It is your labor, aside from all other, which adds to the world's great storehouse of wealth, and contributes to the contentment of the people and to their happiness. It is the farmer alone who breaks the virgin sod and—

"Clears the brown path to meet his coulter's gleam.

Lo! on he comes, behind his smoking team,

With toil's bright dewdrops on his sunburnt brow,

The lord of earth, the hero of the plow.

First in the field before the redding sun,

Last in the shadow when the day is done,

Line after line, along the bursting sod,

Marks the broad acres where his feet have trod.

Still where he treads the stubborn clods divide,

The smooth, fresh furrow opens deep and wide;

Matted and dense the tangled turf upheaves,

Mellow and dark the ridgy cornfield cleaves;

Through the moist valley, clogged with oozing clay,

The patient convoy breaks its destined way.

At every turn the loosening chains resound,

The swinging plowshare circles glistening round,

Till the wide field one billowy waste appears,

And wearied hands unbind the panting steers.

These are the hands whose sturdy labor brings

The peasant's food, the golden pomp of kings.

This is the page whose letters shall be seen,

Changed by the sun to words of living green.

This is the scholar whose immortal pen

Spells the first lesson hunger taught to men.

These are the lines that heaven commanded toil,

Shows on his deed—the charter of the soil.

Oh! gracious mother, whose benignant breast

Wakes us to life, and lulls us all to rest;

How thy sweet features, kind to every clime,

Mock with their smile the wrinkle front of Time.

We stain thy flowers, they blossom o'er the dead;

We rend thy bosom, and it gives us bread.

O'er the red field that trampling strife has torn,

Waves the green plumage of thy tasseled corn.

Our maddening conflicts scar thy fairest plain,

Still thy soft answer is the growing grain.

Yet, O, our mother, while uncounted charms
Steal round our hearts in thine embracing arms,
Let not our virtues in thy love decay,
And thy fond sweetness waste our strength away.
No, by these hills whose banners now displayed
In blazing cohorts autumn has arrayed ;
By yon twin summits, on whose splintery crests
The tossing pines uphold the eagle's nests ;
By these fair plains the mountain circle screens,
And feeds with streamlets from its dark ravines—
True to their homes, these faithful arms shall toil
To crown with peace their own untainted soil.
And, true to God, to freedom, to mankind,
If her chained bandogs faction shall unbind,
These stately forms, that, bending even now,
Bowed their strong manhood to the humble plow,
Shall rise erect, the guardians of the land,
The same stern iron in the same right hand,
Till o'er their hills the shouts of triumph run,
The sword has rescued what the plowshare won."

EXHIBITS AT THE FAIR—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
CLASS I—THOROUGHBREDS—STALLIONS.		
Pickpocket	S. P. Smith	Bishop.
CLASS II—STANDARD TROTTERS—STALLIONS.		
Roderick	Gustav Sanger	Big Pine.
Prince, colt	Gustav Sanger	Big Pine.
Bismarck	Gustav Sanger	Big Pine.
Gibraltar	A. Friedline	Bishop.
Patsy	Mrs. M. Conklin	Independence.
MARES.		
Jessie	Gustav Sanger	Big Pine.
CLASS III—ROADSTERS—STALLIONS.		
Norm	Gustav Sanger	Big Pine.
Truckee Jim	Clark Young	Bishop.
MARES.		
Biddy Muldoon	J. C. Irwin	Independence.
Iroquois	Jacob Vogt	Independence.
Maud	Jacob Vogt	Independence.
ROADSTER TEAMS.		
Dust and Frank	Thomas Webb	Independence.
CLASS IV—HORSES OF ALL WORK—STALLIONS.		
Risly	Gustav Sanger	Big Pine.
Norman	John Baxter	Independence.
MARES.		
Beauty	Gustav Sanger	Big Pine.
Daisy	C. A. Walter	Independence.
Bell	J. Vogt	Independence.
Sanger	J. Vogt	Independence.
Rosie	F. McIver	Citrus.
Sallie	J. S. Gorman	Independence.
FAMILIES.		
Black Eva and three colts	J. Vogt	Independence.
Mollie and three colts	John Lucas	Lone Pine.
CLASS V—DRAFT HORSES—STALLIONS.		
Black Bart	S. P. Smith	Bishop.
MARES.		
Mary	Gustav Sanger	Big Pine.
Lucy and colt	Gustav Sanger	Big Pine.
Mary and Bessie (team)	Gustav Sanger	Big Pine.
CLASS VI—TEAMS.		
Reuben and Rachel, buggy team	John Lucas	Lone Pine.
Henry Wilkes and Daisy, buggy team	C. Mulholland	Independence.
Nap and Jupe, buggy team	A. W. Eibeshutz	Independence.
Dandy and Bismarck, carriage team	E. Robinson	Independence.
CLASS VII—SADDLE ANIMALS.		
Pinto	Mrs. J. R. Moffatt	Lone Pine.
Johnnie	Mrs. A. R. Conklin	Independence.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
CLASS VIII—SWEEPSTAKES.		
Roderick	Gustav Sanger	Big Pine.
Jessie	Gustav Sanger	Big Pine.
CLASS IX—JACKS.		
Harry Paterson	J. Shepherd	Independence.
Grover, Jr.	J. E. Shepherd	Independence.
CLASS X—MULES.		
Jack	H. T. Thomson	Independence.
Nell	H. T. Thomson	Independence.
Tom	Mrs. M. Lewis	Independence.
Johnnie	Mrs. M. Lewis	Independence.
Jack	S. A. Densmore	Independence.
Johnnie	S. A. Densmore	Independence.
CLASS XI—CATTLE—BULLS.		
Jim Beard, one year old	C. A. Walter	Independence.
Master, three years old	Jacob Vogt	Independence.
Boots, three years old	Miss Addie Lewis	Independence.
CLASS XII—COWS.		
Mayflower and calves, Jim and Jack	C. A. Walter	Independence.
Benign	C. A. Walter	Independence.
Redtop	Jacob Vogt	Independence.
Silky	A. N. Bell	Independence.
Mamie	A. N. Bell	Independence.
Nellie	Miss Addie Lewis	Independence.
Roany	F. Schabbell	Independence.
Reddy	F. Schabbell	Independence.
CLASS XV—SWINE.		
Display of swine	J. Vogt	Independence.
Sow and pigs	J. Vogt	Independence.
Display of swine	John Baxter	Independence.
Sow and pigs	John Baxter	Independence.
Display of swine	A. N. Bell	Independence.
CLASS XVI—POULTRY.		
Display of fowls	C. A. Walter	Independence.
Pair of Bronze turkeys	C. A. Walter	Independence.
Turkeys, four months old	C. A. Walter	Independence.
Display of Bronze turkeys	Fred. Schabbell	Independence.
Two kinds of chickens	Fred. Schabbell	Independence.
Seven varieties of fowls	John Baxter	Independence.
Pair of Bronze turkeys	John Baxter	Independence.

PREMIUMS AWARDED—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I—THOROUGHBREDS.			
Stallion	S. P. Smith	Bishop .....	...\$25 00
CLASS II—STANDARD TROTTERS.			
Stallion	G. Sanger	Big Pine .....	...\$20 00
One year old	G. Sanger	Big Pine .....	...\$15 00
Colt, under one year	G. Sanger	Big Pine .....	...\$10 00
Mare and colt	G. Sanger	Big Pine .....	...\$15 00
CLASS III—ROADSTERS.			
Mare, aged	J. C. Irwin	Independence .....	...\$20 00
Stallion, two years old	Clark Young	Bishop .....	...\$15 00
Team	Thomas Webb	Independence .....	...\$25 00
CLASS IV—HORSES OF ALL WORK.			
Stallion	G. Sanger	Big Pine .....	...\$20 00
Stallion, one year old	John Baxter	Independence .....	...\$15 00
Colt	G. Sanger	Big Pine .....	...\$10 00
Mare	Jacob Vogt	Independence .....	...\$20 00
Mare and three colts	John Lucas	Lone Pine .....	...\$25 00
Colt	Finlay McIver	Citrus .....	...\$10 00
CLASS V—DRAFT HORSES.			
Stallion, two years old	S. P. Smith	Bishop .....	...\$20 00
Mare, three years old	G. Sanger	Big Pine .....	...\$20 00
Mare and colt	G. Sanger	Big Pine .....	...\$20 00
Mare and three colts	G. Sanger	Big Pine .....	...\$20 00
CLASS VI—TEAMS.			
Carriage team	E. Robinson	Independence .....	...\$20 00
Buggy team	John Lucas	Lone Pine .....	...\$20 00
CLASS VII—SADDLE ANIMALS.			
Gelding	Mrs. Mollie Conklin	Independence .....	...\$20 00
Gelding	Mrs. J. R. Moffatt	Lone Pine .....	...\$15 00
CLASS VIII—SWEEPSTAKES.			
Stallion	G. Sanger	Big Pine .....	...\$25 00
Mare	G. Sanger	Big Pine .....	...\$25 00
CLASS IX—JACKS.			
Jack	John Shepherd	Independence .....	...\$25 00
Jack, one year old	John Shepherd	Independence .....	...\$15 00
CLASS X—MULES.			
Span of mules	H. T. Thomson	Independence .....	...\$15 00
CLASS XI—CATTLE—BULLS.			
Bull	Jacob Vogt	Independence .....	...\$30 00
CLASS XII—COWS.			
Cow, three years old or over	A. N. Bell	Independence .....	...\$20 00
Cow, two years old	C. A. Walter	Independence .....	...\$15 00
Cow and two calves	C. A. Walter	Independence .....	...\$20 00
Milch cow	F. Schabbell	Independence .....	...\$20 00
CLASS XV—SWINE.			
Display of swine	A. N. Bell	Independence .....	...\$15 00
Sow and pigs	John Baxter	Independence .....	...\$10 00

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS XVI—POULTRY.			
Display of fowls	C. A. Walter	Independence	\$10 00
Display of fowls	John Baxter	Independence	\$8 00
Bronze turkeys	F. Schabbell	Independence	\$5 00

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I—GRAIN, SEEDS, ETC.			
One hundred pounds of flour	A. N. Bell	Independence	\$5 00
One hundred pounds of wheat	John Baxter	Independence	\$5 00
One hundred pounds of barley	J. S. Gorman	Independence	\$5 00
One hundred pounds of oats	H. T. Thomson	Independence	\$5 00
One hundred pounds of rye	John Baxter	Independence	\$5 00
One hundred pounds of shelled corn	H. T. Thomson	Independence	\$5 00
Fifty pounds of alfalfa seed	J. S. Gorman	Independence	\$5 00
Bale of timothy hay	John Shepherd	Independence	\$5 00
Bale of alfalfa hay	John Shepherd	Independence	\$5 00
Display of agricultural products	S. A. Densmore	Independence	\$20 00
Display of agricultural products	C. A. Walter	Independence	\$15 00
CLASS II—VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.			
Ten pounds of sweet potatoes	E. Robinson	Independence	\$2 50
Fifty pounds of Early Rose potatoes	H. T. Thomson	Independence	\$2 50
One hundred pounds of any variety	H. T. Thomson	Independence	\$2 50
Twenty pounds of parsnips	S. A. Densmore	Independence	\$2 50
Twenty pounds of carrots	S. A. Densmore	Independence	\$2 50
Twenty pounds of turnips	C. A. Walter	Independence	\$2 50
Twenty pounds of beets	C. A. Walter	Independence	\$2 50
Twenty pounds of tomatoes	C. A. Walter	Independence	\$2 50
One dozen cabbages	S. A. Densmore	Independence	\$2 50
Fifty pounds of onions	E. Robinson	Independence	\$2 50
One dozen squashes	Fred. Schabbell	Independence	\$2 50
One dozen peppers	S. A. Densmore	Independence	\$2 50
Half dozen watermelons	E. Robinson	Independence	\$2 50
Half dozen cucumbers	C. A. Walter	Independence	\$2 50
Half dozen cantaloupes	S. A. Densmore	Independence	\$2 50
Ten pounds of white beans	C. A. Walter	Independence	\$2 50
Ten pounds of pink beans	S. A. Densmore	Independence	\$2 50
Ten pounds of garden peas	C. A. Walter	Independence	\$2 50
Best display of vegetables	C. A. Walter	Independence	\$5 00
CLASS III—BUTTER, JELLIES, ETC.			
Ten pounds of butter, in rolls	O. I. Mairs	Independence	\$3 00
Ten pounds of butter, in rolls	E. Robinson	Independence	\$2 00
Twenty pounds of butter, three months old, in jar	O. I. Mairs	Independence	\$5 00
Single cheese	O. I. Mairs	Independence	\$5 00
Ten pounds of lard	H. T. Thomson	Independence	\$2 00
Honey	Wm. Mirth Rasmussen	Independence	\$5 00
Apiary display	Wm. Mirth Rasmussen	Independence	\$10 00
Bread	Annie Schabbell	Independence	\$3 00
Cake	Mrs. C. A. Walter	Independence	\$5 00
Fruit in jars	A. N. Bell	Independence	\$10 00
Fruit in jars	Mrs. C. A. Walter	Independence	\$5 00
Jellies	Annie Thomson	Independence	\$5 00
Jellies	Mrs. H. Thomson	Independence	\$3 00
Preserves	S. A. Densmore	Independence	\$5 00
Preserves	A. N. Bell	Independence	\$3 00
Pickles	Mrs. H. Thomson	Independence	\$5 00
Pickles	S. A. Densmore	Independence	\$3 00
Ham and bacon	H. T. Thomson	Independence	\$10 00

THIRD DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I—FRUIT AND WINE.			
Display of apples	John Baxter	Independence	\$7 50
Display of apples	E. Robinson	Independence	\$5 00
Display of pears	John Baxter	Independence	\$7 50
Display of pears	S. A. Densmore	Independence	\$5 00
Display of peaches	S. A. Densmore	Independence	\$7 50
Display of peaches	E. Robinson	Independence	\$5 00
Display of quinces	S. A. Densmore	Independence	\$5 00
Display of grapes	John Kispert	Independence	\$5 00
Display of one half dozen bottles of wine	C. A. Walter	Independence	\$5 00
Display of wine grapes	C. A. Walter	Independence	\$5 00
Display of raisins made in district	Mrs. C. A. Walter	Independence	\$7 50
Display of prunes made in district	E. Robinson	Independence	\$7 50
Display of dried fruits	Mrs. C. A. Walter	Independence	\$7 50
Display of dried fruits	S. A. Densmore	Independence	\$5 00
Display of grapes and wine	C. A. Walter	Independence	\$10 00
Collection of all kinds of fruit	S. A. Densmore	Independence	\$20 00

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Oil painting	Miss L. O'Hara	Bishop	\$10 00
Oil painting	Miss L. O'Hara	Bishop	\$7 50
Crayon drawing	W. L. Hunter	Independence	\$10 00
Painted panels	Miss L. O'Hara	Bishop	\$10 00
Collection of paintings by one artist	Miss L. O'Hara	Bishop	\$10 00

FIFTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Pillowshams	Mrs. J. C. Irwin	Independence	\$5 00
Crochet quilt	Annie Thomson	Independence	\$5 00
Sofa cushion	Mrs. A. R. Conklin	Independence	\$5 00
Crazy quilt	Mrs. H. T. Thomson	Independence	\$5 00
Embroidered dress for lady	Annie Thomson	Independence	\$5 00
Set of sofa ties	Mrs. A. R. Conklin	Independence	\$5 00
Embroidered child's dress	Annie Thomson	Independence	\$5 00
Embroidered table cover	Annie Thomson	Independence	\$5 00
Embroidered scarf	Mrs. Eibeshutz	Independence	\$5 00
Embroidered pair of lambrequins	Lena Thomson	Independence	\$5 00
Embroidered banner	Miss Lillian O'Hara	Bishop	\$5 00
Embroidered silk on flannel	Miss Lillian O'Hara	Bishop	\$5 00
Embroidered silk on linen	Lena Thomson	Independence	\$5 00
Embroidered kensington work	Annie Thomson	Independence	\$5 00
Embroidered toilet set	Annie Thomson	Independence	\$5 00
Embroidered crochet shawl	Mrs. H. Thomson	Independence	\$5 00
Embroidered hand-painted table scarf	Mrs. A. R. Conklin	Independence	\$5 00
Embroidered hearth rug	Lillian O'Hara	Bishop	\$3 00
Handsomest and best made dress	Lena Thomson	Independence	\$5 00
Hand knit work	Mrs. Ettie Laird	Independence	\$5 00
Spanish needlework	Miss Mary Mulhol- land	Independence	\$5 00
Crochet work	Mrs. Eibeshutz	Independence	\$10 00
Hand knit stockings	Mrs. J. C. Irwin	Independence	\$3 00
Hair work	Mrs. H. T. Thomson	Independence	\$5 00
Crochet shawl	Mrs. H. T. Thomson	Independence	\$5 00

SIXTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Cabinet of minerals.....	John S. Gorman...	Independence...	.....\$25 00
Display of silver-lead ore.....	John S. Gorman...	Independence...	.....\$10 00
Nugget of gold.....	A. R. Conklin.....	Independence...	.....\$5 00
Wax work.....	J. D. Blain.....	Independence...	.....\$5 00

SPEED PROGRAMME.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1889.

RACE NO. 1—RUNNING.

Purse, four hundred dollars. Mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Darby	I. H. Mulholland	Independence.
Sidewinder	Marshal Naylor	Big Pine.

SUMMARY.

Darby	1	1
Sidewinder	2	2

Time—1:56½.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1889.

RACE NO. 2—RUNNING.

For untried horses. Purse, seventy-five dollars. Half mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Buster, by Jack Nelson	Charles R. Williams	Bishop.
Tomas	Felice Gormaz	Lone Pine.
Comet	Nelson Beaudry	Lone Pine.

SUMMARY.

Comet	1
Buster	2
Tomas	3

Time—0:55.

RACE NO. 3—TROTTING.

For two-year olds. Purse, seventy-five dollars. Mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Truckee, Jr., by Truckee	Allen Archer	Bishop.
Johnnie G, by Joe Gale	Charles Hamilton	Independence.
Iroquois	Jackson Bryson	Independence.
Black Prince	R. W. Scott	Bishop.

SUMMARY.

Truckee, Jr.	1
Black Prince	2
Johnnie G	dis.
Iroquois	dis.

Time—3:50 $\frac{3}{4}$.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1889.

RACE No. 4—RUNNING.

For untried horses. Purse, one hundred dollars. Half mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Yellow Jacket, by Little Jack	Arthur Smith	Independence.
Sagebrush, by Little Jack	Henry Giles	Independence.
Johnnie, by Coalburner	N. Beaudry	Lone Pine.
Long Frank, by Little Jack	Charles Rose	Independence.

SUMMARY.

Sagebrush	1
Johnnie	2
Yellow Jacket	3
Long Frank	4

Time—0:52 $\frac{1}{2}$.

RACE No. 5—RUNNING.

Purse, two hundred dollars. Mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Darby, by Jack	I. H. Mulholland	Independence.
Pickpocket, by Joe Daniels	S. P. Smith	Bishop.
Jack, by Planter; dam, Lucy	P. H. Mack	Independence.

SUMMARY.

Pickpocket	1
Darby	2

Time—1:49 $\frac{1}{2}$.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1889.

RACE No. 6—TROTTING.

Free for all. Purse, two hundred dollars. Mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
George M Patchen, by Patchen	A. Smith	Big Pine.
Queen, by Dixie; dam, Old Queen	A. Allen	Bridgeport.
Harry Wilkes, by Wilkes Patchen	I. H. Mulholland	Independence.

SUMMARY.

George M Patchen	1
Queen	2
Harry Wilkes	3

Time—2:55½.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1889.

RACE No. 7—RUNNING.

Free for all. Purse, one hundred dollars. Half mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Brown Belle, by Kingsley	J. M. Horton	Bishop.
Sagebrush, by Little Jack	Ed. Rose	Independence.
Comet, by Coalburner	Nelson Beaudry	Lone Pine.

SUMMARY.

Sagebrush	1
Brown Belle	2
Comet	3

Time—0:53½.

RACE No. 8—TROTTING.

Free for all stallions. Purse, one hundred dollars. Mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Gibraltar, Jr., by Gibraltar; dam, Gipsy Queen.	A. Friedline	Bishop.
Ned	Allen Archer	Bishop.
Andy	Andy Allen	Bridgeport.
Truckee, by Gibraltar	D. Plas	Round Valley.

SUMMARY.

Andy	1
Ned	2
Gibraltar, Jr.	3

Time—3:04¼.

RACE No. 9—RUNNING.

Free for all Indians and their ponies. Purse, fifteen dollars. One mile dash. Eight ponies started.

SUMMARY.

Sorrel	1
Gray	2

Time—2:10.

LADIES' TOURNAMENT.

Free for all ladies. Purse, seventy-five dollars. Eight ladies rode, and first premium, fifty dollars, was awarded to Miss Jennie Mead, of Bishop; second premium, twenty-five dollars, was awarded to Mrs. J. R. Moffatt, of Lone Pine.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

NINETEENTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

For the Year 1889,

Composed of the County of Santa Barbara.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

CHARLES P. LOW	President.
HENRY B. BRASTOW	Secretary.
A. L. LINCOLN	Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES P. LOW	Santa Barbara.
EMIL C. ROEDER	Santa Barbara.
G. C. PACKARD	Montecito.
J. C. HAMER	Santa Barbara.
W. B. JAMES	Santa Barbara.
T. C. NANCE	Santa Maria.
ROLAND MACHIN	Lompoc.
F. M. SENTENNEY	Carpenteria.

REPORT.

SANTA BARBARA, December 23, 1889.

To the honorable the State Board of Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN: The Directors of the Nineteenth District Agricultural Association submit this, their report of the transactions of said association, for the year ending this date.

HENRY B. BRASTOW, Secretary.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts.

To balance from account of 1888.....	\$203 72
To received for advertising.....	192 50
To received for contribution to water pipe.....	10 00
To received for connection with water pipe.....	10 00
To received from sale of privileges.....	170 50
To received from sale of tickets.....	2,273 50
To received from grand stand.....	117 00
To received from State warrant.....	2,500 00
To received from race entries.....	830 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,307 22

Expenditures.

By paid cash premiums.....	\$1,063 50
By paid race purses.....	1,901 00
By paid H. Delaney, driving.....	10 00
By amount refunded J. G. Doty on his donation to race, purse No. 2.....	32 00
By paid F. S. Malone, starter.....	100 00
By paid Santa Barbara Band.....	160 00
By paid L. G. Sinnard, music during evening.....	50 00
By paid Fair Publishing Company, posters, etc.....	43 25
By paid Calvert Lithographing Company, posters.....	23 00
By paid Independent Publishing Company, two thousand copies of premium list.....	100 00
By paid Independent Publishing Company, advertising.....	49 00
By paid Press Publishing Company, advertising.....	59 75
By paid "Breeder and Sportsman," advertising.....	50 00
By paid Ventura "Democrat," advertising.....	10 00
By paid Los Alamos "Times," advertising.....	10 00
By paid Lompoc "Record," advertising.....	15 00
By paid Ventura "Vidette," advertising.....	18 00
By paid Santa Maria "Times," advertising.....	9 00
By paid Roeder & Ott, water pipe and laying.....	71 30
By paid Roeder & Ott, supplies, Fair 1888.....	45 20
By paid Roeder & Ott, supplies, Fair 1889.....	66 70
By paid D. D. Burdick, contract, water-closets.....	146 35
By paid Roeder & Ott, hardware for water-closets.....	12 60
By paid Jas. Morgan, doorkeeper.....	28 50
By paid F. T., G. T., and G. C. Packard, labor.....	57 50
By paid A. Davis, gatekeeper.....	20 00
By paid R. Penfield, nightwatch.....	15 00
By paid V. Lously, gatekeeper.....	10 00
By paid O. B. Farnum, entry clerk.....	25 00
By paid J. O. Pierce, assistant.....	21 00
By paid A. Henkle, assistant.....	23 75
By paid A. O. Perkins, ticket clerk.....	20 00

By paid F. P. Walker, laborer	\$31 60
By paid D. R. Perham, policeman	5 00
By paid T. C. Nance, labor, men, and team	80 45
By paid railroad fares and expenses of Judges, cattle, and horses	25 30
By paid A. Rudolph, freight from Lompoc	30 00
By paid S. K. Shilling, labor	5 00
By paid F. H. Knight, use of chairs	28 75
By paid planing mills, chicken coops, and show cases	52 00
By paid Santa Barbara Lumber Company, lumber	36 03
By paid Mrs. M. F. Hamer, badges	2 85
By paid Chas. P. Low, straw for bedding	20 00
By paid A. Goux, supplies	57 25
By paid Noble & Hitchcock, cloth	16 40
By paid Electric Light Co.	30 00
By paid Edwards & Co., glass	24 10
By paid E. B. Chambers, cups and medals	157 50
By paid F. A. Conant, engraving medals	16 00
By paid Hassinger & Sanborn, closet paper	1 75
By paid I. Cook, photograph	11 00
By paid Railroad Co., freight	2 40
By paid Austin & Trenwith, ribbon	3 60
By paid H. H. Lambert, packing boxes	3 00
By paid rent of Fair grounds	300 00
By paid T. P. A. Williams, rent of stalls and carting lumber	93 00
By paid Wells, Fargo & Co., expressage	35 90
By paid interest on cash advanced for payment of bills	5 05
By paid discount on State warrant	25 00
By paid stationery, postage stamps, etc.	18 92
By paid G. C. Packard, services	26 70
By paid C. P. Low, services	25 00
By paid J. C. Hamer, services	25 00
By paid E. C. Roeder, services	25 00
By paid A. L. Lincoln, services	25 00
By paid F. M. Sentenney, services	25 00
By paid T. C. Nance, services	25 00
By paid R. Machin, services	25 00
By paid H. B. Brastow, Secretary, salary, 1889	300 00
By balance cash on hand	421 07

 \$6,307 22

EXHIBITS AT THE FAIR—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
CLASS I—THOROUGH-BRED AND STANDARD HORSES—STALLIONS.		
Electro, four years old or over	Merritt & Murray	Santa Maria.
Almo, Jr., two years old	J. N. Johnson	Santa Barbara.
MARES.		
May Queen, four years old or over	Merritt & Murray	Santa Maria.
Santa Rosa, three years old	T. P. A. Williams	Santa Barbara.
CLASS II—ROADSTERS—STALLIONS.		
Saxton, four years old or over	Merritt & Murray	Santa Maria.
Cashmir, four years old or over	J. N. Johnson	Santa Barbara.
George W, four years old or over	A. C. J. Wilson	Santa Barbara.
Rucker, four years old or over	H. W. Lawrence	Santa Barbara.
Dude, four years old or over	C. E. Carter	Lompoc.
Billy, four years old or over	J. Gibson	Santa Maria.
Dashwood, three years old	E. A. Hollister	Goleta.
Harry B, three years old	C. H. Bennett	Santa Barbara.
Jim, two years old	C. A. Storke	Santa Barbara.
Allen G, two years old	J. N. Johnson	Santa Barbara.
Don Ramon, two years old	J. M. Rochin	Los Alamos.
Alta, two years old	J. V. Kimber	Santa Barbara.
Tom, two years old	D. M. Douglas	Lompoc.
Selan, one year old	R. A. Stewart	Santa Barbara.
Forest, one year old	H. W. Fabling	Santa Barbara.
Garfield, one year old	N. Buckridge	Santa Barbara.
MARES.		
Altonita, four years old or over	Merritt & Murray	Santa Maria.
Mad Kit, four years old or over	A. L. Stanley	Santa Barbara.
Mollie D, four years old or over	J. G. Doty	Santa Barbara.
Belle, four years old or over	J. N. Johnson	Santa Barbara.
Dottie, four years old or over	A. W. Buell	Santa Barbara.
Mollie Trussel, four years old or over	Z. T. Rucker	Lompoc.
Katie Pease, four years old or over	Z. T. Rucker	Lompoc.
Polly, three years old	E. W. Boeseke	Santa Barbara.
Maggie W, three years old	A. C. J. Wilson	Santa Barbara.
Kate, two years old	R. A. Stewart	Santa Barbara.
Dottie L, two years old	J. L. Lewis	Carpenteria.
Phebe, one year old	S. Beneirs	Santa Barbara.
Pauline, one year old	T. M. Lewis	Santa Barbara.
Lulu M, one year old	A. C. J. Wilson	Santa Barbara.
Hesperia, suckling	B. C. Boeseke	Santa Barbara.
Cashgirl, suckling	J. N. Johnson	Santa Barbara.
Belle, suckling	T. M. Lewis	Santa Barbara.
Don, suckling	R. A. Stewart	Santa Barbara.
Daisy, suckling	Z. T. Rucker	Lompoc.
BUGGY ANIMALS.		
Aurelia and Kellick, span of matched roadsters	O. W. Maulsby	Santa Maria.
Bertie and Fanny, span of matched roadsters	A. M. Rudolph	Santa Barbara.
Tom, single roadster	Wm. Robinson	Santa Barbara.
Maggie, single roadster	W. E. Johnson	Santa Barbara.
Slippery Jim, single roadster	Daniel Carter	Santa Barbara.
Delta, single roadster	Geo. F. Ellis	Santa Barbara.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
FAMILY.		
Cashmir and four colts	J. N. Johnson	Santa Barbara.
CLASS III—DRAFT HORSES—STALLIONS.		
El Kadir, four years old or over	Titus Phillips	Goleta.
Stonewall, two years old	Titus Phillips	Goleta.
Prince, two years old	Titus Phillips	Goleta.
Davie, one year old	W. E. Johnson	Santa Barbara.
MARES.		
Mollie, four years old or over	E. Doty	Santa Barbara.
Queen, four years old or over	E. A. Hollister	Santa Barbara.
Kate, four years old or over	W. E. Johnson	Santa Barbara.
Infelice, four years old or over	Titus Phillips	Goleta.
Bertine, four years old or over	Titus Phillips	Goleta.
Belle, four years old or over	M. V. Robbins	Santa Barbara.
Dollie, three years old	A. H. Phillips	Goleta.
Daisy, three years old	M. V. Robbins	Santa Barbara.
Fanny, two years old	W. E. Johnson	Santa Barbara.
Pike, suckling	Leo Lopez	Santa Barbara.
Moose, suckling	W. E. Johnson	Santa Barbara.
Mollie, suckling	W. E. Johnson	Santa Barbara.
Preston, suckling	Titus Phillips	Goleta.
Pauline, suckling	Titus Phillips	Goleta.
Glen Rock, suckling	Lillingston & Perry	Carpenteria.
DRAFT TEAM.		
Mike and Lewis	J. R. Thurmond	Carpenteria.
FAMILY.		
El Kadir, stallion, and four colts	Titus Phillips	Goleta.
CLASS IV—CARRIAGE HORSES.		
Ned and Prince, carriage team	V. A. Whaley	Montecito.
Carriage team	W. L. Low	Santa Barbara.
Isia, single carriage horse	S. G. Robinson	Santa Barbara.
Flora Temple, single carriage horse	W. J. Rufner	Santa Barbara.
Dandy, single carriage horse	Daniel Carter	Santa Barbara.
CLASS V—HORSES FOR ALL PURPOSES—STALLIONS.		
Don Patricio, four years old or over	I. K. Fisher	Santa Barbara.
Romeo, four years old or over	M. V. Robbins	Santa Barbara.
Grant, two years old	W. E. Johnson	Santa Barbara.
Geo. Burns, two years old	J. F. Pike	Carpenteria.
Ben Wade, one year old	A. H. Phillips	Goleta.
Dandy, one year old	W. E. Johnson	Santa Barbara.
MARES.		
Kate, four years old or over	A. H. Phillips	Goleta.
Lady Belle, four years old or over	T. M. Lewis	Santa Barbara.
Mollie, four years old or over	Wm. Robinson	Santa Barbara.
Sallie, four years old or over	E. Doty	Santa Barbara.
Belle, four years old or over	E. Doty	Santa Barbara.
Nannie, four years old or over	W. E. Johnson	Santa Barbara.
Colorado, four years old or over	E. Griffith	Santa Barbara.
Vich, four years old or over	V. A. Whaley	Montecito.
Sallie W, four years old or over	T. P. A. Williams	Santa Barbara.
Bess, four years old or over	A. W. Buell	Santa Barbara.
Daisy, four years old or over	A. M. Rudolph	Santa Barbara.
Maggie, four years old or over	A. M. Rudolph	Santa Barbara.
Josie, three years old	S. G. Robinson	Santa Barbara.
Gaviota, one year old	I. K. Fisher	Santa Barbara.
Bessie, one year old	Wm. Robinson	Santa Barbara.
Elkida, suckling	H. E. Packard	Santa Barbara.
Nellie, suckling	A. H. Phillips	Goleta.
San Antonio, suckling	W. M. Hicks	Goleta.
Nellie, suckling	Penito Romero	Santa Barbara.
Ned, suckling	E. Griffith	Santa Barbara.
Polly, suckling	V. A. Whaley	Montecito.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
FAMILY.		
Don Patricio, stallion, and four colts ----	I. K. Fisher ----	Santa Barbara.
CLASS VIII—JACKS AND JENNIES.		
Kentucky Monarch, jack ----	E. Catlin ----	Santa Barbara.
Kentucky Chief, jack ----	E. Catlin ----	Santa Barbara.
Bourbon Belle, jenny ----	E. Catlin ----	Santa Barbara.
CLASS II—THOROUGHBRED JERSEYS—BULLS.		
St. John, three years old or over ----	W. E. Johnson ----	Santa Barbara.
COWS.		
Jersey Belle, three years old or over ----	W. E. Johnson ----	Santa Barbara.
May Belle, three years old or over ----	W. E. Johnson ----	Santa Barbara.
Echo Belle, three years old or over ----	W. E. Johnson ----	Santa Barbara.
Orange Belle, one year old ----	W. E. Johnson ----	Santa Barbara.
Orangette, calf ----	W. E. Johnson ----	Santa Barbara.
CLASS III—REGISTERED JERSEYS—BULLS.		
Bronx Lee, one year old ----	W. E. Johnson ----	Santa Barbara.
COWS.		
Viona Lee, three years old or over ----	W. E. Johnson ----	Santa Barbara.
One year old ----	W. E. Johnson ----	Santa Barbara.
CLASS IV—GRADED JERSEYS—COWS.		
Three years old or over ----	J. M. Hunter ----	Santa Barbara.
Valley, three years old or over ----	W. E. Johnson ----	Santa Barbara.
Coriander, one year old ----	W. E. Johnson ----	Santa Barbara.
CLASS VIII—GRADES—COWS.		
Three years old or over ----	Wm. Robinson ----	Santa Barbara.
Three years old or over ----	E. Doty ----	Santa Barbara.
Three years old or over ----	E. Doty ----	Santa Barbara.
Three years old or over ----	T. P. A. Williams ----	Santa Barbara.
One year old ----	W. J. Stafford ----	Santa Barbara.
One year old ----	T. P. A. Williams ----	Santa Barbara.
Calf ----	T. P. A. Williams ----	Santa Barbara.
CLASS X—SHEEP AND GOATS.		
Angora goats ----	E. Hiller ----	Santa Barbara.
CLASS XI—SWINE.		
Berkshire sow ----	T. M. Lewis ----	Santa Barbara.
Essex boar ----	Josiah Faulding ----	Santa Barbara.
Essex sow ----	Josiah Faulding ----	Santa Barbara.
Essex sow and pigs ----	Josiah Faulding ----	Santa Barbara.
Poland boar ----	A. H. Phillips ----	Goleta.
Poland sow ----	A. H. Phillips ----	Goleta.
Poland sow and pigs ----	A. H. Phillips ----	Goleta.
Grade boar ----	T. M. Lewis ----	Santa Barbara.
Grade boar ----	L. G. Oliver ----	Santa Barbara.
Grade sow ----	L. G. Oliver ----	Santa Barbara.
Pen of pigs ----	Josiah Faulding ----	Santa Barbara.
Sow and pigs ----	T. P. A. Williams ----	Santa Barbara.
Sow and pigs ----	L. G. Oliver ----	Santa Barbara.
Largest hog ----	A. H. Phillips ----	Goleta.
CLASS XII—POULTRY, ETC.		
Trio of Buff Cochins ----	S. S. Seely ----	Goleta.
Trio of White Leghorns ----	E. R. Vail ----	Santa Barbara.
Trio of Plymouth Rocks ----	H. E. Packard ----	Santa Barbara.
Trio of Plymouth Rocks ----	F. H. Kingman ----	Santa Barbara.
Trio of Plymouth Rocks ----	Mrs. James Morgan ----	Santa Barbara.
Trio of Plymouth Rocks ----	Mrs. James Morgan ----	Santa Barbara.
Trio of Houdans ----	Charles Leete ----	Santa Barbara.
Trio of Houdans ----	F. J. Hiller ----	Santa Barbara.
Trio of Game fowls ----	J. R. Dugan ----	Santa Barbara.
Trio of Wyandottes ----	Josiah Faulding ----	Santa Barbara.
Trio of Bantams ----	Perry G. Chase ----	Santa Barbara.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
Trio of turkeys	T. P. A. Williams .....	..... Santa Barbara.
Trio of turkeys	Charles Leete .....	..... Santa Barbara.
Largest turkey	T. P. A. Williams .....	..... Santa Barbara.
Largest turkey	W. S. Stanwood .....	..... Santa Barbara.
Largest turkey	Charles Leete .....	..... Santa Barbara.
Trio of Pekin ducks	T. P. A. Williams .....	..... Santa Barbara.
Ducks of any breed	J. R. Dugan .....	..... Santa Barbara.
Ducks of any breed	E. A. Vaughn .....	..... Santa Barbara.
Ducks of any breed	Mrs. M. A. Spring .....	..... Santa Barbara.
Ducks of any breed	Charles Spring .....	..... Santa Barbara.
Cage of fancy pigeons	H. E. Packard .....	..... Santa Barbara.
Cage of canaries	E. A. Boeseke .....	..... Santa Barbara.
Cage of canaries	Mrs. M. A. Spring .....	..... Santa Barbara.
Trio of Guinea fowls	Mrs. James Morgan .....	..... Santa Barbara.
Cage of Guinea pigs	E. R. Vail .....	..... Santa Barbara.
Cage of Guinea pigs	Morgan May .....	..... Santa Barbara.
Hen and chickens	F. H. Kingman .....	..... Santa Barbara.
Hen and chickens	J. R. Dugan .....	..... Santa Barbara.
Hen and chickens	E. R. Vail .....	..... Santa Barbara.
Ruffled chickens	H. A. Nelson .....	..... Santa Barbara.

PREMIUMS AWARDED—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I—THOROUGHbred AND STANDARD HORSES—STALLIONS.			
Electro	Merritt & Murray.	Santa Maria	\$20 00
Almo, Jr.	J. N. Johnson	Santa Barbara	\$6 00
MARES.			
May Queen	Merritt & Murray.	Santa Maria	\$15 00
CLASS II—ROADSTERS—STALLIONS.			
Saxton	Merritt & Murray.	Santa Maria	\$20 00
Rucker	H. W. Lawrence	Santa Barbara	\$10 00
Dashwood	E. A. Hollister	Goleta	\$10 00
Harry B	C. H. Bennett	Santa Barbara	\$5 00
Alta	J. V. Kimber	Santa Barbara	\$6 00
Allen G	J. N. Johnson	Santa Barbara	\$3 00
Selan	R. A. Stewart	Santa Barbara	\$4 00
Forest	H. W. Fabing	Santa Barbara	\$2 00
MARES.			
Belle	J. N. Johnson	Santa Barbara	\$15 00
Altonita	Merritt & Murray.	Santa Maria	\$8 00
Maggie W	A. C. J. Wilson	Santa Barbara	\$10 00
Polly	E. W. Boeseke	Santa Barbara	\$5 00
Dottie L	J. L. Lewis	Carpenteria	\$6 00
Phoebe	S. Beneirs	Santa Barbara	\$5 00
Lulu M	A. C. J. Wilson	Santa Barbara	\$3 00
Suckling colt	T. M. Lewis	Santa Barbara	\$2 00
BUGGY ANIMALS.			
Aurelia and Kellick, span of matched roadsters	O. W. Maulsby	Santa Maria	\$15 00
Bertie and Fanny, span of matched roadsters	A. M. Rudolph	Santa Barbara	\$7 00
Delta, single roadster	Geo. F. Ellis	Santa Barbara	\$8 00
Slippery Jim, single roadster	Daniel Carter	Santa Barbara	\$4 00
FAMILY.			
Cashmir and four colts	J. N. Johnson	Santa Barbara	\$15 00
CLASS III—DRAFT HORSES—STALLIONS.			
El Kadir	Titus Phillips	Goleta	\$20 00
Stonewall	Titus Phillips	Goleta	\$6 00
Prince	Titus Phillips	Goleta	\$3 00
Davie	W. E. Johnson	Santa Barbara	\$4 00
MARES.			
Infelice	Titus Phillips	Goleta	\$15 00
Mollie	E. Doty	Santa Barbara	\$8 00
Dollie	A. H. Phillips	Goleta	\$10 00
Daisy	M. V. Robbins	Santa Barbara	\$5 00
Fanny	W. E. Johnson	Santa Barbara	\$6 00
Preston	Titus Phillips	Goleta	\$2 00
DRAFT TEAM.			
Mike and Lewis	J. R. Thurmond	Carpenteria	\$10 00
FAMILY.			
El Kadir and four colts	Titus Phillips	Goleta	\$15 00

TRANSACTIONS OF THE
FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS IV—CARRIAGE HORSES.			
Ned and Prince, carriage team	V. A. Whaley	Montecito .....	.....\$15 00
Dandy, carriage horse	Daniel Carter	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$8 00
CLASS V—HORSES FOR ALL PURPOSES—STALLIONS.			
Romeo	M. V. Robbins	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$20 00
Don Patricio	I. K. Fisher	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$10 00
Geo. Burns	J. F. Pike	Carpenteria .....	.....\$6 00
Grant	W. E. Johnson	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$3 00
Dandy	W. E. Johnson	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$4 00
Ben Wade	A. H. Phillips	Goleta .....	.....\$2 00
MARES.			
Mollie	Wm. Robinson	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$15 00
Sallie	E. Doty	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$8 00
Josie	S. G. Robinson	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$10 00
Gaviota	I. K. Fisher	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$5 00
Bessie	Wm. Robinson	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$3 00
San Antonio	W. M. Hicks	Goleta .....	.....\$2 00
FAMILY.			
Don Patricio and four colts	I. K. Fisher	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$15 00
CLASS VIII—JACKS AND JENNIES.			
Kentucky Chief, jack	E. Catlin	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$6 00
Bourbon Belle, jenny	E. Catlin	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$5 00
CATTLE.			
Bronx Lee, bull	W. E. Johnson	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$4 00
Viona Lee, cow	W. E. Johnson	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$8 00
Heifer	W. E. Johnson	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$4 00
Cow	J. M. Hunter	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$6 00
Cow	E. Doty	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$8 00
Cow	E. Doty	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$5 00
Heifer	W. J. Stafford	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$5 00
Calf	T. P. A. Williams	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$2 00
GOATS.			
Angora goats	E. Hiller	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$5 00
SWINE.			
Berkshire sow	T. M. Lewis	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$8 00
Essex boar	Josiah Faulding	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$10 00
Essex sow	Josiah Faulding	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$8 00
Poland boar	A. H. Phillips	Goleta .....	.....\$10 00
Poland sow	A. H. Phillips	Goleta .....	.....\$8 00
Poland sow and pigs	A. H. Phillips	Goleta .....	.....\$8 00
Grade boar	T. M. Lewis	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$5 00
Grade sow	L. G. Oliver	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$5 00
Grade sow and pigs	T. P. A. Williams	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$5 00
Grade sow and pigs	L. G. Oliver	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$3 00
Largest hog	A. H. Phillips	Goleta .....	.....\$10 00
Pen of pigs, eight weeks old	Josiah Faulding	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$5 00
POULTRY, ETC.			
Trio of Buff Cochins	S. S. Seely	Goleta .....	.....\$3 00
Trio of White Leghorns	E. R. Vail	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$3 00
Trio of Plymouth Rocks	F. H. Kingman	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$3 00
Trio of Wyandottes	Josiah Faulding	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$3 00
Trio of Houdans	F. G. Hiller	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$3 00
Trio of Bantams	Perry G. Case	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$3 00
Trio of turkeys	Chas. Seete	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$5 00
Largest turkey	W. S. Stanwood	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$3 00
Trio of Pekin ducks	T. P. A. Williams	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$3 00
Trio of ducks, any breed	E. A. Vaughn	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$3 00
Cage of fancy pigeons	H. E. Packard	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$5 00
Cage of canaries	E. A. Boeseke	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$2 00
Guinea fowls	Mrs. Jas. Morgan	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$2 00
Guinea pigs	Morgan May	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$2 00

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Trio of Game fowls	J. R. Dugan	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$3 00
Japanese hen and chicks	J. R. Dugan	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$3 00
Ruffled chickens	H. A. Nelson	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$1 50
Angora rabbits	Phil. H. Case	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$1 00

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
FARM PRODUCTS.			
Exhibit of farm products	E. P. Sawyer	Carpenteria .....	.....\$10 00
Exhibit of wheat	Santa Maria	Santa Maria .....	.....\$3 00
Exhibit of barley	J. D. Snyder	Los Alamos .....	.....\$3 00
Exhibit of yellow corn	A. H. Phillips	Goleta .....	.....\$3 00
Exhibit of corn in the ear	T. M. Lewis	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$3 00
Exhibit of corn on stalk	J. R. Thurmond	Carpenteria .....	.....\$3 00
Exhibit of sweet corn	E. P. Sawyer	Carpenteria .....	.....\$3 00
Exhibit of popcorn	J. G. Doty	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$3 00
Exhibit of shelled popcorn	J. R. Thurmond	Carpenteria .....	.....\$3 00
Heaviest squash	Harry Langman	Goleta .....	.....\$3 00
Largest watermelon	Santa Maria	Santa Maria .....	.....\$1 00
Onions	J. G. Doty	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$3 00
Cabbages	Chas. Leete	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$3 00
Beets	J. G. Doty	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$3 00
Tomatoes	Chas. Leete	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$3 00
Mangel-wurzel beets	Harry Langman	Goleta .....	.....\$3 00
Lima beans	J. R. Thurmond	Carpenteria .....	.....\$3 00
Other varieties of beans	J. R. Thurmond	Carpenteria .....	.....\$3 00
Potatoes	J. Rutherford	Goleta .....	.....\$3 00
Sweet potatoes	J. R. Thurmond	Carpenteria .....	.....\$3 00
Peanuts	Rollin Spring	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$3 00
Barley hay	A. H. Phillips	Goleta .....	.....\$2 00
Alfalfa hay	E. P. Sawyer	Carpenteria .....	.....\$2 00
Exhibit of white corn on stalk	Wm. Robinson	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$3 00
Exhibit of rye	E. Mitchell	Santa Rita .....	.....\$3 00
Exhibit of oats	R. Camer	Santa Rita .....	.....\$3 00
Special premium for farm products	Chas. Leete	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$4 00
Special premium for potatoes	W. H. Scuyler	Lompoc	Sil. med.
DAIRY PRODUCTS.			
Exhibit of butter	J. Rutherford	Goleta .....	.....\$10 00
Exhibit of packed butter	L. G. Oliver	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$7 00
Single roll of butter	J. Rutherford	Goleta .....	.....\$3 00
CULINARY.			
Best exhibit of cake	Julia Thurmond	Carpenteria .....	.....\$12 00
Second best	Mrs.C. F. Rystrom	Carpenteria .....	.....\$5 00
Chocolate cake	Julia Thurmond	Carpenteria .....	.....\$1 00
Nut cake	Mrs.C. F. Rystrom	Carpenteria .....	.....\$1 00
Fruit cake	Mrs.C. F. Rystrom	Carpenteria .....	.....\$2 00
White cake	Julia Thurmond	Carpenteria .....	.....\$1 00
Layer cake	Mrs.C. F. Rystrom	Carpenteria .....	.....\$1 00
Cookies	Mrs.C. F. Rystrom	Carpenteria .....	.....\$1 00
Doughnuts	Mrs. G. C. Packard	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$1 00
Best exhibit of pies	Mrs. G. C. Packard	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$5 00
Second best	Mrs.C. F. Rystrom	Carpenteria .....	.....\$2 00
Double-crust pie	Julia Thurmond	Carpenteria .....	.....\$1 00
Single-crust pie	Mrs. G. C. Packard	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$1 00
Tarts	Mrs. G. C. Packard	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$1 00
Best home-made bread	Mrs. G. W. Bates	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$8 00
Second best	Mrs. J. Rutherford	Goleta .....	.....\$2 00
White bread	Mrs. E. Stafford	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$3 00
Boston brown bread	Mrs. G. W. Bates	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$1 00
Graham bread	Mrs. J. Rutherford	Goleta .....	.....\$1 00
Light biscuit	Mrs.C. F. Rystrom	Carpenteria .....	.....\$1 00
Soda biscuit	Mrs.C. F. Rystrom	Carpenteria .....	.....\$1 00

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Jellies	Mrs. O. N. Cadwell.	Carpenteria	Jew'case.
Jellies	Mrs. G. W. Bates.	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$2 00
Jams	Mrs. O. N. Cadwell.	Carpenteria	Sug'r sif'r.
Jams	Mrs. John Spence.	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$2 00
Canned fruit	Santa Maria	Santa Maria .....	.....\$10 00
Canned fruit	Mrs. G. W. Bates.	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$3 00
Preserved peaches	Santa Maria	Santa Maria .....	.....\$1 00
Preserved plums	Santa Maria	Santa Maria .....	.....\$1 00
Preserved nectarines	Santa Maria	Santa Maria .....	.....\$1 00
Preserved grapes	Mrs. E. C. Durfee.	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$1 00
Preserved apricots	Mrs. E. C. Durfee.	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$1 00
Exhibit of sweet pickles	Mrs. M. A. Spring.	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$7 00
Exhibit of sweet pickles	Mrs. G. W. Bates.	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$2 00
Preserved pears	Santa Maria	Santa Maria .....	.....\$1 00
Preserved figs	Mrs. M. A. Spring.	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$1 00
Tomatoes	Mrs. M. A. Spring.	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$1 00
Special premium for cake	Mrs. C. N. Leete.	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$2 00
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.			
Bacon	L. G. Oliver	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$5 00
Pickled olives	Mrs. M. A. Spring.	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$2 00
Cider	S. S. Seely	Goleta .....	.....\$2 00
Pampas plumes	F. H. Kingman	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$2 00
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.			
Drawn rug	Mrs. Mary Shoup	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$2 00
Braided rug	Mrs. Jas. Cook	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$2 00
Rug	Mrs. Jas. Cook	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$2 00
Patchwork quilt	Mrs. J. R. Ross	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$2 00
Crazy quilt	Mrs. C. J. Wilson	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$2 00
Embroidery on linen	Mrs. B. O. Franklin	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$2 00
Embroidery on silk	Miss J. M. Gonzales	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$2 00
Thread tidy	Miss M. E. Morgan	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$2 00
Crochet shawl	Miss F. Schneider	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$2 00
Crochet garment	Miss M. E. Morgan	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$2 00
Spanish drawn work	Mrs. O. Covarrubias	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$3 00
Lace handkerchief	Mrs. J. H. Somers	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$2 00
Artificial flowers	Miss E. L. Baker	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$2 00
Sea moss designs	Mrs. A. Suetva	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$2 00
Bead work	Mrs. P. L. Moore	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$2 00
Shell work	Mrs. O. Covarrubias	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$2 00
Knitted stockings	Mrs. S. S. Seely	Goleta .....	.....\$2 00
Best display of knitted work	Mrs. S. S. Seely	Goleta .....	.....\$3 00
Knitted lace	Mrs. J. Preston	Santa Ynez .....	.....\$2 00
Knitted shawl	Mrs. Jas. Morgan	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$2 00
Hair work	Mrs. J. Stockman	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$2 00
Embroidered table cover	Miss L. Lambert	Carpenteria .....	.....\$2 00
Pillowshams	Mrs. J. Stockman	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$2 00
Toilet set	Miss J. M. Gonzales	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$2 00
Fancy apron	Miss E. L. Baker	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$2 00
Table scarf	Miss N. Maguire	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$2 00
CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.			
Oil painting	A. Strathein	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$1 00
Pencil drawing, landscape	Alice Seavans	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$1 00
Pencil drawing, figure	Clyde Baker	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$1 00
Map of California	P. Meigs, Jr.	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$1 00
Map of Santa Barbara County	Lillie Smith	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$1 00
Crochet tidy	Louisa Walker	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$1 00
Kensington outline	Mabel Bailey	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$1 00
White apron	Alice Broughton	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$1 00
Calico dress	L. Thomas	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$2 00
Suit of underwear	A. Covarrubias	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$2 00
Spanish drawn work	A. Covarrubias	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$1 00
Collection of coins	Clarence Sawyer	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$1 00
Collection of postage stamps	P. Meigs, Jr.	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$1 00
Collection of shells	A. J. Finley	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$1 00
Toy boat	Leroy Thomas	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$1 00
Collection of ferns	Cora Spring	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$1 00
Collection of pressed flowers	Cora Spring	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$1 00
Jelly	Cora Spring	Santa Barbara .....	.....\$1 00

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
FINE ARTS—PROFESSIONALS.			
Portrait in oil.....	Miss E. Thorn.....	Santa Barbara.....	Sil. med.
Flowers in oil.....	S. J. Preston.....	Santa Ynez.....	Sil. med.
India ink drawing.....	O. L. Jones.....	Santa Maria.....	Sil. med.
Black and white.....	Mrs. W. J. McCoy.....	Santa Barbara.....	Sil. med.
Sign painting.....	F. W. Judd.....	Santa Barbara.....	Sil. med.
Wood graining.....	M. Lloyd & Son.....	Santa Barbara.....	Sil. med.
Architectural drawing.....	P. J. Barber.....	Santa Barbara.....	Sil. med.
FINE ARTS—AMATEURS.			
Landscape in oil.....	Mrs. A. E. West.....	Santa Barbara.....	.....\$5 00
Best exhibit in this class.....	Mrs. E. E. Packard.....	Santa Barbara.....	.....\$10 00
Marine view in oil.....	Mrs. R. B. Brough- ton.....	Santa Barbara.....	.....\$5 00
Flowers in oil.....	Mrs. A. E. West.....	Santa Barbara.....	.....\$5 00
Landscape—water colors.....	F. W. Judd.....	Santa Barbara.....	Sil. med.
India ink drawing.....	Mrs. E. E. Packard.....	Santa Barbara.....	.....\$5 00
Crayon drawing.....	J. F. Peed.....	Santa Barbara.....	.....\$5 00
Pencil drawing.....	Mrs. E. E. Packard.....	Santa Barbara.....	.....\$5 00
Painting on silk.....	Miss J. C. Stock- man.....	Santa Barbara.....	Sil. med.
Photographs.....	Miss Julia Wade.....	Santa Barbara.....	Sil. med.
Pennmanship.....	Miss Myra Morgan.....	Santa Barbara.....	.....\$5 00
MANUFACTURES OF THIS COUNTY.			
Open buggy.....	Bates Bros.....	Santa Barbara.....	Sil. med.
Furniture upholstery.....	Jos. Faundey.....	Santa Barbara.....	Sil. med.
Articles from California iron.....	J. W. Casebeer.....	Santa Barbara.....	Sil. med.
Scroll sawing.....	J. W. Casebeer.....	Santa Barbara.....	Sil. med.
Saddle.....	S. Loomis.....	Santa Barbara.....	Sil. med.
Stamped leather work.....	S. Loomis.....	Santa Barbara.....	Sil. med.
Blacksmith work.....	Harry Hawcroft.....	Santa Barbara.....	Sil. med.
Confectionery.....	Robt. Johnson.....	Santa Barbara.....	Sil. med.
Taxidermy display.....	N. Lambert.....	Carpenteria.....	Sil. med.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.			
Pianos and organs.....	C. E. Lord.....	Santa Barbara.....	Diploma.
MERCHANDISE.			
Fancy goods.....	A. M. Ruiz.....	Santa Barbara.....	Sil. med.
Clothing.....	Great Wardrobe.....	Santa Barbara.....	Sil. med.
Agricultural implements.....	Southern Mill and W. H. Co.....	Santa Barbara.....	Sil. med.
Furniture.....	F. H. Knight & Co.....	Santa Barbara.....	Sil. med.
Paints and oils.....	M. Lloyd & Son.....	Santa Barbara.....	Sil. med.
Boots and shoes.....	Johnson & Burson.....	Santa Barbara.....	Sil. med.
Crockery.....	T. H. Morrison.....	Santa Barbara.....	Sil. med.
MINERALS.			
Best exhibit of minerals.....	Looner & Spence.....	Lompoc.....	Sil. med.
Collection of minerals.....	Lieut. Orrs.....	Santa Maria.....	Diploma.
BABIES.			
Prettiest baby over six months.....	Mary E. Barnett.....	Santa Barbara.....	Sil. cup.
Next prettiest baby over six months.....	Eunis Hiller.....	Santa Barbara.....	Pl. cup.
Prettiest baby under six months.....	Baby Ellis.....	Santa Barbara.....	Sil. cup.
Next prettiest baby under six months.....	Baby Clark.....	Santa Barbara.....	Pl. cup.
Prettiest pair of twins.....	Harry O. and Hazel Hunt.....	Santa Barbara.....	Sil. cups.
FRUITS.			
Best display by one person of products of orchard and vineyard.....	G. M. Williams.....	Santa Barbara.....	.....\$10 00
Finest exhibit of fruit.....	Lompoc.....	Lompoc.....	.....\$10 00
Apples.....	Lompoc.....	Lompoc.....	.....\$2 00
Pears.....	Lompoc.....	Lompoc.....	.....\$2 00
Plums and prunes.....	S. K. Shilling.....	Lompoc.....	.....\$2 00
Oranges.....	J. E. Shepherd.....	Santa Barbara.....	.....\$2 00
Apples and pears.....	Santa Maria.....	Santa Maria.....	Sil. med.
Blackberries.....	Mrs. M. A. Spring.....	Santa Barbara.....	.....\$1 00

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
PLANTS AND FLOWERS.			
Best general display	Joseph Sexton	Santa Barbara	\$5 00
Flowering plants	John Spence	Santa Barbara	\$5 00
Palms	John Spence	Santa Barbara	\$5 00
Ferns	John Spence	Santa Barbara	\$2 00
Cut flowers	Joseph Sexton	Santa Barbara	\$2 00
Parlor bouquet	Joseph Sexton	Santa Barbara	\$2 00
Hand bouquet	Joseph Sexton	Santa Barbara	\$1 00
Design of cut flowers	Mrs. H. Helmer	Santa Barbara	\$5 00
Design of cut flowers	Joseph Sexton	Santa Barbara	\$3 00
Basket of cut flowers	Joseph Sexton	Santa Barbara	\$1 00
Flowers	Joseph Sexton	Santa Barbara	\$3 00
FINAL CLASS—SPECIAL PREMIUMS.			
Fish-scale work	Mrs. E. M. Goss	Santa Barbara	\$1 00
Tatting	Mrs. J.C. Stockman	Santa Barbara	\$1 00
Wax flowers	Mrs. W. S. Ralster	Santa Barbara	\$1 00
Wool flowers	Mrs. W. S. Ralster	Santa Barbara	\$1 00
Embroidered vest	Mrs. W. Gillingham	Santa Barbara	\$1 00
Fascinator	Miss A. Gifford	Santa Barbara	\$1 00
Skirt	Miss A. Gifford	Santa Barbara	\$1 00
Jelly	Miss L. G. Oliver	Santa Barbara	\$1 00
Walnuts	Joseph Sexton	Santa Barbara	\$1 00
Antique lace	Mrs. J.C. Stockman	Santa Barbara	\$1 00
Rag carpet	Mrs. J.C. Stockman	Santa Barbara	\$1 00
Native woods	J. W. Casebeer	Santa Barbara	\$3 00
Handkerchief case	Mabel Bailey	Santa Barbara	\$1 00
Angora rabbits	Phil. H. Case	Santa Barbara	\$1 00
Paper flowers	Miss L. Lambert	Carpenteria	\$0 50
Crochet lace	Miss P. B. Baker	Santa Barbara	\$0 50
Sofa pillow	Miss F. Pomroy	Santa Barbara	\$1 00
Quilt	Miss L. Thomas	Santa Barbara	\$1 00
Knitted skirt	Mrs. B. F. Thomas	Santa Barbara	\$1 00
Lambrequin	Mrs. R. D. Smith	Santa Barbara	\$1 00
Picture from Spain	J. L. Fernandez	Santa Barbara	Sil. med.
Ribbon work	Mrs. W. W. Pierce	Santa Barbara	\$1 00
Zephyr flowers	Mrs. O. Covarrubias	Santa Barbara	\$1 00
Banner	Miss J. Gonzales	Santa Barbara	\$1 00
Piano cover	Miss J. Gonzales	Santa Barbara	\$1 00
Pincushion	Miss J. Gonzales	Santa Barbara	\$1 00
Coral bracelet	Mrs. B. Conklin	Santa Barbara	\$0 50
Knitted spreads	Mrs. S. S. Seely	Goleta	\$2 00
Silk cocoons	Mrs. Desrelío	Santa Barbara	\$1 00
Decorative art	F. W. Judd	Santa Barbara	Sil. med.
Exhibit of seeds	Joseph Sexton	Santa Barbara	\$1 00
Five violins of native wood	J. W. Casebeer	Santa Barbara	\$2 00
Machines	Davis Sewing Machine Company	Santa Barbara	Diploma.
Embroidery	Davis Sewing Machine Company	Santa Barbara	Diploma.
Preserves	Mrs. E. C. Durfee	Santa Barbara	\$1 00
Cotton on stalk, alfalfa, and olives	J. R. Thurmond	Carpenteria	\$1 50
Wall paper decoration	M. Lloyd & Son	Santa Barbara	Sil. med.
Collection of coins	J. W. Casebeer	Santa Barbara	\$0 50
Carriage painting	M. Lloyd & Son	Santa Barbara	Diploma.
Popcorn	J. G. Doty	Santa Barbara	\$1 50
Surrey and delivery wagon	Bates Bros.	Santa Barbara	Sil. med.
Washing machine	J. S. Barber	Santa Barbara	Diploma.
Perfumes	A. M. Ruiz	Santa Barbara	Sil. med.
Marble work	Frank Narder	Santa Barbara	Sil. med.
Iron work	A. G. Faber	Santa Barbara	Sil. med.
Bean's spray pump	O. W. Maulsby, agt.	Santa Maria	Diploma.
Display of art woodwork	Julius Starke	Santa Barbara	Sil. med.
Crochet shawl	Mrs. W. Gillingham	Santa Barbara	\$2 00

SPEED PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1889.

RACE No. 1—RUNNING.

Free for all. Purse, one hundred and fifty dollars; sixty per cent to first horse; forty per cent to second. Half mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Ella Hill, b. m., by Wildidler; dam, Mary Wade.	E. R. Den	Santa Barbara.
Lucy S, g. m., by Accident	John Elliot	Santa Barbara.
Comet, s. s., by Robbery Boy; dam, Anellane's mare	J. M. Ferguson	Santa Maria.
Artamis, b. m., by Robbery Boy; dam, Anellane's mare	J. M. Ferguson	Santa Maria.
Lone Star, s. g., by California Hunter; dam, Topsy	I. B. Elkins	Lompoc.

SUMMARY.

Comet	2	1	1
Lucy S	1	3	4
Ella Hill	3	2	2
Lone Star	4	4	3

Time—0:50; 0:51 $\frac{1}{4}$; 0:52.

RACE No. 2—TROTTING.

Sweepstakes. For two and three-year old colts sired by stallion Dan Rice. Entry fee, fifteen dollars; J. G. Doty adds fifty dollars; Agricultural Association adds fifty dollars. Entrance and added money divided: sixty per cent to first horse; forty per cent to second. Mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Lulu M, b. m.; dam, Donna	T. P. A. Williams	Santa Barbara.
Bullet, b. g.	R. A. Stewart	Santa Barbara.
Flora, br. m.	A. W. Buell	Santa Barbara.
Harry B, blk. s.; dam, Nell, by Startle	C. H. Bennett	Goleta.

SUMMARY.

Flora	2	1	1
Lulu M	3	2	dis.
Bullet	1	dis.	

Time—3:08; 3:00 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:59.

RACE NO. 3—TROTTING.

3:00 Class. Open to g. g. Delta. Purse, one hundred and fifty dollars; sixty per cent to first horse; forty per cent to second. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Saxton, b. s., by Enchanter; dam, Lady Mc-Mullen	Merritt & Murray	Santa Maria.
Red W, b. g., by Red Wilkes	J. G. Doty	Santa Barbara.
Delta, g. g.	George F. Ellis	Santa Barbara.
Rucker, br. s., by Bashaw; dam, Mollie Trussel.	H. W. Lawrence	Santa Barbara.

SUMMARY.

Rucker	1	1	2	1
Saxton	2	2	1	2
Delta	3	3	3	3
Red W	dis.			

Time--2:46; 2:47; 2:46; 2:45.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1889.

RACE No. 4—PACING.

Free purse, one hundred dollars; sixty per cent to first horse; forty per cent to second. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Peruvian Boy, b. g.	P. J. Doyle	Santa Barbara.
Glenwood, ch. s., by Nutwood	A. F. McPhail	Santa Barbara.

SUMMARY.

Glenwood	1	1
Peruvian Boy	2	2

Time--2:41½; 2:46½.

After the second heat the Judges declared the whole race and pools off.

RACE No. 6—BICYCLE.

Purse, fifty dollars; thirty dollars to first rider; twenty dollars to second.

Name.	Address.
B. C. Boeseke	Santa Barbara.
E. A. Boeseke	Santa Barbara.
H. S. Short	Santa Barbara.
E. H. Lemmon	Santa Barbara.

SUMMARY.

H. S. Short	1	1	1
E. H. Lemmon	3	2	2
E. A. Boeseke	2	3	3
B. C. Boeseke	4	4	4

Time--1:51½; 1:52; 1:53½.

RACE No. 7—TROTTING.

Open to stallions of San Luis Obispo and Ventura Counties. Purse, three hundred dollars; sixty per cent to first horse; thirty per cent to second; ten per cent to third. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Electro, blk. s., by Electioneer; dam, Fatina ..	Merritt & Murray	Santa Maria.
Bashaw, b. s., by Wopsy; dam, by Owen Dale ..	R. Bennett	Lompoc.
Rosewall, g. s., by Richmond; dam, by Creighton	C. A. Storke	Santa Barbara.
Don Patricio, g. s., by Richmond; dam, Bridget ..	I. K. Fisher	Santa Barbara.

SUMMARY.

Bashaw	1	2	1	1
Electro	3	1	2	2
Rosewall	2	r.	o.	

Time—2:35; 2:37; 2:35; 2:39.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1889.

RACE No. 8—RUNNING.

Purse, one hundred dollars; sixty dollars to first horse; forty dollars to second. Five eighths of a mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Comet, s. s., by Robbery Bob; dam, Anellane's mare	J. M. Ferguson	Santa Maria.
Joe Dandy, b. g., by Eckford	Thos. A. Crawford	Goleta.
Lone Star, s. g., by California Hunter; dam, Topsy	I. B. Elkins	Lompoc.
Gambo, b. g., by Wildidler; dam, Dottie Dimple ..	N. A. Covarrubias	Santa Barbara.
Ella Hill, b. m., by Wildidler; dam, Mary Wade ..	E. R. Den	Santa Barbara.

SUMMARY.

Comet	0	1
Gambo	0	2
Joe Dandy	3	
Lone Star	4	
Ella Hill	5	

Time—1:04 $\frac{3}{4}$; 1:04 $\frac{1}{2}$.

RACE No. 9—TROTTING.

For two-year olds. Purse, two hundred dollars; sixty per cent to first horse; forty per cent to second. Mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Neva, b. m., by Bashaw; dam, Mollie Trussel ..	Z. T. Rucker	Lompoc.
Don Ramon, s. s., by Antioch; dam, by Newry ..	J. M. Rochin	Los Alamos.
Bashaw, Jr., b. g., by Bashaw; dam, by Orphan Boy	J. Hill	Lompoc.
Dottie L, b. m., by Old Judge	J. F. Lewis	Carpenteria.
Alta, g. s., by Cashmir	J. V. Kimber	Santa Barbara.

SUMMARY.

Neva	1	1
Don Ramon	2	2

Time—3:17; 3:19½.

RACE NO. 10—TROTTING.

2:40 Class. Purse, two hundred dollars; sixty per cent to first horse; forty per cent to second. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Tono, ch. g., by Salisbury	Gus Walters	Santa Barbara.
Rowdy, s. g., by Bashaw	P. J. Doyle	Santa Barbara.
Altonita, b. m., by Altona; dam, by A. T. Stewart	Merritt & Murray	Santa Maria.
Royal George, ch. s., by Byron; dam, American Girl	Low & Wilson	Santa Barbara.
Rucker, b. s., by Bashaw; dam, Mollie Trussel	H. W. Lawrence	Santa Barbara.

SUMMARY.

Tono	1	1	1
Rowdy	2	2	2

Time—2:42½; 2:46½; 2:39½.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1889.

RACE NO. 11—RUNNING.

Free for all. Purse, two hundred dollars; sixty per cent to first horse; forty per cent to second. Three fourths of a mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Othello, b. s., by Hockhocking; dam, Sunday ..	E. R. Den	Santa Barbara.
Lucy S, g. m., by Accident	John Elliot	Santa Barbara.
Blackstone, b. s., by Wildidle; dam, by Monday ..	M. S. Bryan	Santa Inez.
Lone Star, s. g., by California Hunter; dam, Topsy	I. B. Elkins	Lompoc.

SUMMARY.

Othello	1	1
Lone Star	2	2
Blackstone	dis.	

Time—1:20; 1:23.

RACE NO. 12—PACERS AND TROTTERS.

Purse, one hundred dollars; sixty dollars to first horse; forty dollars to second. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Elixir, s. g., by Bashaw	H. Delaney	Santa Barbara.
Delta, g. g.	G. F. Ellis	Santa Barbara.
Red W, b. g., by Red Wilkes	J. G. Doty	Santa Barbara.
Saxton, b. s., by Enchanter; dam, Lady McMullen ..	Merritt & Murray	Santa Maria.

SUMMARY.

Saxton	1	1	1
Red W	3	2	2
Elixir	2	4	4
Delta	4	3	3

Time—2:45; 2:46; 2:44½.

RACE NO. 13—TROTTING.

2:30 Class. Open to San Luis Obispo and Ventura Counties. Purse, two hundred and fifty dollars; sixty per cent to first horse; forty per cent to second. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Nigger Baby, blk. g., by Allo	Gus Walters	Santa Barbara.
May Queen, br. m., by Enchanter; dam, by Blazing Star	Merritt & Murray	Santa Maria.
Bashaw, b. s., by Wopsy; dam, by Owen Dale ..	R. Bennett	Lompoc.
Topsy, blk. m., by Brigadier; dam, Nellie	Geo. Smith	Santa Maria.

SUMMARY.

Nigger Baby	1	1	1
May Queen	2	2	2
Bashaw	dis.		

Time—2:40; 2:36; 2:37.

RACE NO. 14—RUNNING.

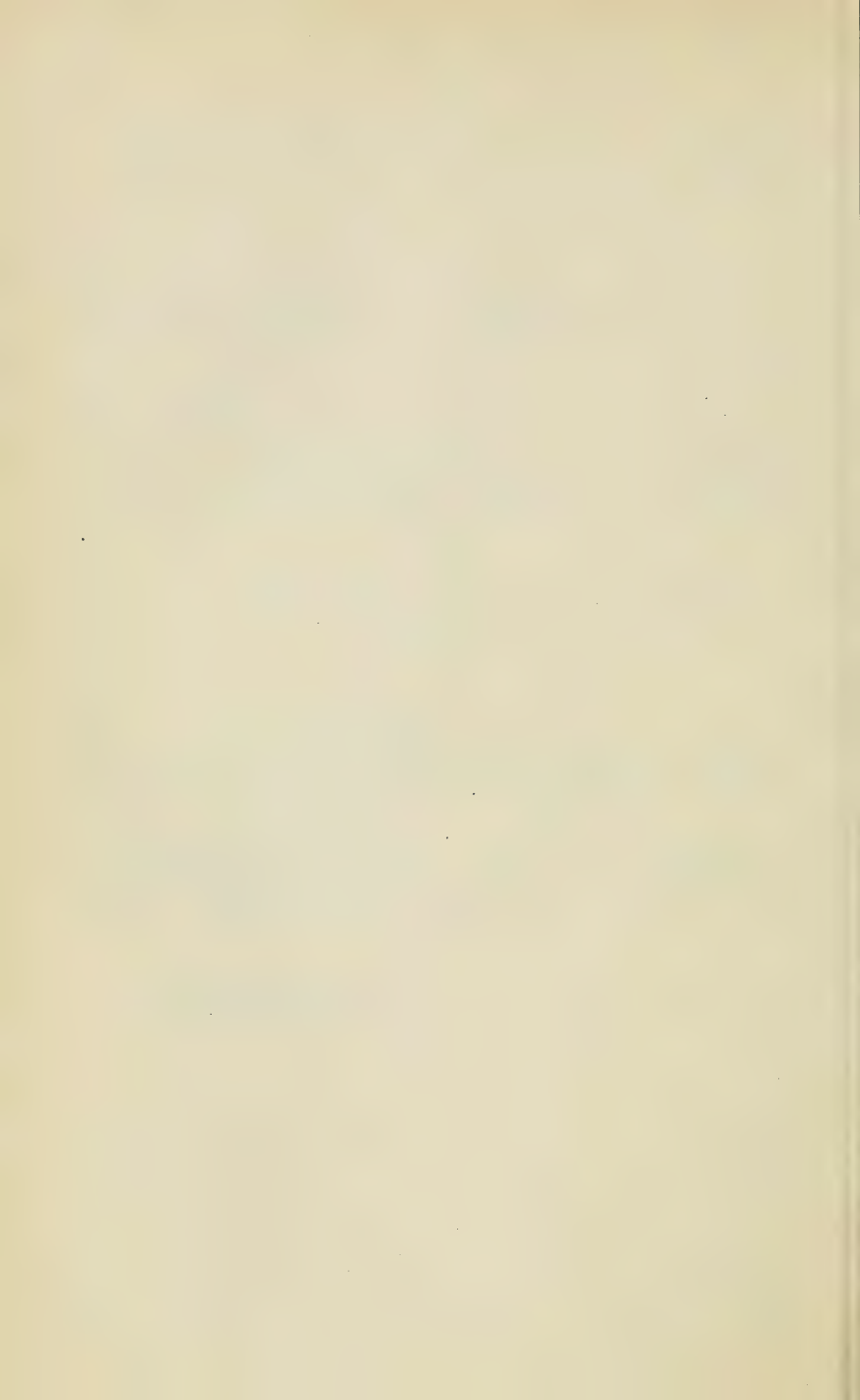
Novelty race. Purse, one hundred and thirty-five dollars; twenty-five dollars to each of first four quarters, and thirty-five dollars to fifth quarter. One and one quarter miles.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Joe Dandy, b. g., by Eckford	Thos. A. Crawford	Goleta.
Sid Law, b. g., by Robbery Boy	E. R. Den	Santa Barbara.
Ella Hill, b. m., by Wildidler; dam, Mary Wade ..	E. R. Den	Santa Barbara.
Rucker, rn. g.	I. B. Elkins	Lompoc.

SUMMARY.

Sid Law	First and second quarters.
Ella Hill	Third, fourth, and fifth quarters.

Time—2:22½.



TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

TWENTIETH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

For the Year 1889,

Composed of the County of Placer.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

JO HAMILTON.....	President.
F. D. ADAMS.....	Secretary.
T. J. NICHOLS.....	Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. BOGGS.....	Newcastle.
W. M. BAKER.....	Colfax.
JO HAMILTON.....	Auburn.
W. B. LARDNER.....	Auburn.
H. T. POWER.....	Sunnysouth.
G. W. TOWLE.....	Alta.
W. D. PERKINS.....	Rocklin.

REPORT.

AUBURN, February 15, 1890.

To the honorable the State Board of Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN: The Directors of the Twentieth District Agricultural Association submit this, their report of the transactions of said association, for the year ending this date.

F. D. ADAMS, Secretary.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts.

Donations from citizens of Auburn and vicinity	\$2,502 00	
Donations from Placer County by Supervisors	240 00	
Donation from Sacramento Publishing Company	16 00	
Sale of exhibitors' badges	160 00	
Sale of tickets at Park	401 25	
Sale of tickets at Pavilion	434 75	
Sale of privileges at Park and Pavilion	87 00	
	<hr/>	\$3,841 00

Expenditures.

Premiums paid	\$1,363 00	
Permanent improvements at Park	1,002 00	
Labor (including entry clerks, gatekeepers, etc.)	604 62	
Printing and advertising	425 50	
Music	91 00	
Freight and drayage	124 10	
Lumber	109 46	
Sundries	343 32	
	<hr/>	\$4,063 00

Summary.

Total expenditures	\$4,063 00	
Total receipts	3,841 00	
	<hr/>	
Balance overdrawn, due Treasurer		\$222 00

EXHIBITS AT THE FAIR—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
CLASS II—STANDARD TROTTERS.		
Abbotsford, Jr., four years old or over	M. T. Barry	Auburn.
California Prince, four years old or over	B. Burr	Applegate.
Duke Cameo, two years old	A. Herold	Lincoln.
General Burr, under one year	H. K. Warren	Applegate.
CLASS IV—ROADSTERS—STALLIONS.		
Elmo, three years old	C. H. Slade	Auburn.
Black Prince, one year old	J. S. Sheppard	Auburn.
MARES.		
Bess, three years old	J. S. Sheppard	Auburn.
Daisy, one year old	I. Ambruster	Auburn.
Baby, under one year	R. E. Sutton	Auburn.
CLASS V—DRAFT HORSES.		
Lucy, four years old or over	C. Haenny	Ophir.
Romeo, four years old or over	J. Veihmier	Ophir.
King, four years old or over	W. Hashagen	Auburn.
Napoleon, four years old or over	W. Hashagen	Auburn.
George, four years old or over	J. R. Cross	Auburn.
Charlotte, four years old or over	George May	Auburn.
Prince, two years old	Robert Tofft	Lincoln.
CLASS VI—CARRIAGE HORSES.		
One span of sorrels	W. H. Houchin	Auburn.
One span of browns	John Butler	Auburn.
Lady, mare	A. N. Hoffman	Auburn.
Johnnie, gelding	John Butler	Auburn.
Black Prince	Grant Worley	Auburn.
SADDLE HORSES.		
Bay Joe	J. C. Kelly	Auburn.
Billy	Julia Grohs	Auburn.
SWEEPSTAKES.		
Duke Cameo, stallion of any age or breed	A. Herold	Lincoln.
Gray Lucy, mare of any age or breed	C. Haenny	Ophir.
Romeo, gelding of any age or breed	J. Veihmier	Ophir.
CLASS VIII—DRAFT HORSES WORKING TO WAGON.		
Span of draft horses	Hoffman Bros.	Auburn.
Span of draft horses	Ed. McCormick	Auburn.
CLASS I—JERSEYS—BULLS.		
Ben Nevis, three years old or over	W. H. Curtis	Auburn.
Wm. Oliver, under one year	Mrs. E. Robinson	Auburn.
COWS.		
Phillis of Idaho, three years old or over	Mrs. E. Robinson	Auburn.
Pet, three years old or over	John Butler	Auburn.
Daisy, two years old	John Butler	Auburn.
CLASS II—DURHAMS—BULLS.		
Josephus, two years old	Geo. Perkins	Newcastle.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
SPECIAL—BEST DAIRY COW.		
Dairy cow, any breed	Ford Hawkins	Auburn.
CLASS IV—GRADED CATTLE—COWS.		
Buttercup, graded Jersey, three years old ..	Geo. M. Hall	Auburn.
Fanny, graded Jersey, three years old ..	Charlie Fitch	Auburn.
Jersey, graded Jersey, two years old ..	W. H. Barker	Auburn.
SWINE.		
Bert, Poland-China boar	Geo. Perkins	Newcastle.
Susie, sow	Geo. Perkins	Newcastle.
Betsy and four pigs	Geo. Perkins	Newcastle.
POULTRY.		
Trio of Langshans	Oscar Houchin	Auburn.
Trio of Leghorns	M. R. Lowell	Auburn.
Trio of Leghorns	J. Fulton	Auburn.
Trio of Leghorns	W. J. Robinson	Auburn.
Trio of Leghorns	S. T. Jacquays	Auburn.
Trio of Leghorns	F. H. Closs	Auburn.
Trio of Silver-spangled Hamburgs	J. L. Lane	Roseville.
Trio of Polands	J. Fulton	Auburn.
Trio of Bantams	Oscar Houchin	Auburn.
Lot of Games	James Breslin	Auburn.
Lot of Plymouth Rocks	J. W. Barker	Auburn.
Lot of Black China geese	Kee Chin	Auburn.
Lot of geese	Geo. Perkins	Newcastle.
Lot of Guinea hens	Geo. Perkins	Newcastle.
Six pigeons	W. J. Robinson	Auburn.
Six pigeons	Wm. Bope	Auburn.

PREMIUMS AWARDED—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS II—STANDARD TROTTERS.			
Stallion	A. Burr	Applegate .....	.....\$20 00
Stallion	M. T. Barry	Auburn .....	.....\$10 00
Best horse of any age	A. Herold	Lincoln .....	.....\$20 00
Best colt under one year	H. K. Warren	Applegate .....	.....\$5 00
CLASS IV—ROADSTERS.			
Three years old or over	C. H. Slade	Auburn .....	.....\$15 00
Stallion, under one year	J. S. Sheppard	Auburn .....	.....\$5 00
Mare, three years old or over	J. S. Sheppard	Auburn .....	.....\$5 00
Mare colts, under one year	R. E. Sutton	Auburn .....	.....\$5 00
CLASS V—DRAFT HORSES.			
Stallion	W. Hashagen	Auburn .....	.....\$15 00
Stallion	W. Hashagen	Auburn .....	.....\$10 00
Mare	George May	Auburn .....	.....\$10 00
Two years old	Robert Tofft	Lincoln .....	.....\$7 50
CLASS VI—CARRIAGE HORSES.			
Span of carriage horses	W. H. Houchin	Auburn .....	.....\$10 00
Single buggy horse	Grant Worley	Auburn .....	.....\$7 50
Saddle horse	Julia Grohs	Auburn .....	.....\$5 00
SWEEPSTAKES.			
Mare of any age	C. Haenny	Ophir	Diploma.
Gelding of any age	J. Viehmier	Ophir	Diploma.
CLASS VIII—DRAFT HORSES TO WAGON.			
Best pair of draft horses	Hoffman Bros.	Auburn .....	.....\$15 00
Second best	Ed. McCormick	Auburn .....	.....\$10 00
CLASS I—CATTLE—JERSEYS.			
Bull	W. H. Curtis	Auburn .....	.....\$10 00
Cow	Mrs. E. Robinson	Auburn .....	.....\$5 00
CLASS II—DURHAMS.			
Bull	George Perkins	Newcastle .....	.....\$10 00
SPECIAL—DAIRY COWS.			
Best exhibit	Ford Hawkins	Auburn .....	.....\$10 00
CLASS IV—GRADED CATTLE.			
Three years old (Jersey)	C. M. Hall	Auburn .....	.....\$7 50
One year old (Jersey)	Charles Fitch	Auburn .....	.....\$6 00
POULTRY.			
Leghorns	M. R. Lowell	Auburn .....	.....\$3 00
Hamburghs	J. L. Lane	Auburn .....	.....\$3 00
Bantams	Oscar Houchin	Auburn .....	.....\$3 00
Polands	J. Fulton	Auburn .....	.....\$3 00
White Leghorns	S. T. Jacquays	Auburn .....	.....\$3 00
Games	J. Breslin	Auburn .....	.....\$3 00
Lot of geese	George Perkins	Newcastle .....	.....\$3 00
Plymouth Rock chickens	J. W. Barker	Penryn .....	.....\$3 00
Lot of pigeons	W. J. Robinson	Auburn .....	.....\$3 00
Lot of Guinea hens	George Perkins	Newcastle .....	.....\$3 00
SWINE.			
Boar of any age	George Perkins	Newcastle .....	.....\$1 00

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
WALKING MATCH.			
First premium	Hoffman Bros.	Auburn. ....	.....\$10 00
Second premium	Ed. McCormick	Auburn. ....	.....\$5 00
PULLING MATCH.			
First premium	Hoffman Bros.	Auburn. ....	.....\$10 00
Second premium	Ed. McCormick	Auburn. ....	.....\$5 00

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Practical machine for securing gold from quartz	A. C. Bowen	Michigan Bluff.	Dip. & \$5 recom'd.
Automatic grappler	A. C. Bowen	Michigan Bluff.	Diploma.
Miner's candlestick	W. J. Dyer	Michigan Bluff.	Diploma.
CLASS III.			
Fruit gatherer	A. C. Bowen	Michigan Bluff.	Dip., \$1 00
Two-horse buggy	J. G. Bisbee & Son.	Auburn. ....	.....
Two-horse carriage	J. G. Bisbee & Son.	Auburn. ....	.....
One-horse buggy	J. G. Bisbee & Son.	Auburn.	Dip., \$10
Buckboard	J. G. Bisbee & Son.	Auburn.	Dip., \$10
Crusher and amalgamator	A. C. Brown	Michigan Bluff.	Dip., \$5 00
Automatic grappler	A. C. Brown	Michigan Bluff.	Diploma.
Patent screwdriver	J. W. Richardson .....	.....	Diploma.
Cane	A. Huntley	Auburn.	Diploma.
Cane	J. B. Chamberlain.	Lincoln.	Diploma.
Reed organ	C. L. Deming .....	.....	.....
Two carved frames	A. C. Brown	Michigan Bluff.	Dip., \$5 00
Fruit and picking boxes and vegetable crates	Towle Bros.	Towles.	Diploma.
Two spray pumps	Bean Spray Pump Company .....	.....	Dip., \$5 00
Fruit baskets	S. F. Woodworth.	Clipper Gap.	Diploma.
Brick	Bond & Halsey	Auburn.	Diploma.

THIRD DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Double team harness	Ogden Mallory	Auburn.	Dip., \$5 00
Single harness	Ogden Mallory	Auburn.	Dip., \$5 00
Display of harness and leather	Ogden Mallory	Auburn.	Dip., \$5 00
CLASS III.			
Pruning shears and screwdriver	J. W. Richardson .....	.....	Diploma.
Milk cans	Geo. B. McCombe.	Auburn. ....	.....\$2 00
Blacksmith work	Dan. Kirby	Auburn. ....	.....\$5 00
Tinsmith work	Geo. B. McCombe.	Auburn. ....	.....\$5 00
Best exhibit in this class of articles not manufactured in this district	Geo. B. McCombe.	Auburn. ....	.....
CLASS IV.			
Spring bed	Coker & McElwee.	Auburn.	Dip., \$5 00
Curled hair	Coker & McElwee.	Auburn.	Dip., \$5 00
Parlor furniture	Coker & McElwee.	Auburn. ....	.....\$5 00
Cabinet work	A. Huntley	Auburn.	Diploma.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE
THIRD DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
-----	C. L. Deming.....	-----	.....\$5 00
-----	J. B. Chamberlain.....	Lincoln.....	Diploma.
-----	A. C. Brown.....	Michigan Bluff.....	Dip.,\$5 00
Upholstery.....	Coker & McElwee.....	Auburn.....	.....\$5 00
Best exhibit in this class of articles not manufactured in this district.....	Coker & McElwee.....	Auburn.....	Diploma.
Sideboard.....	Coker & McElwee.....	Auburn.....	Diploma.
CLASS V.			
Window blinds.....	Towle Bros.....	Towles.....	Dip.,\$5 00
Doors.....	Towle Bros.....	Towles.....	Dip.,\$5 00
Window sash.....	Towle Bros.....	Towles.....	Dip.,\$5 00
Wood pulp.....	Towle Bros.....	Towles.....	Dip.,\$5 00
Brooms.....	Geo. Dudley.....	-----	Dip.,\$5 00
Washing machine.....	A. Keller.....	-----	Dip.,\$5 00
Display of lumber.....	Towle Bros.....	Towles.....	Dip.,\$5 00
Display of fruit boxes, vegetable crates, and picking boxes.....	Towle Bros.....	Towles.....	Two dip's.
CLASS VI.			
Clay brick, not less than twelve.....	Bond & Halsey.....	Auburn.....	Diploma.
Clay brick, not less than twelve.....	J. D. Pratt.....	Roseville.....	.....\$5 00
Spray pump.....	A. Neustream.....	Ophir.....	Dip.,\$5 00
CLASS VII.			
-----	J. C. Hawver.....	Auburn.....	Dip.,\$5 00
Case of dental tools.....	J. C. Hawver.....	Auburn.....	Dip.,\$5 00
Dental instruments.....	J. C. Hawver.....	Auburn.....	Diploma.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I—NEEDLE, SHELL, AND WAX WORK.			
Embroidered skirt.....	Mrs. C. Shutze.....	-----	.....\$2 50
Embroidered skirt.....	Mrs. C. Deming.....	Rocklin.....	.....\$1 50
Sofa cushions.....	Mrs. H. Fuller.....	Lincoln.....	.....\$2 00
Underwear.....	Mrs. C. Musso.....	Auburn.....	-----
Underwear.....	Mrs. F. H. Howell.....	Newcastle.....	Sp. men.
Banner.....	Mrs. G. J. Morgan.....	Auburn.....	Sp. men.
Handkerchiefs.....	Mrs. C. Musso.....	Auburn.....	.....\$1 00
Lace work.....	Mrs. W. M. Crutcher.....	Auburn.....	.....\$2 00
Lace collar.....	Mrs. C. H. Cronmwell.....	Auburn.....	Sp. men.
Handkerchiefs.....	Mrs. J. Chisholm.....	Auburn.....	.....\$1 00
Lace netting.....	Mrs. N. H. Lee.....	Auburn.....	.....\$1 00
Handkerchiefs.....	Mrs. Lee Chamberlain.....	Auburn.....	Sp. men.
Arrasene embroidery, table covers.....	Mrs. F. A. Bowen.....	Michigan Bluff.....	.....\$2 50
Table scarf.....	Mrs. A. Crawford.....	Auburn.....	.....\$2 50
Best outline embroidery.....	Mrs. John Davis.....	Auburn.....	.....\$1 50
Best drawn work, underwear.....	Miss Lizzie Hall.....	Mt. Pleasant.....	.....\$2 00
Needlework apron.....	Mrs. W. A. Freeman.....	Auburn.....	.....\$1 50
Embroidered table cover.....	Miss M. Smith.....	Auburn.....	.....\$2 50
Banner.....	Mrs. M. Hansen.....	Colfax.....	.....\$2 50
Table scarf.....	Mrs. W. Houchin.....	Auburn.....	.....\$2 00
Braid lace work.....	Miss Fogarty.....	Auburn.....	.....\$2 00
Needlework, Masonic chart.....	Mrs. L. B. Spicer.....	Auburn.....	Sp. men.
Two handkerchiefs.....	Miss M. Romero.....	Auburn.....	.....\$1 00
Applique work, tidy.....	Miss M. Smith.....	Auburn.....	.....\$1 00
Chenille work, smoking jacket.....	Mrs. L. M. Agard.....	Auburn.....	.....\$2 00
Kensington painting.....	Mrs. R. W. O'Neal.....	Auburn.....	.....\$2 50
Best pillowshams.....	Mrs. Allender.....	Auburn.....	.....\$2 00
Best crochet skirt.....	Mrs. J. S. Quire.....	Auburn.....	.....\$2 00
Handkerchiefs and case.....	Mrs. Lee Chamberlain.....	Auburn.....	.....\$1 00

FOURTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Handkerchief case (painted).....	Mrs. A. Crawford.....	Auburn	\$1 50
Handkerchief case	Mrs. Agnes Fuller.....	Auburn	Sp. men.
Bolting cloth tidy	Mrs. F. A. Bowen.....	Michigan Bluff.....	\$1 00
Sofa pillow, crazy work	Mrs. G. W. Armstrong.....	Auburn	\$1 50
Best kensington work	Mrs. J. S. Quire.....	Auburn	\$2 50
Best darned net work	Mrs. S. Dunlap.....	Auburn	\$2 00
Bead work	Mrs. W. M. Crutcher.....	Auburn	\$1 50
Best hair work	Mrs. C. F. Shutze.....	Penryn	\$1 00
Ladies' underwear	Miss Jessie Stone.....	Auburn	\$3 00
Ottoman cover	Mrs. D. W. Spear.....	Auburn	\$1 50
Carriage cover	Mrs. M. F. Boynton.....	Colfax	\$2 50
Child's afghan	Mrs. J. A. Filcher.....	Auburn	\$2 00
Hand-made hooked rug	Mrs. E. Grant.....	Penryn	\$1 50
Door mat	Mrs. W. Rittinger.....	Auburn	\$1 50
Crochet shawl	Mrs. S. Langtry.....	Auburn	\$2 50
Fascinator	Miss M. Chamberlain.....	Auburn	\$1 50
Knit bedspread	Mrs. A. Adrian.....	Auburn	\$2 00
Woven bedspread	Josephine Jacquays.....	Auburn	Sp. men.
Patchwork quilt, 7,300 pieces.....	Mrs. N. W. Lee.....	Auburn	\$2 50
Patchwork quilt	Mrs. J. M. Fitzgerald.....	Auburn	Sp. men.
Quilt	Mrs. E. E. Evinger.....	Auburn	\$1 50
Best silk crazy quilt	Miss Belle A. Boggs.....	Newcastle	\$3 00
Log cabin quilt	Mrs. Laycock.....	Auburn	\$1 50
Knit undervest	Miss C. Craig.....	Auburn	\$1 00
Pair of knit silk stockings.....	Miss A. Adrian.....	Auburn	\$1 00
Pair of child's stockings.....	Mrs. C. Ludwig.....	Auburn	\$1 00
Bureau scarf, Mexican work.....	Mrs. W. S. Graham.....	Auburn	\$2 50
Drawn work	Mrs. S. Dunlap.....	Auburn	\$1 50
Drawn work	Mrs. John Davis.....	Auburn	Sp. men.
Largest display of fancy work.....	Mrs. G. W. Armstrong.....	Auburn	\$5 00
Suspenders	Mrs. J. Hoffman.....	Auburn	\$1 00
Dress design	Mrs. C. V. Ridley.....	Auburn	Sp. men.
Raised tinted banner	Mrs. W. H. Houchin.....	Auburn	Sp. men.
Pair of knit slippers	Mrs. E. R. Houghe.....	Auburn	\$1 00
Cardboard work	Mrs. O. W. Hollenbeck.....	Auburn	Sp. men.
Embroidery	Miss Lou Gove.....	Rocklin	\$2 50
Basket of paper flowers	Mrs. H. Hulburt.....	Auburn	\$2 50
Two pieces of rag carpet.....	Mrs. B. Erickson.....	Ophir	Sp. prem.
Door mat	Mrs. W. Rittinger.....	Auburn	\$1 50
MILLINERY.			
Best display	Mrs. W. M. Pierce.....	Auburn	\$5 00
Home-made dress	Mrs. M. Fogarty.....	Auburn	\$5 00
JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.			
Home-made dress	Miss N. McGuire.....	Auburn	\$5 00
Patchwork quilt	Oscar Houchin.....	Auburn	\$1 00
Crochet work	Miss N. McGuire.....	Auburn	\$1 00
Silk embroidered sofa pillow.....	Miss B. Bransteter.....	Auburn	\$2 00
BOOTS AND SHOES.			
Best exhibit	J. Morris.....	Auburn	Diploma.
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.			
Display of cigars and tobacco manufactured in district.....	H. H. Nesenhoener.....	Auburn	Dip., \$10
Display of California leaf and manufactured tobacco	H. H. Nesenhoener.....	Auburn	\$5 00
Second best	James Files.....	Loomis	Diploma.
GRANITE AND MARBLE.			
Vase and stand	O. R. Owens.....	Penryn	Dip., \$10
Slab and clock face	J. N. Manley.....	Penryn	\$7 50

FIFTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Half bushel of wheat	Jesse Jansen	Lincoln .....	.....\$5 00
Half bushel of shelled corn	O. D. Stors	Auburn .....	.....\$5 00
CLASS II.			
Indian corn on stalk	James Files	Loomis .....	.....\$2 50
Indian corn on stalk	Mr. Lowell	Auburn .....	.....\$1 50
Sweet corn on stalk	Mr. Lowell	Auburn .....	.....\$2 50
Sweet corn on stalk	O. D. Stors	Auburn .....	.....\$1 50
Sweet potatoes	D. Mason	Newcastle .....	.....\$2 50
Sweet potatoes	E. W. Maslin	Loomis .....	.....\$1 50
Tomatoes	J. M. Chubb	Clipper Gap .....	.....\$2 00
Tomatoes	E. L. Hawk	Rocklin .....	.....\$1 00
Watermelons	James Files	Loomis .....	.....\$2 50
Watermelons	C. T. Adams	Newcastle .....	.....\$1 50
Largest watermelon	H. B. Allen	Rocklin .....	.....\$2 50
Muskmelon	O. D. Stors	Auburn .....	.....\$2 00
Dried beans	T. B. Gibson	Auburn .....	.....\$1 50
Dried beans	O. D. Stors	Auburn .....	.....\$1 00
Best quality and largest variety of garden vegetables	O. D. Stors	Auburn .....	.....\$10 00
Second best	H. B. Allen	Rocklin .....	.....
CLASS III.			
Collection of flowering plants	Mrs. W. B. McGuire	Auburn .....	.....\$5 00
Collection of not less than ten varieties of foliage plants	Mrs. A. N. Woodruff	Auburn .....	.....\$5 00
Second best	F. Closs	Auburn .....	.....\$2 50
Cut flowers	Mrs. H. H. Pillsbury	Auburn .....	.....\$2 50
Cut flowers	Miss Effie Bond	Auburn .....	.....\$1 50
Cut flowers	F. Closs	Auburn .....	.....\$1 00
Display of skeleton leaves	Miss Effie Bond	Auburn .....	.....\$1 50
Sheaf of wheat	W. M. Foster	Lincoln .....	.....\$10 00
Sheaf of wheat	W. H. Williford	Auburn .....	.....\$5 00
CLASS IV.			
Wheat bread	Mrs. Eva Barker	Auburn .....	.....\$3 00
Wheat bread	Mrs. John Adams	Auburn .....	.....\$2 00
Biscuit	Josephine Jacquays	Auburn .....	.....\$2 00
Brown bread	Josephine Jacquays	Auburn .....	.....\$2 00
Brown bread	Mrs. E. C. Williford	Auburn .....	.....\$1 00
Graham bread	Mrs. E. C. Williford	Auburn .....	.....\$2 00
Graham bread	Josephine Jacquays	Auburn .....	.....\$1 00
Best and greatest variety of bread	Mrs. E. C. Williford	Auburn .....	.....\$5 00

SIXTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Display of apples	W. H. Curtis	Auburn .....	.....\$10 00
Display of apples	R. T. Sutton	Auburn .....	.....\$5 00
Display of apples	J. H. Runkle	Dutch Flat .....	.....\$2 50
Pears	O. D. Stors	Auburn .....	.....\$10 00
Pears	W. H. Curtis	Auburn .....	.....\$5 00
Pears	E. L. Hawk	Rocklin .....	.....\$2 50
Peaches	G. L. Threlkel	Newcastle .....	.....\$10 00
Peaches	P. Halborn	Auburn .....	.....\$5 00
Peaches	C. T. Adams	Newcastle .....	.....\$2 50
Plums	W. B. Lardner	Auburn .....	.....\$10 00
Plums	Mrs. H. H. Pillsbury	Auburn .....	.....\$5 00
Plums	W. M. Baker	Forest Hill .....	.....\$2 50

SIXTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Prunes	Mrs. H. H. Pillsbury	Auburn	\$10 00
Prunes	C. T. Adams	Newcastle	\$5 00
Prunes	W. M. Baker	Colfax	\$2 50
Persimmons	C. T. Adams	Newcastle	\$3 00
Persimmons	Chas. Foster	Ophir	\$1 50
Olives	Mrs. Emily Robinson		
Olives	P. W. Butler	Auburn	\$5 00
Figs	W. G. Williams	Penryn	\$3 00
Figs	W. Benjamin	Loomis	\$5 00
Figs	Mrs. H. H. Pillsbury	Colfax	\$3 00
Oranges	C. M. Silva	Auburn	\$2 00
Limes	C. M. Silva	Newcastle	\$5 00
Table grapes	J. B. Whitcomb	Newcastle	\$5 00
Table grapes	C. T. Adams	Colfax	\$15 00
Table grapes	W. A. Harris	Newcastle	\$10 00
Exhibit of not less than three bunches of grapes	E. L. Hawk	Loomis	\$5 00
Exhibit of not less than three bunches of grapes	G. D. Kellogg	Rocklin	\$10 00
Exhibit of not less than three bunches of grapes	Corea Bros.	Newcastle	\$5 00
Exhibit of one kind of grapes	Wm. Munroe	Colfax	\$2 50
Largest variety of wine grapes	J. B. Whitcomb	Ophir	\$2 50
Second largest variety of wine grapes	J. C. Snooks	Colfax	\$15 00
Exhibit of not less than three bunches of each kind	E. W. Maslin	Colfax	\$8 00
Exhibit of not less than three bunches of each kind	W. A. Harris	Loomis	\$10 00
Pomegranates	Mrs. H. H. Pillsbury	Loomis	\$5 00
Pomegranates	H. B. Gaylord	Auburn	\$5 00
Strawberries	J. W. Barker	Auburn	\$2 50
Quinces	Corea Bros.	Auburn	\$3 00
Quinces	C. T. Adams	Newcastle	\$5 00
Ten pounds of dried apples	R. E. Sutton	Newcastle	\$2 50
Ten pounds of dried pears	W. M. Foster	Auburn	\$3 00
Ten pounds of dried peaches	W. M. Foster	Lincoln	\$3 00
Ten pounds of dried peaches	J. W. Delamater	Lincoln	\$3 00
Ten pounds of dried plums	J. W. Delamater	Newcastle	\$2 00
Ten pounds of dried figs	H. E. Parker	Newcastle	\$3 00
Ten pounds of dried figs	J. W. Delamater	Penryn	\$5 00
Ten pounds of dried prunes	W. M. Foster	Newcastle	\$3 00
Ten pounds of dried prunes	Mrs. H. H. Pillsbury	Lincoln	\$5 00
English currants	G. D. Kellogg	Auburn	\$3 00
Display of raisins	W. M. Foster	Newcastle	\$5 00
Display of raisins	G. D. Kellogg	Lincoln	\$10 00
Display of dried fruits	W. M. Foster	Newcastle	\$5 00
CLASS III.			
English walnuts	G. D. Kellogg	Lincoln	\$10 00
Soft-shell almonds	Andrew Johnson	Newcastle	\$7 50
Chestnuts	C. M. Silva	Newcastle	\$2 50
Sealing wax	D. Van Lennep	Newcastle	\$2 50
CLASS IV.			
Assortment of jellies	H. E. Parker	Auburn	\$3 00
Olive oil	Mrs. Emily Robinson	Penryn	\$3 00
Sealed fruit in glass	G. D. Kellogg	Auburn	\$5 00
CLASS V.			
Display of California wine and brandies	John Kaiser	Newcastle	\$5 00
Grape brandy	John Kaiser	Loomis	\$10 00
White wine	John Kaiser	Loomis	\$3 00
Claret wine	John Kaiser	Loomis	\$5 00
Claret, Bordeaux type	John Kaiser	Loomis	\$5 00
Port, not less than one half dozen	John Kaiser	Loomis	\$5 00
Sherry, not less than one half dozen	John Kaiser	Loomis	\$5 00

SEVENTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Oil painting (landscape)	Cora Serfert	Auburn	\$10 00
Oil painting (landscape)	Geo. Lawrence	Auburn	\$5 00
Oil painting (portraiture)	Mrs. C. Cromwell	Rocklin	\$7 50
Water color painting	Dody Willitts	Auburn	\$5 00
Water color painting on bolting cloth	Mrs. A. Crawford	Auburn	\$2 50
Oil painting on gauze	Miss Fuller	Lincoln	\$2 50
Oil painting (marine)	Dody Willitts	Auburn	\$5 00
Collection of oil paintings	Mrs. C. Cromwell	Rocklin	\$5 00
Fruit painting	Mrs. S. B. Burt	Auburn	\$3 00
Flower painting in oil	Mrs. J. A. Filcher	Auburn	\$3 00
Tapestry painting	Mrs. R. W. O'Neal	Auburn	\$3 00
CLASS II—DRAWING.			
Pastel drawing	Mary E. Smith	Auburn	\$5 00
Crayon drawing	Dody Willitts	Auburn	\$2 00
Pencil drawing	Lewis Service	Auburn	\$2 00
India ink drawing	Dody Willitts	Auburn	\$2 00
Pen drawing	F. H. Strite	Auburn	\$2 00
Animal drawing (crayon)	Mattie Hamilton	Auburn	\$2 00
Charcoal drawing	Effie Bond	Auburn	\$2 00
CLASS III—JUVENILE.			
Oil painting (copy)	Nellie Beecher	Auburn	\$3 00
Crayon (landscape)	Albert Locher	Auburn	\$2 00
Crayon (animal)	Mabel Huntley	Auburn	\$2 00
Pencil (landscape)	Nellie Bowen	Michigan Bluff	\$1 00
Pencil (animal)	Bertie Service	Auburn	\$1 00
Map drawing	Edna Uren	Dutch Flat	\$2 50
CLASS IV—PHOTOGRAPHS.			
Collection of views	W. E. Banbrock	Forest Hill	\$10 00
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Exhibit of minerals in cabinet	A. Keller	Auburn	\$10 00
Exhibit of polished minerals	A. Keller	Auburn	\$5 00
Exhibit of artistic job printing	Richmond & Gibbs	Auburn	\$3 00
Exhibit of letter heads, etc.	Jas. Tufts	Auburn	\$3 00
Exhibit of fruit and berry baskets	S. F. Woodworth	Clipper Gap	\$5 00
Map drawing	Lulu Hayford	Auburn	\$5 00
Map drawing	Gertie Norton	Auburn	\$3 00
Practical school work	Sierra Normal College	Auburn	\$4 00
Wax work	Mrs. F. Michaels	Auburn	\$3 00
Fish-scale panel	Mrs. F. A. Bowen	Michigan Bluff	\$3 00
First prize as brass band	Roseville Band	Roseville	\$50 00
Second prize as brass band	Lincoln Band	Lincoln	\$40 00
First prize	Placer Baseball Club	Auburn	\$25 00
Furniture display	Coker & McElevor	Auburn	\$25 00
Carved picture frames	A. C. Bowen	Michigan Bluff	\$5 00
First prize	Rattler Hose Company No. 1	Auburn	\$25 00

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

For the Year 1889,

Composed of the Counties of Fresno, Merced, and Mariposa.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

LEWIS LEACH.....	President.
N. I. BALDWIN.....	Secretary.
FARMERS BANK.....	Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

LEWIS LEACH.....	Fresno.
W. M. HUGHES.....	Fresno.
J. F. McSWAIN.....	Merced.
S. C. BATES.....	Merced.
I. W. W. HOOPER.....	Merced.
I. J. BUCKLEY.....	Merced.
H. W. OSTRANDER.....	Merced.
JOHN M. CORCORAN.....	Merced.

REPORT.

OCTOBER 31, 1889.

To the honorable the State Board of Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN: The Directors of the Twenty-first District Agricultural Association submit this, their report of the transactions of said association, for the year ending this date.

N. I. BALDWIN, Secretary.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts.

From gate.....	\$4,178 75	
From grand stand.....	737 25	
From privileges.....	2,342 10	
From entrances.....	5,330 50	
		<u>\$12,588 60</u>

Expenditures.

By purses.....	\$8,385 30	
By premiums.....	1,335 00	
By help and general expenses.....	909 00	
By hay and straw.....	312 50	
By miscellaneous bills.....	72 05	
By postage.....	74 85	
By balloon ascension.....	317 85	
By band and wagon.....	290 00	
By posting bills.....	68 00	
By advertising.....	544 80	
By signs and decorating Pavilion.....	32 00	
By wood.....	75 00	
By telegrams.....	32 65	
By balance.....	139 60	
		<u>\$12,588 60</u>

EXHIBITS AT THE FAIR—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
CLASS I—THOROUGHBREDS.		
Tom Hazlitt, stallion, two years old	J. T. Hazlitt	San Francisco.
Asa, stallion, three years old	J. T. Hazlitt	San Francisco.
Emma Nevada, mare, two years old	J. T. Hazlitt	San Francisco.
Isabella, mare, three years old	D. Reeves	Sacramento.
Jack Brady, stallion, four years old	A. Davis	San Francisco.
Queen Daniel, mare, three years old	John Arnott	Wildflower.
Corona, mare, four years old	Owens Bros.	Fresno.
CLASS II—FAMILIES.		
Bayard, Jr., and five colts	A. Buckland	Oleander.
CLASS III—DRAFT HORSES.		
Jim Lavin, stallion, three years old	A. Buckland	Oleander.
Dot, mare, one year old	C. Clark	Fresno.
Mare, two years old	J. S. Gray	Fowler.
Mare, two years old	J. S. Gray	Fowler.
Jumbo, stallion, three years old	L. F. Ward	Fresno.
Black Bess, mare, two years old	W. J. Prather	Fresno.
Bay Bess, mare, two years old	W. J. Prather	Fresno.
Mare, one year old	W. J. Prather	Fresno.
Mare colt	W. J. Prather	Fresno.
Mare, four years old	Harry Sherwood	Fresno.
Sultan, stallion, three years old	W. M. Williams	Fresno.
Daisy, mare, two years old	James Deitrick	Fresno.
Betsy, mare, three years old	E. H. Tucker	Fresno.
John I., suckling horse colt	E. H. Tucker	Fresno.
Mollie, yearling mare colt	E. H. Tucker	Fresno.
CLASS IV—ROADSTERS.		
Buccaneer, Jr., stallion	J. A. Waterman	Fresno.
Madah, mare	R. N. Cartwright	Malaga.
Fair Moy, stallion, three years old	B. Downey	Fresno.
Burpee, mare	B. Downey	Fresno.
Olga, mare	C. Schmidt	Fresno.
Flora, mare	J. H. Walker	Selma.
Nicodemus, stallion, two years old	S. N. Straube	Fresno.
Baby S, mare	S. N. Straube	Fresno.
Allen G, stallion, four years old	J. B. Craven	Kings River.
Belle, mare	L. D. Scott	Clifton.
Elma Maid, mare	I. A. Hodges	Selma.
Marva B, mare	A. A. Henrick	Kingsburg.
Bonanza, stallion, four years old	T. Robertson	Oleander.
Bullet Hawk, stallion, four years old	C. E. Henry	Selma.
Bay Prince, stallion, three years old	George Collins	Fresno.
Prince, gelding	C. G. Sayle	Fresno.
Raymond, stallion, two years old	D. J. McConnell	Fresno.
CLASS VI—ROADSTER TEAMS.		
Baby S and Devotion	S. N. Straube	Fresno.
Marva B and Meta Patchen	A. A. Henrick	Kingsburg.
CLASS VII—GENERAL PURPOSES.		
Noell, stallion, four years old	George Collins	Fresno.
Madah, mare, four years old, with colt	R. N. Cartwright	Malaga.
Stallion, four years old	A. Buckland	Oleander.
Belle, mare, four years old, with colt	C. Clark	Fresno.
Annan, stallion, three years old	J. B. Craven	Kings River.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
Belle, mare, four years old, with colt.	L. D. Scott	Clifton.
Roxy, mare, two years old	L. D. Scott	Clifton.
Barrington, stallion, four years old	T. Robertson	Oleander.
King Alfonso, stallion, four years old	G. W. Brandon	Sanger.
Fanny, mare, four years old	W. J. Prather	Fresno.
Pete F, stallion, four years old	S. A. Redding	Fresno.
Roscoe, stallion, four years old	W. S. Patterson	Borden.
Topony, stallion, three years old	James Dietrick	Fresno.

CLASS VIII—COLTS.

Mare, suckling	R. N. Cartwright	Malaga.
Royal, mare, suckling	C. Clark	Fresno.
Dollie Hansen, mare, suckling	C. Hansen	Fresno.
Mare, one year old	H. Larsen	Fresno.
Mare, suckling	P. Larsen	Fresno.
Denmark, horse, one year old	Z. A. Beall	Selma.
Anti-Medium, horse, one year old	S. N. Straube	Fresno.
Aaron, horse, suckling	S. N. Straube	Fresno.
Exhibit of six colts	S. N. Straube	Fresno.
Napa Wilkes, Jr., horse, suckling	M. Brayman	Selma.
Sam, horse, one year old	J. A. Ritcher	Fresno.
Horse, suckling	W. Darden	Fresno.
Mare, suckling	W. Darden	Fresno.
Horse, one year old	A. J. Hudson	Fresno.
Exhibit of six colts	W. Darden	Fresno.
Mare, suckling	John Arnott	Wildflower.
Horse, one year old	E. H. Tucker	Selma.
Horse, one year old	Ed. Adams	Fresno.

CLASS IX—SWEEPSTAKES.

Buccaneer, Jr., stallion	Jas. A. Waterman	Fresno.
Clovis, stallion	S. N. Straube	Fresno.
Barrington, stallion	T. Robertson	Oleander.
Madah, mare	R. N. Cartwright	Malaga.
Mare	J. H. Walker	Selma.
Mattie, mare	S. N. Straube	Fresno.
Mattie Consuella, mare	S. N. Straube	Fresno.

CLASS X—STANDARD TROTTERS.

Clovis, stallion, four years old	S. N. Straube	Fresno.
Poplar Boy, stallion, under one year	S. N. Straube	Fresno.
Mattie Consuella, mare, four years old	S. N. Straube	Fresno.
Theodocia, mare, three years old	S. N. Straube	Fresno.
Millie H, mare, two years old	S. N. Straube	Fresno.
Elise, mare, one year old	S. N. Straube	Fresno.
Poplar Maid, mare, under one year	S. N. Straube	Fresno.
Clovis, stallion, with three colts	S. N. Straube	Fresno.
Horse, suckling	W. Darden	Fresno.
Nettie Wilkes, mare, colt	W. Darden	Fresno.
Raymond, stallion, four years old	D. J. McConnell	Fresno.
Madam Harding, mare, four years old	Owens Bros.	Fresno.
Oliver B, stallion, three years old	Owens Bros.	Fresno.
Starboul, stallion, two years old	Owens Bros.	Fresno.
Mountain Boy, stallion, two years old	J. Stevens	Fresno.

DURHAMS, POLLED ANGUS, AND HEREFORDS.

Fitzwilliam, bull, three years old or over	Ferguson & Austin	Fresno.
Daisy Boy, bull, one year old	Ferguson & Austin	Fresno.
Bull calf	Ferguson & Austin	Fresno.
Welcome 3d, cow, three years old or over	Ferguson & Austin	Fresno.
Model 2d, cow, three years old or over	Ferguson & Austin	Fresno.
Bonnie Blue Magnet, cow, two years old	Ferguson & Austin	Fresno.
Bonnie Blue Magnet 2d, heifer calf	Ferguson & Austin	Fresno.
Christabel 4th, cow, three years old or over	Cal. Pas. Agri. Co.	Merced.
Christabel 5th, cow, three years old or over	Cal. Pas. Agri. Co.	Merced.
Happy Mary, cow, three years old or over	Cal. Pas. Agri. Co.	Merced.
Clara, cow, three years old or over	Cal. Pas. Agri. Co.	Merced.
Ruby 4th, cow, three years old or over	Cal. Pas. Agri. Co.	Merced.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE
FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
Jennie Geddes, cow, three years old or over	Cal. Pas. Agri. Co.	Merced.
Rosanna, cow, two years old	Cal. Pas. Agri. Co.	Merced.
Minnie, heifer calf	Cal. Pas. Agri. Co.	Merced.
Selina, heifer calf	Cal. Pas. Agri. Co.	Merced.
Iron Duke, bull calf	Cal. Pas. Agri. Co.	Merced.
Chonchella Knight, bull calf	Cal. Pas. Agri. Co.	Merced.
Lang, bull calf	Cal. Pas. Agri. Co.	Merced.
Eng, bull calf	Cal. Pas. Agri. Co.	Merced.
2d Earl of Aberdeen, bull, three years old or over	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Sir Stanley, bull, three years old or over	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Grand Duke of Gloster, bull, two years old	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
36th Duke of Gloster, bull, one year old	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Viscount, bull, one year old	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
2d Duke of Wildflower, bull calf	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Water Sparkle, cow, three years old or over	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Viscountess, cow, three years old or over	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
19th Grand Duchess of Gloster, cow, two years old	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Waterspout, cow, one year old	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Duchess of Wildflower, heifer calf	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Water Queen, heifer calf	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Ed, bull calf	L. D. Scott	Clifton.
Lucy, heifer calf	L. D. Scott	Clifton.
Dainty, heifer, one year old	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Wayward Girl, cow, two years old	Ferguson & Austin	Fresno.
Little Wonder, bull, one year old	F. G. Berry	Fresno.
Columbus, bull calf	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Lady Cora, heifer calf	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
HOLSTEINS.		
Dave, bull, two years old	E. Johnson	Selma.
HERDS OF CATTLE.		
Herd	Ferguson & Austin	Fresno.
Herd	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Herd	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Herd under two years	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
SWEEPSTAKES.		
Fitzwilliam, bull	Ferguson & Austin	Fresno.
Welcome 3d, cow	Ferguson & Austin	Fresno.
Model 2d, cow	Ferguson & Austin	Fresno.
Christabel, cow	Cal. Pas. Agri. Co.	Merced.
2d Earl of Aberdeen, bull	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
28th Duke of Gloster, bull	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Water Sparkle, cow	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Viscountess 4th, cow	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
Sir Stanley, bull, with three of his calves	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento.
SWINE—POLAND-CHINAS AND CHESTER WHITES.		
Boar, two years old	A. J. Hudson	Fresno.
Boar, one year old	F. G. Berry	Fresno.
Breeding sow	A. J. Hudson	Fresno.
Pens of pigs	W. J. Prather	Fresno.
Sow, one year old	F. G. Berry	Fresno.
SWEEPSTAKES.		
Boar, any age or breed	A. J. Hudson	Fresno.
Sow, any age or breed	A. J. Hudson	Fresno.
Boar, any age or breed	F. G. Berry	Fresno.
Sow, any age or breed	F. G. Berry	Fresno.
Family	F. G. Berry	Fresno.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
POULTRY.		
Pair of Partridge Cochins	William Gifford	Fresno.
Pair of White Leghorns	William Gifford	Fresno.
Pair of White Leghorns	William Gifford	Fresno.
Pair of Brown Leghorns	William Gifford	Fresno.
Pair of Brown Leghorns	William Gifford	Fresno.
Pair of Game Bantams	William Gifford	Fresno.
Pair of any other Bantams	William Gifford	Fresno.
Pair of Bremen geese	William Gifford	Fresno.
Pair of Fantail pigeons	William Gifford	Fresno.
Pair of White English Carriers	William Gifford	Fresno.
Pair of Brown English Carriers	William Gifford	Fresno.
Pair of Blue Hominy	William Gifford	Fresno.
Pair of Black Barbs	William Gifford	Fresno.
Pair of White Trumpeters	William Gifford	Fresno.
Pair of Buff Trumpeters	William Gifford	Fresno.
Pair of Blue Roman Runts	William Gifford	Fresno.
Pair of Black Jacobins	William Gifford	Fresno.
Pair of Buff Jacobins	William Gifford	Fresno.
Pair of White Jacobins	William Gifford	Fresno.
Pair of Plymouth Rocks	L. D. Scott	Clifton.
Pair of Bronze turkeys	F. G. Berry	Fresno.
Pair of Buff Cochins	F. G. Berry	Fresno.

PREMIUMS AWARDED—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Stallion, two years old	J. T. Hazlitt	San Francisco .....	.....\$8 00
Mare, three years old	J. T. Hazlitt	San Francisco .....	.....\$8 00
Mare, two years old	J. T. Hazlitt	San Francisco .....	.....\$5 00
Stallion, four years old	A. Davis	San Francisco .....	.....\$15 00
Mare, four years old	Owens Bros.	Fresno .....	.....\$10 00
Stallion and five colts	A. Burkland	Fresno .....	.....\$20 00
Stallion, three years old	C. Clark	Fresno .....	.....\$15 00
Mare, two years old	J. S. Gray	Fowler .....	.....\$5 00
Mare, three years old	E. H. Tucker	Selma .....	.....\$8 00
Suckling horse colt	E. H. Tucker	Selma .....	.....\$5 00
Yearling mare colt	E. H. Tucker	Selma .....	.....\$5 00
Mare colt	W. J. Prather	Selma .....	.....\$5 00
Stallion, four years old	J. A. Waterman	Fresno .....	.....\$25 00
Stallion, two years old	S. N. Straube	Fresno .....	.....\$8 00
Roadsters, mare or gelding	S. N. Straube	Fresno .....	.....\$10 00
Stallion, three years old	Geo. Collins	Fresno .....	.....\$10 00
Roadster team	S. N. Straube	Fresno .....	.....\$10 00
Four-year old mare, with colt	C. Clark	Fresno .....	.....\$8 00
Stallion, three years old	J. B. Cravens	Kings River .....	.....\$8 00
Mare, two years old	L. D. Scott	Clifton .....	.....\$3 00
Stallion, four years old	T. Robertson	Oleander .....	.....\$10 00
Mare, three years old	Jas. Dietrick	Tulare .....	.....\$5 00
Suckling mare colt	R. N. Cartwright	Malaga .....	.....\$5 00
Exhibit of six colts	S. N. Straube	Fresno .....	.....\$15 00
Suckling horse colt	M. Brayman	Selma .....	.....\$5 00
Horse colt, one year old	E. H. Tucker	Selma .....	.....\$8 00
Stallion, of any age or breed	S. N. Straube	Fresno .....	.....\$25 00
Mare, of any age or breed	S. N. Straube	Fresno .....	.....\$20 00
Mare, of any age or breed	J. H. Walker	Selma .....	.....\$10 00
Stallion, of any age or breed	J. A. Waterman	Fresno .....	.....\$10 00
Jack	H. S. Patterson	Borden .....	.....\$10 00
Stallion, four years old	S. N. Straube	Fresno .....	.....\$20 00
Stallion colt	S. N. Straube	Fresno .....	.....\$5 00
Mare, four years old	S. N. Straube	Fresno .....	.....\$10 00
Mare, three years old	S. N. Straube	Fresno .....	.....\$8 00
Mare, two years old	S. N. Straube	Fresno .....	.....\$5 00
Mare, one year old	S. N. Straube	Fresno .....	.....\$5 00
Mare colt	S. N. Straube	Fresno .....	.....\$5 00
Stallion, with three colts	S. N. Straube	Fresno .....	.....\$20 00
Stallion, with three colts	D. J. McConnell	Fresno .....	.....\$7 00
Stallion, three years old	Owens Bros.	Fresno .....	.....\$12 00
Stallion, two years old	Owens Bros.	Fresno .....	.....\$7 00
Holstein bull	E. Johnson	Selma .....	.....\$10 00
Herd of cattle	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento .....	.....\$20 00
Herd of cattle	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento .....	.....\$10 00
Herd of cattle, under two years	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento .....	.....\$15 00
Bull, any age or breed	Ferguson & Austin	Fresno .....	.....\$20 00
Bull, any age or breed	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento .....	.....\$10 00
Cow, any age or breed	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento .....	.....\$20 00
Bull, with three of his calves	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento .....	.....\$20 00
Cow, any age or breed	Cal. Pastoral Co. ..	Merced .....	.....\$10 00
Breeding sow	A. J. Hudson	Fresno .....	.....\$10 00
Pair of pigs	W. J. Prather	Fresno .....	.....\$10 00
Boar	F. G. Berry	Fresno .....	.....\$10 00
Sow, any age or breed	A. J. Hudson	Fresno .....	.....\$10 00
Boar, any age or breed	F. G. Berry	Fresno .....	.....\$10 00
Family	F. G. Berry	Fresno .....	.....\$10 00
Heifer calf	Ferguson & Austin	Fresno .....	.....\$5 00

FIRST DEPARTMENT--Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Cow, three years old.....	Ferguson & Austin	Fresno	\$10 00
Bull, any age or breed	Ferguson & Austin	Fresno	\$20 00
Bull calf	Cal. Pastoral Co. .	Merced	\$5 00
Cow, three years old	Cal. Pastoral Co. .	Merced	\$20 00
Cow, any age or breed	Cal. Pastoral Co. .	Merced	\$10 00
Mare, four years old or over, with colt	L. D. Scott	Clifton	\$8 00
Bull, three years old	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento	\$20 00
Bull, two years old	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento	\$10 00
Bull, one year old	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento	\$10 00
Cow, two years old	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento	\$10 00
Cow, one year old	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento	\$8 00
Heifer calf	A. Heilbron & Bros.	Sacramento	\$5 00
Bull calf	L. D. Scott	Clifton	\$5 00
Pair of Plymouth Rocks	L. D. Scott	Clifton	\$1 00
Pair of Buff Cochins	F. G. Berry	Fresno	\$1 00
Pair of Bronze turkeys	F. G. Berry	Fresno	\$1 00
Pair of White Leghorns	William Gifford	Fresno	\$1 00
Pair of Brown Leghorns	William Gifford	Fresno	\$1 00
Pair of Game Bantams	William Gifford	Fresno	\$1 00
Pair of other variety	William Gifford	Fresno	\$1 00
Pair of Bremen white geese.....	William Gifford	Fresno	\$1 00
Pair of Fantail pigeons	William Gifford	Fresno	\$1 00
Pair of White English Carriers	William Gifford	Fresno	\$1 00
Pair of Brown English Carriers	William Gifford	Fresno	\$1 00
Homing pigeons	William Gifford	Fresno	\$1 00
Black Barbs	William Gifford	Fresno	\$1 00
White Trumpeters	William Gifford	Fresno	\$1 00
Buff Tumblers	William Gifford	Fresno	\$1 00
Blue Roman Runts	William Gifford	Fresno	\$1 00
Black Jacobins	William Gifford	Fresno	\$1 00
Buff Jacobins	William Gifford	Fresno	\$1 00
White Jacobins	William Gifford	Fresno	\$1 00

SIXTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
FRUITS.			
Six varieties of pears	John Dore	Fresno	\$8 00
Display of quinces	Thomas Hamen	Fresno	\$3 00
Two jars of blackberry jam	Mrs. G. C. Grimes	Fresno	\$2 00
Two jars of cherry plum jelly	Mrs. G. C. Grimes	Fresno	\$2 00
Two jars of crabapple jelly	Mrs. G. C. Grimes	Fresno	\$2 00
Two jars of apple jelly	Mrs. G. C. Grimes	Fresno	\$2 00
Display of fruits in glass	Mrs. S. C. Waltz	Fresno	\$30 00
Two jars of raspberry jelly	Mrs. S. C. Waltz	Fresno	\$2 00
Two jars of red currant jelly	Mrs. S. C. Waltz	Fresno	\$2 00
Two jars of black currant jelly	Mrs. S. C. Waltz	Fresno	\$2 00
Two jars of blackberry jelly	Mrs. S. C. Waltz	Fresno	\$2 00
Two jars of strawberry jelly	Mrs. S. C. Waltz	Fresno	\$2 00
Two jars of quince jelly	Mrs. S. C. Waltz	Fresno	\$2 00
Two jars of raspberry jam	Mrs. S. C. Waltz	Fresno	\$2 00
Display of preserves in glass	Mrs. S. C. Waltz	Fresno	\$5 00
Display of pickles	Mrs. S. C. Waltz	Fresno	\$2 00
Display of brandied peaches	Mrs. M. K. Harris	Fresno	\$2 00
Display of pickled olives	George Roeding	Fresno	\$2 00
Twenty-five pounds of dried pears	W. A. Cowan	Fresno	\$2 00
Twenty-five pounds of red nectarines	W. A. Cowan	Fresno	\$2 00
Twenty-five pounds of dried peaches	B. H. Hoag	Fowler	\$2 00
Twenty-five pounds of dried figs	John Dore	Fresno	\$2 00
Display of grapes	J. W. Reese	Fresno	\$5 00
Display of wines	Robert Barton	Fresno	\$30 00

NINTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
HONEY AND RAISINS.			
Best ten pounds of comb honey	Mrs. H. M. Bancroft	Fresno .....	.....\$5 00
Best ten pounds of extracted honey	O. S. Davis	Fresno .....	.....\$5 00
Best and largest display of honey	O. S. Davis	Fresno .....	.....\$10 00
Best and largest display of raisins	T. C. White	Fresno .....	.....\$30 00
Best system of curing and packing raisins	T. C. White	Fresno .....	.....\$10 00

TENTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
FINE ARTS.			
Landscape on canvas in oil	Mrs. G. Lewis	Fresno .....	.....\$3 00
Plaque	Mrs. G. Lewis	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Portrait on canvas in oil	Mrs. G. Lewis	Fresno .....	.....\$3 00
Best collection of drawings and paintings	Mrs. J. W. Short	Fresno .....	.....\$20 00
Flower painting on canvas in oil	Grace Pridham	Fresno .....	.....\$2 00
Decorative painting, any material	Grace Pridham	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Crayon portrait	Grace Pridham	Fresno .....	.....\$2 00
Sketch from nature	Grace Pridham	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Panel	Grace Pridham	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Special for best collection	Grace Pridham	Fresno .....	.....\$20 00
Painting on pottery	Mary Maupin	Fresno .....	.....\$2 00
Painting of animal	Mary Maupin	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Pen and ink drawing	Mrs. A. Darwall	Fresno .....	.....\$2 00
Luster painting	Mrs. A. Darwall	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Artistic photographic display	Lucius Baker	Fresno .....	.....\$5 00
Portraits in oil	Albu Stevens	Fresno .....	.....\$2 00
Stamping	Kate Flanders	Fresno .....	.....\$2 00
Marble statuary	O. Burchardt	Fresno .....	.....\$2 00
Animal painting	Mrs. J. S. Sackville	Fresno .....	.....\$3 00
Landscape in water colors	Mrs. J. S. Sackville	Fresno .....	.....\$2 00
Repose work	Mrs. G. C. Grimes	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Kensington painting	Miss Maggie Davis	Fresno .....	.....\$2 00
Flower painting in water colors	Mrs. W. N. Snow	Fresno .....	.....\$2 00
Decorative painting in water colors	Mrs. W. N. Snow	Fresno .....	.....\$2 00
Pencil drawing	Mrs. W. N. Snow	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Modeling in plaster	Mrs. W. N. Snow	Fresno .....	.....\$2 00
Etching	Mrs. W. N. Snow	Fresno .....	.....\$2 00
Best general display	Mrs. W. N. Snow	Fresno .....	.....\$20 00

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.			
Display of pumpkins	Geo. Studer	Fresno .....	.....\$2 00
Display of cucumbers	Geo. Studer	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Display of tomatoes	W. A. Cowan	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Display of sweet potatoes	W. A. Cowan	Fresno .....	.....\$2 00
FLOWERS.			
Display of roses	Geo. C. Roeding	Fresno .....	.....\$5 00
Display of flowers	Geo. C. Roeding	Fresno .....	.....\$10 00
Display of gladiolas	Geo. C. Roeding	Fresno .....	.....\$2 00
Display of home plants	Geo. C. Roeding	Fresno .....	.....\$2 00
Display of other varieties	Geo. C. Roeding	Fresno .....	.....\$8 00
Display of flowering plants	Geo. C. Roeding	Fresno .....	.....\$5 00
Display of cut flowers	Geo. C. Roeding	Fresno .....	.....\$5 00

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT--Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Display of ornamental trees.....	Geo. C. Roeding...	Fresno .....	.....\$10 00
Display of semi-tropical trees	Geo. C. Roeding...	Fresno .....	.....\$10 00
BUTTER.			
Display of butter	Jos. Muyhetti	Wildflower .....	..... \$5 00
FRUITS.			
Display of nine varieties of apples	W. A. Cowan	Fresno .....	.....\$8 00
Display of six varieties of apples	W. A. Cowan	Fresno .....	.....\$5 00
Display of three varieties of apples.....	W. A. Cowan	Fresno .....	.....\$3 00
Display of three varieties of pears	W. A. Cowan	Fresno .....	.....\$5 00
Display of two varieties of pears	W. A. Cowan	Fresno .....	.....\$3 00
Display of peaches	W. A. Cowan	Fresno .....	.....\$3 00
Display of plums	W. A. Cowan	Fresno .....	.....\$3 00
TEXTILE FABRICS.			
Silk embroidery on flannel	Miss G. Lewis	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Hand quilting	Miss G. Lewis	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Plush work	Mrs. S. M. Pancake	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Art ribbon work	Mrs. S. M. Pancake	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Embroidered banner	Mrs. S. M. Pancake	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Point lace	Mrs. S. M. Pancake	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Sea moss	Miss M. C. Lyon	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Pressed flowers	Miss M. C. Lyon	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Collection of grasses	Miss M. C. Lyon	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Cabinet of minerals	Miss M. C. Lyon	Fresno .....	.....\$10 00
Cut autumn leaves	Miss M. C. Lyon	Fresno .....	.....\$5 00
Tidy	Mrs. J. W. Short	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Worsted picture	Mrs. S. M. Pancake	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Rag carpet	Mrs. E. J. Mohny	Clifton .....	.....\$2 00
Darned netting	Mary H. Berry	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Toilet set	Mary H. Berry	Fresno .....	.....\$2 00
Artificial flowers	Mrs. W. G. Somers	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Tapestry	Mrs. J. S. Sackville	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Honiton lace	Mrs. J. S. Sackville	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Duchess lace	Mrs. J. S. Sackville	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Variety of laces	Mrs. J. S. Sackville	Fresno .....	.....\$2 00
Arrasene work	Miss Kate Flanders	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Tidy	Miss Kate Flanders	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Silk embroidery on plush	Miss Kate Flanders	Fresno .....	.....\$2 00
Chenille work	Miss Kate Flanders	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Sofa cushion	Miss Kate Flanders	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Silk quilt	Miss Kate Flanders	Fresno .....	.....\$2 00
Carriage afghan	Mrs. G. C. Grimes	Fresno .....	.....\$2 00
Punto tereto (drawn work)	Mrs. Maggie Davis	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Kensington work in silk	Mrs. W. N. Snow	Fresno .....	.....\$2 00
Silk embroidery on cotton or linen	Mrs. W. N. Snow	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Hemstitching	Mrs. W. N. Snow	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Exhibit of hand sewing	Mrs. W. N. Snow	Fresno .....	.....\$2 00
Pair of slippers	Mrs. W. N. Snow	Fresno .....	.....\$2 00
Shawl crochet work	Mrs. W. N. Snow	Fresno .....	.....\$2 00
Specimen of shell work	Mrs. W. N. Snow	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Specimen of leather work	Mrs. W. N. Snow	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Kensington work in crewel	Mrs. S. C. Waltz	Fresno .....	.....\$2 00
Rococco work	Mrs. S. C. Waltz	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Crewel work	Mrs. S. C. Waltz	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Tufted work	Mrs. S. C. Waltz	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Applique work	Mrs. S. C. Waltz	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Couching work	Mrs. S. C. Waltz	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Etching work	Mrs. S. C. Waltz	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Satin stitch work	Mrs. S. C. Waltz	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Embroidery on lace	Mrs. S. C. Waltz	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Embroidery in gold or silver thread	Mrs. S. C. Waltz	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Turkish embroidery	Mrs. S. C. Waltz	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Transferred work	Mrs. S. C. Waltz	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Braiding work	Mrs. S. C. Waltz	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Exhibit of machine sewing	Mrs. S. C. Waltz	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Embroidered fire screen	Mrs. S. C. Waltz	Fresno .....	.....\$2 00
Embroidered plaque	Mrs. S. C. Waltz	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00
Embroidered ottoman cover	Mrs. S. C. Waltz	Fresno .....	.....\$1 00

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Table scarf	Mrs. S. C. Waltz...	Fresno.....	.....\$1 00
Table cover	Mrs. S. C. Waltz...	Fresno.....	.....\$1 00
Patchwork quilt	Mrs. S. C. Waltz...	Fresno.....	.....\$2 00
Crazy quilt	Mrs. S. C. Waltz...	Fresno.....	.....\$2 00
Lambrequin	Mrs. S. C. Waltz...	Fresno.....	.....\$1 00
Crochet in silk	Mrs. S. C. Waltz...	Fresno.....	.....\$2 00
Crochet in cotton or linen	Mrs. S. C. Waltz...	Fresno.....	.....\$1 00
Baby's afghan in crochet work	Mrs. S. C. Waltz...	Fresno.....	.....\$1 00
Tidies in crochet work	Mrs. S. C. Waltz...	Fresno.....	.....\$1 00
Lace crochet work	Mrs. S. C. Waltz...	Fresno.....	.....\$2 00
Quilt in crochet work	Mrs. S. C. Waltz...	Fresno.....	.....\$2 00
Greatest display of crochet work	Mrs. S. C. Waltz...	Fresno.....	.....\$2 00
Silk knitting work	Mrs. S. C. Waltz...	Fresno.....	.....\$2 00
Cotton or linen knitting work	Mrs. S. C. Waltz...	Fresno.....	.....\$2 00
Tidies, knitting work	Mrs. S. C. Waltz...	Fresno.....	.....\$1 00
Stocking, cotton or wool knitting work	Mrs. S. C. Waltz...	Fresno.....	.....\$2 00
Stocking, silk knitting work	Mrs. S. C. Waltz...	Fresno.....	.....\$1 00
Stocking, lace knitting work	Mrs. S. C. Waltz...	Fresno.....	.....\$2 00
Lace knitting work	Mrs. S. C. Waltz...	Fresno.....	.....\$2 00
Largest variety of fancy knitting work	Mrs. S. C. Waltz...	Fresno.....	.....\$2 00
Spanish lace work	Mrs. S. C. Waltz...	Fresno.....	.....\$1 00
Tatting work	Mrs. S. C. Waltz...	Fresno.....	.....\$1 00
Display of needlework	Mrs. S. C. Waltz...	Fresno.....	.....\$5 00
Infant's outfit	Mrs. S. C. Waltz...	Fresno.....	.....\$5 00
Macrame	Mrs. S. C. Waltz...	Fresno.....	.....\$1 00
Tufted hearth rug	Mrs. S. C. Waltz...	Fresno.....	.....\$1 00
Specimen of bead work	Mrs. S. C. Waltz...	Fresno.....	.....\$1 00
Best general display in this class	Mrs. S. C. Waltz...	Fresno.....	.....\$20 00
JUVENILE.			
Drawing by minor	Miss Mary Maupin	Fresno.....	.....\$1 00

SPEED PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1889.

RACE NO. 1—TROTTING.

Mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Stella B.	C. H. Bowers	Fresno.
El Pastore	W. J. Dicky	Fresno.
Nellie Alta	M. White	Hanford.
Nellie Boyd	C. K. Ragan	Hanford.
F P	F. Wickersham	Fresno.
Lizzie Thorn	S. N. Straube	Fresno.

SUMMARY.

Lizzie Thorn	1
El Pastore	2
Stella B	3
Nellie Alta	4

Time—2:54½; 2:54¾; 2:53.

RACE NO. 2—TROTTING.

2:30 Class. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Atto Rex	E. B. Gifford	San Diego.
Express	Palo Alto Stock Farm	Menlo Park.
Loretta	O. A. Hickok	San Francisco.

SUMMARY.

Loretta	1
Atto Rex	2
Express	3

Time—2:28; 2:27; 2:27; 2:23.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1889.

RACE NO. 3—RUNNING.

Mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Oro	Owens Bros.	Fresno.
Welcome	Kelly & Samuels	Sacramento.
Asa	T. Hazlitt	San Francisco.
Romeo	G. A. Heinlen	Lemoore.

SUMMARY.

Oro	1
Welcome	2
Asa	3
Romeo	0

Time—1:45.

RACE No. 4—TROTTING.

Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Oliver B	Owens Bros.	Fresno.
Theodocia	S. N. Straube	Fresno.
Pericles	J. R. Jones	Fresno.

SUMMARY.

Theodocia	1
Pericles	2
Oliver B	3

Time—3:01; 3:00; 2:59; 2:50.

RACE No. 5—RUNNING.

One half mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Ida Glenn	J. R. Ross	San Francisco.
Kitty Van	T. Hazlitt	San Francisco.
Susie S	Kelly & Samuels	Sacramento.
Bay Bolton	J. O. Davis	Fresno.

SUMMARY.

Kitty Van	1
Susie S	2

Time—0:49½; 0:50; 0:49.

RACE No. 6—RUNNING.

Five eighths of a mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Jessie C	A. G. Tod	Sacramento.
Bayard	G. A. Heinlen	Lemoore.

SUMMARY.

Jessie C	1
Bayard	2

Time—1:12.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1889.

RACE No. 7—TROTTING.

Half mile.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Dot.....	S. N. Straube.....	Fresno.

SUMMARY.

Dot..... W. O.
Time—1:40 $\frac{1}{4}$.

RACE No. 8—PACING.

Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Mink.....	H. J. Agnew.....	San Francisco.
Little Doc.....	W. Ober.....	Sacramento.
Birdie.....	C. Nany.....	Hanford.

SUMMARY.

Mink..... 1
Little Doc..... 2
Birdie..... dis.
Time—2:26; 2:26; 2:27 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:25; 2:23.

RACE No. 9—RUNNING.

One and one quarter miles dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Jack Brady.....	T. Hazlitt.....	San Francisco.
Oro.....	Owens Bros.....	Fresno.
Manzanita.....	F. Bustillos.....	Fresno.
Hello.....	A. D. Harrison.....	Sacramento.

SUMMARY.

Hello..... 1
Oro..... 0
Jack Brady..... 0
Time—2:10.

RACE No. 10—TROTTING.

Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Emma Temple.....	H. J. Agnew.....	San Francisco.
Don Tomas.....	E. B. Gifford.....	San Diego.

SUMMARY.

Emma Temple	1
Don Tomas	2
<i>Time</i> —2:29½; 2:23; 2:23¼; 2:25¾.	

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1889.

RACE No. 11—TROTTING.

Race against time, to beat 2:16½.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Sunol	Palo Alto Stock Farm.	Menlo Park.

SUMMARY.

Sunol	1
Time	2
<i>Time</i> —2:13¾.	

RACE No. 12—TROTTING.

Race against time, to beat 2:12¾.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Palo Alto	Palo Alto Stock Farm.	Menlo Park.

SUMMARY.

Time	1
Palo Alto	2
<i>Time</i> —2:15.	

RACE No. 13—TROTTING.

Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Stoneman	W. Ober	Sacramento.
Dutch	Owens Bros.	Fresno.
Alex	F. Wickersham	Fresno.
Daybreak	J. R. Jones	Fresno.

SUMMARY.

Stoneman	1
Daybreak	2
<i>Time</i> —2:38; 2:31¼; 2:32½; 2:31.	

RACE No. 14—RUNNING.

Three quarters of a mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Spring Water.....	F. Work.....	Merced.
Bay Bolton.....	J. O. Davis.....	Fresno.
Welcome.....	Kelly & Samuels.....	Sacramento.
Oro.....	Owens Bros.....	Fresno.

SUMMARY.

Oro.....	1
Welcome.....	2

Time—1:16.

RACE No. 15—TROTTING.

2:20 Class. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Junio.....	Alfred Gonzales.....	San Francisco.
Alfred S.....	O. A. Hickok.....	San Francisco.
Emma Temple.....	H. J. Agnew.....	San Francisco.

SUMMARY.

Alfred S.....	1
Emma Temple.....	2
Junio.....	3

Time—2:26½; 2:22; 2:18.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1889.

RACE No. 16—RUNNING.

One quarter of a mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Tobe.....	H. R. Bozeman.....	Merced.
Confidence.....	L. A. Blasingame.....	Fresno.
Black Bess.....	S. A. Hodges.....	Selma.

SUMMARY.

Confidence.....	1
Tobe.....	2
Black Bess.....	3

Time—0:23; 0:23.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

C. A. McDOUGALL	President.
E. L. DORN	Secretary.
J. A. HUELERSON	Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

C. A. McDOUGALL	Escondido.
W. H. H. DINWIDDIE	Valley Center.
JOHN JUDSON	San Pasqual.
CHESTER GUNN	Julian.
JACOB GRUENDIKE	San Diego.
W. W. STEWART	San Diego.
FRANK A KIMBALL	National City.
A. J. STICE	San Jacinto.

REPORT.

ESCONDIDO, March 31, 1889.

To the honorable the State Board of Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN: The Directors of the Twenty-second District Agricultural Association submit this, their report of the transactions of said association, for the year ending this date.

E. L. DORN, Secretary.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts.

From entrance on races	\$980 00	
From entrance on baseball	30 00	
From sale of privileges	98 00	
From advertising and printing	90 00	
From donations	366 50	
From State	2,000 00	
From sale of exhibitors' tickets	106 00	
From grand stand	251 10	
From gate money	1,099 91	
From warrants canceled	15 00	
	<hr/>	
	\$5,036 51	
Unpaid bills approved	44 95	
	<hr/>	\$5,081 46

Expenditures.

Paid for labor	\$264 70	
Paid for printing and advertising	570 05	
Paid for music	100 00	
Paid for hay	80 30	
Paid for premiums	1,059 50	
Paid for purses	1,890 50	
Paid for clerks and gatekeepers	228 75	
Paid for salary of President and Secretary	250 00	
Paid for expenses of officers	237 75	
Paid for entrance money refunded	155 00	
Paid for due on entrance fees	151 00	
Paid for expenses, miscellaneous	182 92	
	<hr/>	
	\$5,070 47	
Cash on hand	10 99	
	<hr/>	\$5,081 46

PREMIUMS AWARDED—1889.

LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Herd, Guernsey	J. W. Cox	Twin Oaks	\$20 00
Eliab, bull, two years old	J. W. Cox	Twin Oaks	\$7 00
Gypsy, cow, eight years old	J. W. Cox	Twin Oaks .....	.....
Grand Fleuris, cow, eight years old	J. W. Cox	Twin Oaks .....	.....
Imported Rosette, cow, six years old	J. W. Cox	Twin Oaks	\$10 00
Imported Beauty, cow, ten years old	J. W. Cox	Twin Oaks	\$10 00
Concha, heifer, six months old	J. W. Cox	Twin Oaks	\$3 00
Allegonda, heifer, five months old	J. W. Cox	Twin Oaks .....	.....
Maggie of Twin Oaks, heifer, three months old	J. W. Cox	Twin Oaks .....	.....
Ysidore, bull calf, two months old	J. W. Cox	Twin Oaks .....	.....
Daisy, mare colt, one year old	J. W. Cox	Twin Oaks .....	.....
Maud Patchen, filly, three years old	A. Montgomery	San Pasqual .....	.....
Billy, gelding, saddle horse, eight years old	P. D. Symington	Escondido	\$10 00
Minnie, Norman mare, two years old	W. C. Swain .....	.....	\$7 00
Dollie, Norman mare, two years old	W. C. Swain .....	.....	.....
Pete, gelding, saddle horse	H. B. Stewart .....	.....	.....
Colonel, Arabian-Morgan stallion, seven years old	A. Beller	Encinitos .....	.....
Suckling colt	A. Beller	Encinitos .....	.....
Boar and two sows, Berkshire	A. Beller	Encinitos	\$10 00
Brown Dick, Jersey bull, two years old	A. Beller	Encinitos	\$7 00
Pilot Hull, stallion, roadster, five months old	Jas. Hewson	Encinitos	\$3 00
Normer, Morgan-Norman stallion, six years old	F. Hinck	Escondido .....	.....
Southern Chief, stallion, roadster, seven years old	Jas. Hewson	Encinitos .....	.....
Joe, gelding, roadster, nine years old	Jas. Hewson	Encinitos .....	.....
Archibald, Berkshire boar, five months old	J. C. Reber	Escondido .....	.....
Heues, mare, horse of all work, two years old	C. V. Norton	Escondido .....	.....
Elenore, mare, horse of all work, one year old	C. V. Norton	Escondido .....	.....
Trio of chickens	B. C. Norton	Escondido	\$2 00
Trio of Brown Leghorns	A. Seligman	San Luis Rey	\$2 00
Trio of Black Spanish	A. Seligman	San Luis Rey	\$2 00
Trio of Wyandottes	A. Seligman	San Luis Rey	\$2 00
Two Berkshire sows	F. Fleshman	Valley Center .....	.....
One Berkshire boar	F. Fleshman	Valley Center .....	.....
One mule	F. Fleshman	Valley Center .....	.....
Cherry, Durham cow, six-years old	C. White	Escondido	\$10 00
Liddy, Holstein cow, three years old	D. F. Markel	Escondido	\$10 00
Beauty, Holstein cow, three years old	D. F. Markel	Escondido .....	.....
April, Holstein calf, five months old	D. F. Markel	Escondido	\$3 00
Trio of Plymouth Rocks	D. F. Markel	Escondido	\$1 00
Trio of Plymouth Rocks	D. F. Markel	Escondido .....	.....
Three Plymouth Rock Chicks	D. F. Markel	Escondido .....	.....
Trio of Wyandottes	H. Stiles	Escondido	\$1 00
Gobbler and turkey, White Holland	A. Osuna	Escondido .....	.....
Bunot, Norman stallion, five years old	John Judson	San Pasqual	\$10 00
Henry Clay, stallion, five years old	John Judson	San Pasqual	\$10 00
Cassius Clay, one year old	John Judson	San Pasqual	\$5 00
Ike, one year old	John Judson	San Pasqual .....	.....
Jersey Duke, Jersey bull, five years old	John Judson	San Pasqual	\$10 00
Buck and does, Angora, two years old	John Judson	San Pasqual	\$5 00
Gypsy, suckling filly	S. F. Wood	San Pasqual .....	.....

LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Oro Fino, gelding, one year old	S. F. Wood	San Pasqual	\$5 00
Tom Alvarado, stallion, one year old	F. Alvarado	Montsoral	
Prince Hinsdale, standard stallion, five years old	B. B. Rockwood	San Pasqual	
Hector, stallion, five years old	High Bros.	San Diego	
Fox, stallion, ten years old	J. Wilson	Julian	
Prince, gelding, eight years old	J. Wilson	Julian	
A McGregor, stallion, six years old	Henry Keith	San Diego	
Shelby Chief, stallion, six years old	Henry Keith	San Diego	\$10 00
Billy McFadden, gelding, six years old	Henry Keith	San Diego	\$10 00
Delmay, filly, six years old	Henry Keith	San Diego	
Don Juan, gelding, four years old	Henry Keith	San Diego	
Jule and Bessie, span of mules, three and four years old	S. Striplin	Bear Valley	
Dinah, mule, three years old	S. Striplin	Bear Valley	
Mike, mule, two years old	S. Striplin	Bear Valley	
Liddy, mule, two years old	S. Striplin	Bear Valley	
Pete, mule colt, five months old	S. Striplin	Bear Valley	
Missouri Girl, jenny, four years old	S. Striplin	Bear Valley	\$5 00
Don, Holstein bull, four years old	D. T. Oaks	Bernardo	\$10 00
Countess, mare, eight years old	D. T. Oaks	Bernardo	\$10 00
Marguerite, mare colt, one year old	D. T. Oaks	Bernardo	\$5 00
Lady Clare, mare colt, one year old	D. T. Oaks	Bernardo	\$5 00
Haidee, suckling colt, six months old	D. T. Oaks	Bernardo	\$3 00
Beatrice, suckling colt, six months old	D. T. Oaks	Bernardo	
Cage of owls	F. T. Sherwin	Escondido	
Triumph, horse, seven years old	Ben. Hill	Lakeside	\$5 00
Jenny and Rose, span of mules, three years old	E. W. Squires	Burmese	\$10 00
Trio of Plymouth Rocks	A. Paden	San Luis Rey	\$2 00
Babe, mare, six years old	F. Storm	Escondido	\$10 00
Trio of Light Brahmas	J. W. Cox	Twin Oaks	\$2 00
Trio of Partridge Cochins	J. W. Cox	Twin Oaks	\$2 00
Trio of Wyandottes	J. W. Cox	Twin Oaks	
Nig, jack, three years old	J. Judson	San Pasqual	\$5 00
Conqueror, jack, eight months old	J. Judson	San Pasqual	\$3 00
Sonoma, jenny, four years old	J. Judson	San Pasqual	
Nance, jenny, four years old	J. Judson	San Pasqual	\$3 00
Daisy, Jersey cow, two years old	C. Hottendorf	Escondido	
Bessie, Jersey cow, four years old	C. Hottendorf	Escondido	Diploma.
Lizzie, Jersey calf, four months old	C. Hottendorf	Escondido	\$3 00
Billiard, Norman stallion, three years old	L. A. Clampit	Moosa	
Pair of Pekin ducks	S. P. Ables	Escondido	\$2 00
Pair of Pekin ducks	S. P. Ables	Escondido	
Billy, gelding, four years old	Geo. Ogden	San Diego	
Turk, Norman gelding, three years old	F. M. Slatte	Escondido	
Three White Holland turkeys	Geo. Ogsburg	Escondido	\$2 00
Guinea fowls	Geo. Ogsburg	Escondido	\$2 00
Three Rouen ducks	Mrs. F. Baker	Escondido	\$2 00
Three Bronze turkeys	Mrs. F. Baker	Escondido	\$1 00
Pair of Bronze turkeys	M. D. Harwood	Glenwood	\$2 00
Easter, stallion, two years old	C. E. Brown	Escondido	
Arrow, gelding, two years old	C. E. Brown	Escondido	
Lorinda, filly, three years old	F. Pico	San Diego	\$10 00
Lena, Norman mare, five years old	John Judson	San Pasqual	\$10 00
Best draft team	Joe Fleshman	Escondido	\$25 00

PAVILION DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
School desk	John Hartley	San Diego	Diploma.
Automatic carpet cleaner	John Hartley	San Diego	Diploma.
Horse cultivator	F. & M. Union	San Diego	Diploma.
Dress boots	Graham & Steiner	Escondido	Diploma.
Heavy boots	Graham & Steiner	Escondido	Diploma.

PAVILION DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Gents' shoes	Graham & Steiner.	Escondido	Diploma.
Congress gaiters	Graham & Steiner.	Escondido	Diploma.
Ladies' slippers	Graham & Steiner.	Escondido	Diploma.
Boots	Graham & Steiner.	Escondido	Diploma.
Willowware	Graham & Steiner.	Escondido	Diploma.
Split wood baskets	Graham & Steiner.	Escondido	Diploma.
Woodenware	Graham & Steiner.	Escondido	Diploma.
Incandescent lamps	Graham & Steiner.	Escondido	Diploma.
Stoneware	Graham & Steiner.	Escondido	Diploma.
Brooms and brushes	Graham & Steiner.	Escondido	Diploma.
Clocks	Graham & Steiner.	Escondido	Diploma.
Bleaching soap	Graham & Steiner.	Escondido	Diploma.
Cabinet of minerals	J. H. Jasper	Julian	Diploma.
Water tank	Oceanside Mill Co.	Oceanside	Diploma.
Molding	Oceanside Mill Co.	Oceanside	Diploma.
Scroll sawing	Oceanside Mill Co.	Oceanside	Diploma.
Brackets	Oceanside Mill Co.	Oceanside	Diploma.
Beehives	Oceanside Mill Co.	Oceanside	Diploma.
Case of fine horseshoes	E. J. Delosey	San Diego	Diploma.
Piano	J. M. Lenz	San Diego	Diploma.
Organ	J. M. Lenz	San Diego	Diploma.
Display of printing	Gould, Hutten & Co.	San Diego	Diploma.
Wire cloth	Screen Mfg. Co.	San Diego	Diploma.
Case of hardware	F. N. Hamilton	San Diego	Diploma.
Display of photographic portraitures	J. M. Lenz	San Diego	Diploma.
Photographs retouched in water colors	J. M. Lenz	San Diego	Diploma.
Printed mirror	H. S. Clark	Escondido .....	.....\$4 00
Landscape	Mina Ward	Escondido .....	.....\$1 00
Portraiture painting	L. Damph	San Diego .....	.....\$4 00
Landscape	S. Dorn	Escondido .....	.....\$3 00
Landscape	L. Damph	San Diego .....	.....\$4 00
Pencil drawing	Mrs. E. L. Dorn	Escondido .....	.....\$2 00
Decorated china	Mrs. S. Dorn	Escondido .....	.....\$15 00
Pen and ink work	Mrs. E. L. Dorn	Escondido .....	.....\$2 00
Pen and ink work	Mrs. B. E. Brown	Escondido .....	.....\$5 00
Mechanical drawing	E. L. Dorn	Escondido .....	.....\$7 00
Water-color flower painting	Mrs. E. L. Dorn	Escondido .....	.....\$8 00
Drawing	Sadie Dickson	Escondido .....	.....\$2 00
Crayon work	Nannie Landes	Escondido .....	.....\$2 00
Crayon work	Nannie Landes	Escondido .....	.....\$1 00
Display of photographs	J. C. Parker	San Diego	Diploma.
Display of pen and ink work	Carrie E. Moore	San Diego .....	.....\$20 00
Plain sewing	Zelma Shutt	Escondido .....	.....\$1 00
Map of San Diego	Maurice Hatch	Escondido .....	.....\$1 00
Display of ferns	Sweetwater Nur- sery	San Diego .....	.....\$3 00
Foliage plants	Sweetwater Nur- sery	San Diego	Diploma.
Chrysanthemums	National City Nur- sery	National City .....	.....\$4 00
Nursery stock	O. S. Chapin	Poway	Diploma.
Citrus nursery stock	O. S. Chapin	Poway	Diploma.
Ornamental plants in bloom	O. S. Chapin	Poway	Diploma.
Mineral ores	Cuyamaca Horti- cultural Society	Julian	Diploma.
Display of ores	Arthur Hansen	Carlsbad	Diploma.
Display of shells	Arthur Hansen	Carlsbad	Diploma.
Display of roses	Mrs. S. P. Ables	Escondido .....	.....\$6 50
Bouquets	Mrs. S. P. Ables	Escondido .....	.....\$3 00
Bouquet of roses	Mrs. S. P. Ables	Escondido .....	.....\$5 00
Water-color flower painting	S. Dorn	Escondido .....	.....\$5 00
Marine painting	L. Damph	San Diego .....	.....\$4 00
Collection of curiosities	Archie Carpenter	Escondido .....	.....\$5 00
Display of trees and plants	J. Begg	Oceanside	Diploma.
Display of pampas plants	J. Begg	Oceanside	Diploma.
GRAIN, ETC.			
Defiance wheat	R. B. Borden	San Marcos .....	.....\$2 00
White Australian wheat	J. C. Rehr	Escondido .....	.....\$2 00
Crookneck squash	J. C. Rehr	Escondido .....	.....\$2 00

PAVILION DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Sugar beets	F. Fleshman	Valley Center .....	.....\$2 00
Field peas	F. Fleshman	Valley Center .....	.....\$2 00
Drumhead cabbage	F. Fleshman	Valley Center .....	.....\$2 00
Hickory corn	Isaac Martin	Vailletta .....	.....\$2 00
Golden California corn	Isaac Martin	Vailletta .....	.....\$2 00
Long blood beets	Isaac Martin	Vailletta .....	.....\$2 00
Pink beans	Isaac Martin	Vailletta .....	.....\$2 00
Three watermelons	Isaac Martin	Vailletta .....	.....\$2 00
Sweet potatoes	Isaac Martin	Vailletta .....	.....\$2 00
Burbank potatoes	F. R. Crawford	Highland Valley .....	.....\$2 00
White Dent corn	J. H. Hessler	Bernardo .....	.....\$2 00
One watermelon	James Boncil	San Luis Rey .....	.....\$2 00
Bale of alfalfa hay	W. H. Garret	Escondido .....	.....\$2 00
Yams	B. B. Beckwood	San Pasqual .....	.....\$2 00
Two cheeses	S. J. Mendenhall	Smith Mountain .....	.....\$2 00
Proper wheat	W. H. Dinwiddie	Valley Center .....	.....\$2 00
Sack of barley	W. H. Dinwiddie	Valley Center .....	.....\$2 00
Corn on stalk	Maurice Rudy	Escondido .....	.....\$2 00
Australian wheat	D. T. Oaks	Escondido .....	.....\$2 00
Two rolls of butter	J. P. Norton	Escondido .....	.....\$2 00
Wheat bread	Mrs. E. A. Webb	Escondido .....	.....\$2 00
Salt-raising bread	Mrs. E. A. Webb	Escondido .....	.....\$2 00
Plain cake	Sadie Dickson	Escondido .....	.....\$1 00
Baker's bread	F. Fournier	San Diego	Diploma.
Cakes and crackers	Joseph Winter	San Diego	Diploma.
Soft gingercake	Mrs. E. A. Webb	Escondido .....	.....\$1 00
Brown bread	Mrs. E. A. Webb	Escondido .....	.....\$1 00
Pumpkin pie	Mrs. N. W. Horner	Escondido .....	.....\$0 50
Pumpkin pie	Mrs. R. A. Fos	San Luis Rey .....	.....\$2 00
White oats	J. Wilson	Volcano .....	.....\$2 00
Sheaf of wheat	Escondido L'nd Co.	Escondido .....	.....\$2 00
Red peppers	Tong Foy	Escondido .....	.....\$2 00
Four rolls of butter	J. W. Cox	Twin Oaks .....	.....\$5 00
Tomatoes	J. W. Cox	Twin Oaks .....	.....\$2 00
Lima beans	J. W. Cox	Twin Oaks .....	.....\$2 00
White yeast bread	Mrs. J. C. Dickson	Escondido .....	.....\$5 00
Blood beets	E. J. Hatch	Escondido .....	.....\$2 00
Layer cake	Mrs. W. H. H. Dinwiddie	Valley Center .....	.....\$1 00
Evergreen corn	L. U. Bailey	Palomar .....	.....\$2 00
Apple pie	Mrs. Turner	Escondido .....	.....\$1 00
Blackberry pie	Mrs. Turner	Escondido .....	.....\$1 00
Apricot pie	Mrs. Turner	Escondido .....	.....\$1 00
Display of grain	W. H. H. Dinwiddie	Bear Valley .....	.....\$25 00
FRUITS IN GLASS.			
Peaches	Mrs. E. L. Dorn	Escondido .....	.....\$0 50
Nectarines	Mrs. E. L. Dorn	Escondido .....	.....\$1 00
Grapes	Mrs. E. L. Dorn	Escondido .....	.....\$1 00
Plums	Mrs. E. L. Dorn	Escondido .....	.....\$1 00
Red raspberries	Mrs. E. L. Dorn	Escondido .....	.....\$1 00
Sweepstakes	Mrs. E. L. Dorn	Escondido .....	.....\$10 00
Pears	Mrs. C. G. Gilbert	Poway .....	.....\$1 00
Quinces	Mrs. C. G. Gilbert	Poway .....	.....\$1 00
Pears in spirits	Mrs. C. G. Gilbert	Poway .....	.....\$1 00
Peaches in spirits	Mrs. C. G. Gilbert	Poway .....	.....\$1 00
Figs	Mrs. J. C. Dickson	Escondido .....	.....\$1 00
Grapes	Mrs. J. C. Dickson	Escondido .....	.....\$0 50
Pears	Mrs. J. C. Dickson	Escondido .....	.....\$0 50
Pears	Mrs. S. P. Ables	Escondido .....	.....\$0 50
Plums	Mrs. S. P. Ables	Escondido .....	.....\$0 50
Apricots	Mrs. S. P. Ables	Escondido .....	.....\$1 00
Peaches	Mrs. S. P. Ables	Escondido .....	.....\$1 00
Blackberries	Mrs. S. P. Ables	Escondido .....	.....\$1 00
Cherries	Mrs. S. P. Ables	Escondido .....	.....\$1 00
Plums	Mrs. S. P. Ables	Escondido .....	.....\$1 00
Quinces	Mrs. S. P. Ables	Escondido .....	.....\$0 50

PAVILION DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
FRUITS AND RAISINS.			
Finest display from any district	Cuymaca Horti- cultural Society.	Julian	Silk ban- ner and gold med.
One plate of peaches	F. M. Slatter	Escondido	\$1 00
Quinces	C. G. Gilbert	Poway	\$5 00
White Winter Pearmain apples	C. G. Gilbert	Poway	\$1 00
Winter Nelis pears	C. G. Gilbert	Poway	\$1 00
Box of raisins	C. G. Gilbert	Poway	\$5 00
Display of raisins	C. G. Gilbert	Poway	\$20 00
Rhode Island Greening apples	J. W. Mulkins	Ballena	\$0 50
Display of apples	J. W. Mulkins	Ballena	\$5 00
Currants	Mrs. Dearborn	Poway	\$2 00
One plate of pears	O. S. Chapin	Poway	\$1 00
Swaar apples	O. S. Chapin	Poway	\$1 00
Gloria Mundi apples	O. S. Chapin	Poway	\$0 50
Alexander apples	O. S. Chapin	Poway	\$1 00
Lang Seedling apples	O. S. Chapin	Poway	\$1 00
Clorya pears	O. S. Chapin	Poway	\$1 00
Howell pears	O. S. Chapin	Poway	\$1 00
Le Conte pears	O. S. Chapin	Poway	\$1 00
B. Bosc pears	O. S. Chapin	Poway	\$1 00
Japan plums	O. S. Chapin	Poway	\$0 50
Rhode Island Greening apples	Maurice Rudy	Escondido	\$0 50
Siberian crabapples	Maurice Rudy	Escondido	\$1 00
White Winter Pearmain apples	Maurice Rudy	Escondido	\$0 50
Salway peaches	Maurice Rudy	Escondido	\$0 50
Japan plums	Maurice Rudy	Escondido	\$1 00
White Pacific figs	Maurice Rudy	Escondido	\$1 00
Beurre Clairgeau pears	G. W. Parnell	Poway	\$1 00
Le Beurre de Jeans pears	G. W. Parnell	Poway	\$0 50
Beurre Hardy pears	G. W. Parnell	Poway	\$1 00
Le Conte pears	G. W. Parnell	Poway	\$0 50
Vicar of Wakefield pears	G. W. Parnell	Poway	\$0 50
Salway peaches	G. W. Parnell	Poway	\$1 00
Collection of northern fruits	L. U. Bailey	Julian	\$65 00
Bellflower apples	J. W. Mulkins	Ballena	\$1 00
Rhode Island Greening apples	J. W. Mulkins	Ballena	\$1 00
Newtown Pippin apples	Henry Morris	Julian	\$1 00
Early Redstreak apples	Mrs. A. Reed	Julian	\$1 00
Ben Davis apples	Mrs. A. Reed	Julian	\$1 00
French prunes	Mrs. A. Reed	Julian	\$1 00
Bartlett pears	Jas. Duffy	Julian	\$1 00
Swaar apples	Jas. Duffy	Julian	\$1 00
Spitzenberg apples	Jas. Duffy	Julian	\$1 00
Newtown Pippin apples	E. H. Davis	Mesa Grande	\$0 50
Bartlett pears	C. Green	Julian	\$0 50
Winter Nelis pears	F. R. Sawday	Ballena	\$0 50
Winter Pound pears	J. E. Gedney	Mesa Grande	\$1 00
Spitzenberg apples	C. Green	Julian	\$0 50
Early Redstreak apples	J. E. Hamilton	Julian	\$0 50
Newtown Pippin apples	J. E. Hamilton	Julian	\$1 00
Apples	J. E. Hamilton	Julian	\$1 00
Smock peaches	J. G. Frazier	Bear Valley	\$1 00
Ben Davis apples	John Ryan	Julian	\$0 50
Seedling peaches	John Ryan	Julian	\$1 00
Display of grapes	Escondido S. & T. Co.	Escondido	\$10 00
Display of raisins	Escondido S. & T. Co.	Escondido	\$12 00
Display of apples	Jas. Duffy	Julian	\$10 00
Display of pears	Jas. Duffy	Julian	\$10 00
Fall Pippin apples	D. Tully	Julian	\$1 00
Apples	D. Tully	Julian	\$1 00
Wilson oranges	J. S. Harvey	Jamul	\$2 00
Display of citrus fruit	J. S. Harvey	Jamul	\$20 00
Eureka lemons	J. S. Harvey	Jamul	\$2 00
Genoa lemons	J. S. Harvey	Jamul	\$2 00
Japanese persimmons	J. S. Harvey	Jamul	\$5 00
Pomegranates	J. S. Harvey	Jamul	\$2 00
Display of lemons	J. S. Harvey	Jamul	\$5 00

PAVILION DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Muscat grapes	E. L. Dorn	Escondido	\$2 00
Lang Seedling apples	C. A. McDougall	Escondido	\$1 00
Bellflower apples	C. A. McDougall	Escondido	\$0 50
King of Tompkins County apples	C. A. McDougall	Escondido	\$1 00
Easter Beurre pears	C. A. McDougall	Escondido	\$1 00
Sheldon pears	Jas. Boucil	San Luis Rey	\$1 00
Mission pears	Jas. Boucil	San Luis Rey	\$1 00
Pomegranates	B. B. Rickwood	San Pasqual	\$1 00
Late Crawford peaches	D. M. Breedlove	Bear Valley	\$1 00
Brown Smyrna figs	G. Wolf	Highland Valley	\$1 00
White Winter Pearmain apples	W. P. Bevington	San Luis Rey	\$0 50
Winter Pippin apples	W. P. Bevington	San Luis Rey	\$1 00
Pineapple pears	W. P. Bevington	San Luis Rey	\$1 00
Orange quinces	W. P. Bevington	San Luis Rey	\$1 00
Late Crawford peaches	W. P. Bevington	San Luis Rey	\$0 50
Blue Pearmain apples	E. L. Dorn	Escondido	\$1 00
Smith's Cider apples	E. L. Dorn	Escondido	\$1 00
Display of table grapes	E. L. Dorn	Escondido	\$2 00
Purple Morocco grapes	E. L. Dorn	Escondido	\$1 00
Display of table grapes	G. F. Merriam	Twin Oaks	\$5 00
Cornichon grapes	G. F. Merriam	Twin Oaks	\$1 00
Verdel grapes	G. F. Merriam	Twin Oaks	\$1 00
White Corinth grapes	G. F. Merriam	Twin Oaks	\$1 00
Gros Blanc grapes	G. F. Merriam	Twin Oaks	\$1 00
Rose of Peru grapes	G. F. Merriam	Twin Oaks	\$1 00
Malvoise grapes	G. F. Merriam	Twin Oaks	\$1 00
Huaser grapes	G. F. Merriam	Twin Oaks	\$1 00
Wine grapes	G. F. Merriam	Twin Oaks	\$5 00
Display of wine	G. F. Merriam	Twin Oaks	\$10 00
Verdel grapes	G. F. Merriam	Twin Oaks	\$1 00
Blanc de Espange grapes	G. F. Merriam	Twin Oaks	\$1 00
Sultana raisins	G. F. Merriam	Twin Oaks	\$2 00
Prunes	G. F. Merriam	Twin Oaks	\$1 00
Black Hamburg grapes	G. F. Merriam	Twin Oaks	\$1 00
Gros Blanc grapes	G. F. Merriam	Twin Oaks	\$1 00
Black Hamburg grapes	G. F. Merriam	Twin Oaks	\$1 00
Zinfandel grapes	G. F. Merriam	Twin Oaks	\$1 00
Seedless Sultana grapes	G. F. Merriam	Twin Oaks	\$1 00
Gordo Blanco grapes	G. F. Merriam	Twin Oaks	\$1 00
Extracted honey	G. F. Merriam	Twin Oaks	\$3 00
Champion quinces	J. H. Brudlove	Bear Valley	\$1 00
Vicar of Wakefield pears	J. H. Brudlove	Bear Valley	\$1 00
Congress pears	J. H. Brudlove	Bear Valley	\$1 00
Seckel pears	J. H. Brudlove	Bear Valley	\$1 00
Beurre d'Anjou pears	J. H. Brudlove	Bear Valley	\$1 00
Nickajack apples	J. Boncell	San Luis Rey	\$1 00
Winesap apples	J. Boncell	San Luis Rey	\$0 50
Baldwin apples	J. Boncell	San Luis Rey	\$0 50
White Winter Pearmain apples	J. Boncell	San Luis Rey	\$1 00
Maiden Blush apples	J. Boncell	San Luis Rey	\$1 00
Skinner Pippin apples	J. Boncell	San Luis Rey	\$1 00
Adriatic figs	C. F. Thomas	Highland Valley	\$5 00
Display of dried fruit	C. F. Thomas	Highland Valley	\$2 00
Display of dried fruit	C. G. Gilbert	Poway	\$5 00
Dried apples	C. G. Gilbert	Poway	\$1 00
Dried pears	C. G. Gilbert	Poway	\$1 00
Dried figs	C. G. Gilbert	Poway	\$2 00
Dried peaches	C. G. Gilbert	Poway	\$0 50
Dried apples	C. G. Gilbert	Poway	\$0 50
French prunes	O. S. Chapin	Poway	\$1 00
Confection figs	G. W. Parnell	Poway	Hn. men.
French prunes	Jas. Madison	Julian	\$0 50
English walnuts	E. L. Dorn	Escondido	\$1 00
Flaming Tokay grapes	E. L. Dorn	Escondido	\$1 00
Black Morocco grapes	Maurice Rudy	Escondido	\$1 00
Malvoise grapes	Maurice Rudy	Escondido	\$1 00
Brown Turkey figs	Maurice Rudy	Escondido	\$1 00
Muscat grapes	Maurice Rudy	Escondido	\$0 50
Watermelons	Mrs. Martin	Escondido	\$1 00
Three muskmelons	Mrs. Martin	Escondido	\$2 00
Duke D'Anjou pears	L. U. Bailey	Julian	\$1 00

PAVILION DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.			
Display of articles made by a lady or miss	Miss Fitch	Escondido .....	.....\$5 00
Chenille embroidery	Miss Fitch	Escondido .....	.....\$1 00
Embroidery on satin	Miss Fitch	Escondido .....	.....\$1 00
Embroidery on plush	Miss Fitch	Escondido .....	.....\$1 00
Silk quilt	Miss Fitch	Escondido .....	.....\$2 00
Patchwork quilt	Miss Fitch	Escondido .....	.....\$2 00
Painting on satin	Miss Cunningham	Oceanside .....	.....\$2 00
Painting on bolting cloth	Mrs. S. Dorn	Escondido .....	.....\$1 00
Painting on velvet	Mrs. S. Dorn	Escondido .....	.....\$1 00
Embroidery in arrasene	Mrs. S. Dorn	Escondido .....	.....\$1 00
Display of lace	Lolo Crise	Escondido .....	.....\$3 00
Knitted silk mitts	Belle Crise	Escondido .....	.....\$2 00
Machine sewing	Robert Augustine	San Diego .....	.....\$1 00
Crazy quilt	Mrs. Sullivan	Bullion .....	.....\$1 00
Hair work	Mrs. Littigrow	Encinitos .....	.....\$1 00
Graham bread	Mrs. Carmichael	Escondido .....	.....\$2 00
Brown bread	Mrs. Carmichael	Escondido .....	.....\$2 00
Sponge cake	Mrs. Baker	Escondido .....	.....\$1 00
Best display of articles made by a lady or miss	Mrs. B. E. Brown	Escondido .....	.....\$2 00
Head rest	Mrs. B. E. Brown	Escondido .....	.....\$1 00
Hand-made rug	Mrs. B. E. Brown	Escondido .....	.....\$1 00
Drawn thread work	Mrs. B. E. Brown	Escondido .....	.....\$1 00
Pork cake	Mrs. B. Wankle	Escondido .....	.....\$1 00
Lace work	Mrs. Calloway .....	.....	.....\$3 50

LADIES' TOURNAMENT.

Exhibit.	Name.	Address.	Award.
Best lady rider	Myra Fitzwater	Escondido .....	.....\$32 50
Second best lady rider	Edith Ward	San Pasqual .....	.....\$8 00
Third best lady rider	Annie Abell	Escondido .....	.....\$4 00

BABY SHOW.

Exhibit.	Name.	Address.	Award.
Handsomest baby	Lena Heubner .....	.....	.....\$12 50
Handsomest baby	Danny Northup .....	.....	.....\$12 50
Fattest baby	Baby Donnelly	Escondido .....	.....\$6 50

SPEED PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1889.

RACE No. 1—TROTTING.

2:40 Class. Purse, two hundred dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Scott	C. J. Coats	San Diego.
Taps	J. E. Brophy	San Diego.
Silverthread	H. P. Burns	San Diego.

SUMMARY.

Scott	1	1	1
Taps	2	2	3
Silverthread	3	3	2

Time—2:47; 2:47½; 2:50¾.

RACE No. 2—RUNNING.

For two-year olds. Purse, fifty dollars. One half mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Steve Stroud	Geo. A. Stroud	Santa Ana.
Rosemead	Geo. Vignolo	Santa Ana.
Major	Jas. Hewson	Encinitos.
Starr King	Thos. Alvarado	Pala.
Juanita	M. A. Forster	Capistrano.

SUMMARY.

Steve Stroud	1
Rosemead	2
Juanita	3

RACE No. 3—PACING.

Open to all. Purse, one hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Sunrise	C. A. Durfee	Los Angeles.
Nellie D	M. A. Doaltud	San Diego.
Nellie Clay	W. W. Whitney	San Diego.
Silkwood	J. Willets	San Diego.
Olette	T. L. Burke	San Diego.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE

SUMMARY.

Silkwood	1	1	1
Sunrise	2	2	2
Others distanced.			

Time—2:33½; 2:36½; 2:37.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1889.

RACE No. 4—RUNNING.

Purse, seventy-five dollars. Three fourths of a mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Adam	B. P. Hill	Lakeside.
Johnnie F	M. A. Forster	Capistrano.
Hickory	M. L. Dyche	Adlie.
Concho	R. M. Stewart	Santa Ana.
Naicho B	John F. Foster	Capistrano.
George	C. J. Coats	San Diego.
Steve Stroud	Geo. A. Stroud	Santa Ana.

SUMMARY.

Adam	1	1
Johnnie F	2	2
Others distanced.		

RACE No. 5—TROTTING.

2:30 Class. Purse, two hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

In this race the decisions of the Judges gave such great dissatisfaction to every one, often being that of no heat, that the race was declared off and the entrance money refunded. On the following day a new set of Judges were secured, to serve through the remainder of the meeting, giving excellent satisfaction.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1889.

RACE No. 6—TROTTING.

For stallions owned in the county since January 1, 1889. Purse, two hundred dollars. Mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Bertie Haywood	L. D. Clark	National City.
Glen Morgan	C. J. Coats	San Diego.
Shelby Chief	Carl Register	El Cajon.

SUMMARY.

Bertie Haywood	1	1
Shelby Chief	2	2
Glen Morgan	3	3

Time—2:52; 2:51.

RACE No. 7—RUNNING.

Purse, one hundred dollars. One mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Emilita	Ed. Burns	San Diego.
Steve Stroud	George A. Stroud	Santa Ana.
Adam	B. P. Hill	Lakeside.
Dell	Alpiano del Valle	Los Angeles.
Lomito	M. A. Forster	Capistrano.

SUMMARY.

Steve Stroud	1	1
Adam	2	2
Others distanced.		

Time—1:48; 1:48³.

RACE No. 8—TROTTING.

3:00 Class. Purse, two hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Raymond	C. A. Durfee	Los Angeles.
Hattie Willing	M. A. Doaltud	San Diego.
Spencer	E. W. Hadley	San Diego.
Taps	J. E. Brophy	San Diego.
Othello	W. K. Robinson	Santa Ana.
Bertie Haywood	L. D. Clark	National City.

SUMMARY.

Raymond	1	1	1
Othello	3	2	2
Taps	2	3	3
Others distanced.			

Time—2:40; 2:38; 2:41.

RACE No. 9—RUNNING.

For all ages. Purse, seventy-five dollars. One half mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Seattle	F. Farrar	
Triumph	B. P. Hill	Lakeside.
George	C. J. Coats	San Diego.
Concho	R. M. Stewart	Santa Ana.
Royal George	James Hewson	Encinitos.
Hickory	M. L. Dyche	Adlie.
Johnnie F	M. A. Forster	Capistrano.

SUMMARY.

Seattle	1
Concho	2
Triumph	3

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1889.

RACE No. 10—TROTTING.

Free for all. Purse, three hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Jim Leach.....	J. A. Rourke.....	San Diego.
Raymond.....	C. A. Durfee.....	Los Angeles.
Danger.....	J. B. Kennedy.....	Santa Ana.
Jim Blaine.....	W. E. Bryson.....	San Diego.

SUMMARY.

Jim Leach.....	2	1	2	2	1	1
Danger.....	3	3	1	1	4	3
Raymond.....	1	2	3	4	2	2
Jim Blaine.....	4	4	4	3	3	r. o.

Time—2:35; 2:31½; 2:29¾; 2:31; 2:31½; 2:33¾.

RACE No. 11—TROTTING.

Gentlemen's driving race. Purse, one hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
William A.....	Francisco Pico.....	San Diego.
Spencer.....	E. W. Hadley.....	San Diego.
Budd.....	W. F. Fitzpatrick.....	San Diego.
Rigor.....	J. E. Brophy.....	San Diego.
Sadie McGregor.....	T. L. Burke.....	San Diego.
Don B.....	D. B. Frazee.....	Oceanside.
Gray Dick.....	C. L. Brown.....	Escondido.
Bertie Haywood.....	L. D. Clark.....	National City.

SUMMARY.

William A.....	1	2	2	1	1
Bertie Haywood.....	2	1	1	3	3
Spencer.....	3	3	3	2	2
Budd.....	4	4	4	dr.	

Others distanced.

Time—2:48; 2:48¾.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1889.

RACE No. 12—SPECIAL PACING.

Purse, fifty-eight dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Nellie Clay.....	W. W. Whitney.....	San Diego.
Olette.....	T. L. Burke.....	San Diego.

SUMMARY.

Nellie Clay.....	2	1	1	1
Olette.....	1	2	2	2

Time—2:47; 2:47½; 2:45; 2:47¼.

RACE NO. 13—RUNNING.

Purse, fifty dollars. One fourth of a mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Amazon	S. B. Stroud	Los Angeles.
Adam	B. P. Hill	Lakeside.
George	C. J. Coats	San Diego.
Royal George	James Hewson	Encinitos.

SUMMARY.

Amazon	1
Adam	2
George	3
Royal George	4

Time—0:24 $\frac{1}{4}$.

RACE NO. 14—MIXED.

Special race for named horses. Purse, seventy dollars. Mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Sunrise	C. A. Durfee	Los Angeles.
Othello	W. K. Robinson	Santa Ana.
Jim Blaine	W. E. Bryson	San Diego.

SUMMARY.

Sunrise	1	2	1
Jim Blaine	2	1	2
Othello	3	3	3

Time—2:39; 2:36; 2:34.

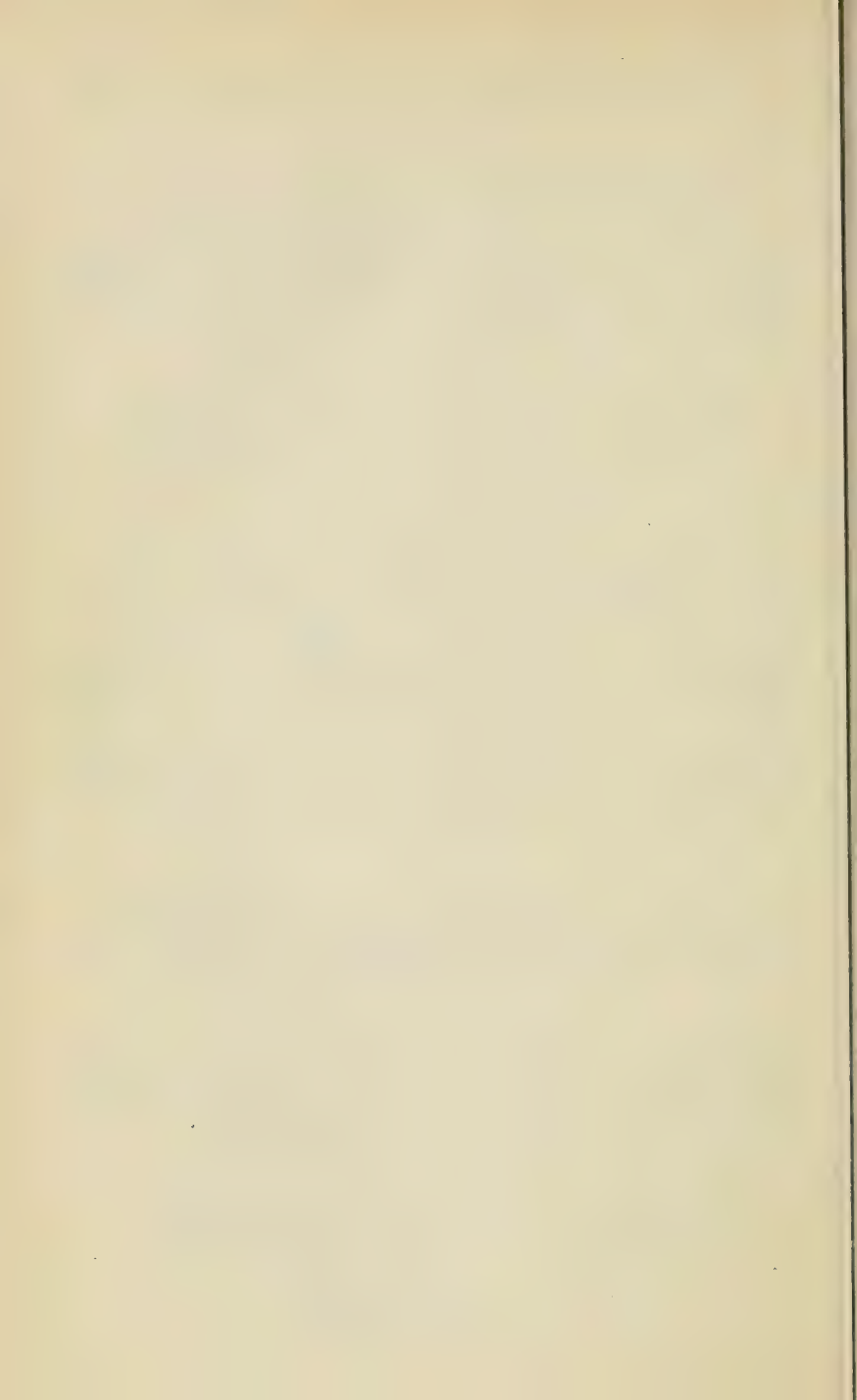
LADIES' TOURNAMENT.

First prize, lady's gold watch and a beaded wrap, presented by Vance, Hunter & Co., of San Diego; second prize, riding bridle, presented by S. Montijo, of San Diego; third prize, silk parasol, presented by Prentice & Blum, of San Diego.

Name.	Address.
Miss Myra Fitzwater	Escondido.
Miss Edith Ward	San Pasqual.
Mrs. F. M. Baker	Moosel.
Miss Annie Abell	Escondido.
Mrs. Ettie Heumend	Poway.

SUMMARY.

Miss Myra Fitzwater	First prize.
Miss Edith Ward	Second prize.
Miss Annie Abell	Third prize.



TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

For the Year 1889,

Composed of the Counties of Solano and Napa.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

L. L. JAMES.....	President.
NATHAN COOMBS.....	Vice-President.
W. J. McCOLLUM.....	Treasurer.
A. H. CONKLING.....	Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. JAMES.....	Napa.
NATHAN COOMBS.....	Napa.
JOHN EVEN.....	Napa.
F. W. LOEBER.....	St. Helena.
L. W. BUCK.....	Vacaville.
A. T. HATCH.....	Suisun.
J. HOYT.....	Benicia.
E. E. LEAKE.....	Dixon.

REPORT.

NAPA CITY, August 30, 1889.

To the honorable the State Board of Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN: The Directors of the Twenty-fifth District Agricultural Association submit this, their report of the transactions of said association, for the fiscal year 1889.

A. H. CONKLING, Secretary.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts.

From entrance.....	\$5,280 00	
From privileges.....	2,378 50	
From pool privileges.....	1,600 65	
From quarter-stretch badges.....	45 00	
From hack and 'bus licenses.....	295 00	
From gate receipts, Fair grounds.....	2,443 00	
From gate receipts, Pavilion.....	777 25	
From grand stand.....	850 50	
From season tickets.....	1,945 00	
From State appropriation.....	3,000 00	
		<u>\$18,614 90</u>

Expenditures.

For purses.....	\$10,815 00	
For expenses.....	3,608 78	
For premiums.....	3,029 00	
For profit and loss.....	50 00	
		<u>\$17,502 78</u>
Net gain.....	1,112 12	<u>\$18,614 90</u>

PREMIUMS AWARDED—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I—THOROUGHBREDS—STALLIONS.			
One year old.....	D. G. Hawkins....	Vacaville	\$5 00
CLASS II—STANDARD TROTTERS—STALLIONS.			
Four years old or over.....	F. W. Loeber.....	St. Helena	\$20 00
Four years old or over.....	Charles Scott.....	Napa	\$10 00
Three years old.....	F. W. Loeber.....	St. Helena	\$15 00
One year old.....	F. L. Coombs.....	Napa	\$10 00
One year old.....	F. W. Loeber.....	St. Helena	\$5 00
Under one year.....	R. G. Head.....	Napa	\$5 00
Under one year.....	F. L. Coombs.....	Napa	\$2 50
MARES.			
Four years old or over.....	F. L. Coombs.....	Napa	\$15 00
Four years old or over.....	F. L. Coombs.....	Napa	\$10 00
Three years old.....	F. W. Loeber.....	St. Helena	\$10 00
Three years old.....	F. L. Coombs.....	Napa	\$8 00
Two years old.....	J. Jepsen.....	Napa	\$10 00
Two years old.....	R. G. Head.....	Napa	\$5 00
FAMILIES.			
Stallion and five colts.....	F. W. Loeber.....	St. Helena	\$20 00
Mare and three colts.....	F. L. Coombs.....	Napa	\$25 00
Mare and three colts.....	Mrs. S. Skinner.....	Napa	\$12 50
SPECIAL.			
Mare and colt.....	J. W. Williams.....	St. Helena	\$10 00
Mare, three years old.....	I. Metcalf.....	Napa	\$8 00
Mare, three years old.....	F. L. Coombs.....	Napa	\$8 00
Mare, one year old.....	M. Vann.....	St. Helena	\$8 00
CLASS III—ROADSTERS—STALLIONS.			
Four years old or over.....	D. McVicker.....	Yountville.....	\$20 00
Four years old or over.....	G. W. Hall.....	Suisun.....	\$10 00
Four years old or over.....	D. G. Hawkins.....	Vacaville	\$8 00
Three years old.....	S. C. Starr.....	Napa	\$8 00
Two years old.....	T. B. Edington.....	Napa	\$10 00
One year old.....	D. Rose.....	Calistoga	\$5 00
MARES.			
Four years old or over.....	P. H. Lennon.....	Napa	\$12 00
Four years old or over.....	J. Londrigan.....	Napa	\$6 00
SPECIAL.			
Stallion, four years old.....	J. Smittle.....	Monticello.....	\$7 50
Stallion, four years old.....	S. Buford.....	Napa	\$7 50
CLASS IV—CARRIAGE, SADDLE, AND GENTLE- MEN'S ROADSTERS.			
Carriage team.....	H. W. Crabb.....	Oakville.....	\$15 00
Carriage team.....	G. S. McKenzie.....	Napa	\$8 00
Carriage team (special).....	Wm. Imrie.....	Napa	\$5 00
Carriage team.....	Dr. Pond.....	Napa	\$5 00
Pair of geldings to pole.....	S. H. Buford.....	Napa	\$15 00
Pair of mares to pole.....	Mrs. R. M. Wheeler.....	St. Helena	\$8 00
Pair of mares to pole (special).....	J. W. Grigsby.....	Napa	\$5 00
Single gelding to buggy.....	E. C. Spear.....	St. Helena	\$10 00
Single gelding to buggy.....	R. F. Taylor.....	Napa	\$5 00

FIRST DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Single mare to buggy (special)	J. W. Reams	Suisun .....	.....\$3 00
Gelding	J. P. Asbury	Napa .....	.....\$7 00
Gelding to saddle	Louis Christian	Napa .....	.....\$7 00
CLASS V—DRAFT HORSES—STALLIONS.			
Four years old or over	Chas. Scott	Napa .....	.....\$20 00
Four years old or over	J. P. Asbury	Napa .....	.....\$10 00
Three years old	J. W. Grigsby	Napa .....	.....\$15 00
One year old	A. McKenzie	Napa .....	.....\$8 00
MARES.			
Four years old or over	A. McKenzie	Napa .....	.....\$12 00
Under one year	A. McKenzie	Napa .....	.....\$5 00
CLASS VI—HORSES FOR GENERAL PURPOSES— STALLIONS.			
Three years old or over	J. Kidd	Napa .....	.....\$15 00
Three years old or over	J. W. Reams	Suisun .....	.....\$8 00
Three years old or over (special)	M. Vann	St. Helena .....	.....\$6 00
Three years old or over (special)	F. Brughelli	Napa .....	.....\$6 00
Three years old or over (special)	Chas. Scott	Napa .....	.....\$6 00
Two years old	F. W. Loeber	St. Helena .....	.....\$10 00
One year old	F. Brughelli	Napa .....	.....\$5 00
One year old	Dan. Smith	Napa .....	.....\$2 50
Under one year	Joe Brown	Napa .....	.....\$2 00
MARES.			
Three years old or over	S. B. Durbin	Napa .....	.....\$15 00
Three years old or over	F. Brughelli	Napa .....	.....\$8 00
Two years old	E. True	Napa .....	.....\$10 00
Under one year	F. Brughelli	Napa .....	.....\$1 50
One year old	S. B. Durbin	Napa .....	.....\$4 00
Under one year	E. True	Napa .....	.....\$1 00
FAMILIES.			
Mare and three colts (special)	E. True	Napa .....	.....\$20 00
Mare and three colts (special)	R. G. Head	Napa .....	.....\$10 00
CLASS VII—MULES.			
Span of mules	M. B. Pond	Napa .....	.....\$5 00

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS VIII—SHORTHORNS—BULLS.			
Three years old or over	J. M. Mansfield	Napa .....	.....\$15 00
COWS.			
Three years old or over	Chas. Scott	Napa .....	.....\$12 00
Three years old or over	J. M. Mansfield	Napa .....	.....\$6 00
Two years old	J. M. Mansfield	Napa .....	.....\$10 00
Two years old	W. L. Maynard	Napa .....	.....\$5 00
Under one year	W. L. Maynard	Napa .....	.....\$5 00
CLASS XII—POLLED ANGUS—BULLS.			
Three years old or over	Frisbie Bros. & Bailey	Napa Junction .....	.....\$15 00
One year old	Frisbie Bros. & Bailey	Napa Junction .....	.....\$8 00
Under one year	Frisbie Bros. & Bailey	Napa Junction .....	.....\$4 00
COWS.			
Three years old or over	Frisbie Bros. & Bailey	Napa Junction .....	.....\$12 00

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Under one year -----	Frisbie Bros. & Bailey -----	Napa Junction -----	\$4 00
CLASS XVIII—HOLSTEINS—BULLS.			
Three years old or over -----	J. W. Grigsby -----	Napa Junction -----	\$15 00
CLASS XX—JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS—BULLS.			
Three years old or over -----	A. McFarland -----	Napa -----	\$15 00
Under one year -----	Wm. Imrie -----	Napa -----	\$4 00
Under one year -----	A. McFarland -----	Napa -----	\$2 00
COWS.			
Three years old or over -----	Wm. Imrie -----	Napa -----	\$12 00
Three years old or over -----	A. McFarland -----	Napa -----	\$6 00
Two years old -----	A. McFarland -----	Napa -----	\$10 00
One year old -----	A. McFarland -----	Napa -----	\$6 00
Under one year -----	A. McFarland -----	Napa -----	\$4 00
Under one year -----	A. McFarland -----	Napa -----	\$2 00
CLASS XXIV—GRADED CATTLE—COWS.			
Four years old or over -----	A. McKenzie -----	Napa -----	\$20 00
One year old -----	J. W. Grigsby -----	Napa -----	\$10 00
HERD SWEEPSTAKES.			
-----	A. McFarland -----	Napa -----	\$20 00

THIRD DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS XXIX—SHEEP—DOWNS—RAMS.			
Two years old or over -----	J. W. Grigsby -----	Napa -----	\$12 00
Two years old or over -----	Wm. Middleton -----	Napa -----	\$12 00
EWES.			
Two years old or over -----	Wm. Middleton -----	Napa -----	\$10 00
Two years old or over -----	Wm. Middleton -----	Napa -----	\$5 00
Three ewe lambs -----	J. W. Grigsby -----	Napa -----	\$4 00
Three ewe lambs -----	J. W. Grigsby -----	Napa -----	\$5 00
CLASS XXX—SWINE—BERKSHIRES—BOARS.			
One year old or over -----	F. Brughelli -----	Napa -----	\$10 00
Six months old -----	J. McFarling -----	Napa -----	\$6 00
Six months old -----	F. Brughelli -----	Napa -----	\$2 00
SOWS.			
One year old or over -----	J. McFarling -----	Napa -----	\$10 00
Six months old -----	J. McFarling -----	Napa -----	\$5 00
Six months old -----	J. McFarling -----	Napa -----	\$2 00
Sow, and five pigs under six months -----	J. McFarling -----	Napa -----	\$10 00
CLASS XXXI—POLAND—CHINA—BOARS.			
One year old or over -----	Paul Sheppa -----	Batavia -----	\$10 00
Six months old -----	A. T. Prentice -----	Napa -----	\$6 00
SOWS.			
Sow and five pigs -----	F. Brughelli -----	Napa -----	\$10 00
One year old or over -----	Paul Sheppa -----	Batavia -----	\$10 00
CLASS XXXIII—PURE-BRED POULTRY.			
Pair of Light Brahma fowls -----	Dellwood Poultry Yards -----	Napa -----	\$3 00
Pair of Light Brahma fowls -----	W. C. Damon -----	Napa -----	\$1 00
Pair of Light Brahma chicks -----	R. G. Head -----	Napa -----	\$2 00
Pair of Light Brahma chicks -----	Dellwood Poultry Yards -----	Napa -----	\$0 50
CLASS XXXIV.			
Pair of Brahma chicks -----	R. G. Head -----	Napa -----	\$2 00

THIRD DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS XXXVI.			
Pair of Buff Cochin fowls	Dellwood Poultry	Napa	\$3 00
	Yards		
Pair of Buff Cochin fowls	Dellwood Poultry	Napa	\$1 00
	Yards		
Pair of Buff Cochin chicks	R. G. Head	Napa	\$2 00
Pair of Buff Cochin chicks	Dellwood Poultry	Napa	\$1 00
	Yards		
Pair of Buff Cochin chicks (special)	W. C. Damon	Napa	\$1 00
CLASS XXXVII.			
Pair of Plymouth Rock fowls	J. W. Grigsby	Napa	\$3 00
Pair of Plymouth Rock fowls	Dellwood Poultry	Napa	\$1 00
	Yards		
Pair of Plymouth Rock chicks	R. G. Head	Napa	\$2 00
Pair of Plymouth Rock chicks	J. W. Grigsby	Napa	\$0 50
Pair of Plymouth Rock fowls (special)	W. C. Damon	Napa	\$1 00
CLASS XXXVIII.			
Pair of Wyandotte fowls	W. C. Damon	Napa	\$3 00
Pair of Wyandotte fowls	R. G. Head	Napa	\$1 00
Pair of Wyandotte chicks	R. G. Head	Napa	\$2 00
Pair of Wyandotte chicks	R. G. Head	Napa	\$0 50
CLASS XL.			
Pair of Spanish fowls	R. G. Head	Napa	\$3 00
Pair of Spanish chicks	R. G. Head	Napa	\$2 00
CLASS XLI.			
Pair of White Leghorn fowls	Dellwood Poultry	Napa	\$3 00
	Yards		
Pair of White Leghorn fowls	W. C. Damon	Napa	\$1 00
Pair of White Leghorn chicks	R. G. Head	Napa	\$2 00
Pair of White Leghorn chicks	R. G. Head	Napa	\$0 50
CLASS XLII.			
Pair of Brown Leghorn fowls	H. C. Hopkins	Napa	\$3 00
Pair of Brown Leghorn fowls	R. G. Head	Napa	\$1 00
Pair of Brown Leghorn chicks	R. G. Head	Napa	\$2 00
Pair of Brown Leghorn chicks	Dellwood Poultry	Napa	\$1 00
	Yards		
Pair of Brown Leghorn fowls (special)	W. C. Damon	Napa	\$1 00
CLASS XLIII.			
Pair of Black Leghorn fowls	R. G. Head	Napa	\$3 00
Pair of Black Leghorn fowls	R. G. Head	Napa	\$1 00
Pair of Black Leghorn chicks	R. G. Head	Napa	\$2 00
CLASS XLV.			
Pair of Silver-spangled Hamburg fowls	R. G. Head	Napa	\$3 00
CLASS XLVI.			
Pair of Houdan fowls	R. G. Head	Napa	\$3 00
Pair of Houdan fowls	Dellwood Poultry	Napa	\$1 00
	Yards		
Pair of Houdan chicks	Dellwood Poultry	Napa	\$3 00
	Yards		
Pair of Houdan chicks	Dellwood Poultry	Napa	\$1 00
	Yards		
CLASS XLVII.			
Pair of Brown Red Game fowls	P. Kelly	Napa	\$3 00
CLASS L.			
Pair of Bantam fowls	R. G. Head	Napa	\$3 00
Pair of Bantam fowls	I. Metcalf	Napa	\$1 00
CLASS LII.			
Pair of Bronze turkey fowls	R. G. Head	Napa	\$5 00
Pair of Bronze turkey fowls	R. G. Head	Napa	\$2 50
Pair of Bronze turkey chicks	R. G. Head	Napa	\$3 00
Pair of Bronze turkey chicks	R. G. Head	Napa	\$1 00

TRANSACTIONS OF THE
THIRD DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS LIV.			
Pair of Alesburg ducks	H. F. Norton.....	Napa	\$4 00
CLASS LV.			
Pair of Rouen ducks	R. G. Head.....	Napa	\$4 00
Pair of Rouen ducks	R. G. Head.....	Napa	\$2 00
CLASS LVI.			
Pair of Pekin ducks	R. G. Head.....	Napa	\$4 00
Pair of Pekin ducks	R. G. Head.....	Napa	\$2 00
CLASS LVII.			
Pair of Toulouse geese	H. Hagen	Napa	\$5 00
Pair of Toulouse geese	Mrs. R. E. F. Moore.....	Napa	\$2 00
Pair of White Emi geese	R. G. Head.....	Napa	\$5 00
CLASS LIX.			
Pair of Embden geese.....	Wm. Imrie.....	Napa	\$5 00
Pair of Embden geese.....	Wm. Imrie.....	Napa	\$2 00
CLASS LX—SPECIALS.			
Collection of White Wyandottes	J. R. Coe	Napa	\$4 00
Pair of Langshan fowls	R. G. Head.....	Napa	\$2 00
Pair of Langshan chicks	J. R. Coe	Napa	\$2 00
Pair of Langshan chicks	J. R. Coe	Napa	\$0 50
Pair of Guinea hens	H. Hagen	Napa	\$2 00
Pair of White-crested fowls	R. G. Head.....	Napa	\$2 00
Breeding pen of Black Minorcas	Dellwood Poultry Yards.....	Napa	\$5 00

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS LXI—GRAIN, FLOUR, ETC.			
Best sack of yellow corn, shelled, not less than one hundred pounds	L. M. Turner.....	Napa	\$2 00
Best ten ears of yellow corn	J. M. Thompson.....	Napa	\$2 00
Best sack of white oats, not less than one hundred pounds	J. M. Thompson.....	Napa	\$4 00
Best sack of black oats, not less than one hundred pounds	W. C. Damon	Napa	\$4 00
Best exhibit of corn on stalk.....	G. W. Boyce	Napa	\$2 00
CLASS LXII—VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.			
Best six blood beets.....	Mrs. R. E. F. Moore.....	Napa	\$2 00
Best six sugar beets.....	L. M. Turner.....	Napa	\$3 00
Best exhibit of beans, not less than three varieties of ten pounds each.....	J. M. Thompson.....	Napa	\$3 00
Best exhibit of carrots	R. E. F. Moore.....	Napa	\$2 00
Best exhibit of cabbage.....	J. M. Thompson.....	Napa	\$2 00
Best exhibit of mangel-wurzels	G. W. Boyce	Napa	\$2 00
Best exhibit of onions	J. M. Thompson.....	Napa	\$2 00
Best exhibit of potatoes, not less than five varieties of twenty-five pounds each.....	J. M. Thompson.....	Napa	\$7 00
Best single variety of potatoes	D. W. Squibb.....	Napa	\$4 00
Best exhibit of pumpkins, not less than three varieties	G. W. Boyce	Napa	\$4 00
Best exhibit of squashes, not less than three varieties	L. M. Turner.....	Napa	\$4 00
Best exhibit of turnips	Mrs. R. E. F. Moore.....	Napa	\$2 00
Best display of produce raised by one person on one farm.....	J. M. Thompson.....	Napa	\$25 00

FOURTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS LXIII—FRUIT, GRAPES, NUTS, ETC.			
Largest and best collection of fruits raised in one orchard.....	J. M. Thompson.....	Napa.....	\$25 00
Second best.....	J. N. Reynolds.....	Napa.....	\$15 00
Best exhibit of apples, not less than six varieties.....	J. M. Thompson.....	Napa.....	\$7 00
Best single variety of six apples.....	M. Vann.....	St. Helena.....	\$4 00
Best six varieties of apples, five each.....	J. N. Reynolds.....	Napa.....	\$5 00
Best collection of pears, not less than six varieties.....	J. Q. Greenwood.....	Napa.....	\$7 00
Best single variety of pears, not less than six.....	A. T. Hatch.....	Suisun.....	\$4 00
Best exhibit of peaches, not less than three varieties.....	A. T. Hatch.....	Suisun.....	\$7 00
Best single variety of six peaches.....	F. L. Coombs.....	Napa.....	\$4 00
Best exhibit of plums, not less than three varieties.....	H. R. Baurette.....	Napa.....	\$7 00
Best single variety of plums.....	J. M. Thompson.....	Napa.....	\$4 00
Best exhibit of apricots.....	Mrs. R. E. F. Moore.....	Napa.....	\$4 00
Best six quinces.....	J. M. Thompson.....	Napa.....	\$4 00
Best exhibit of prunes, not less than three varieties.....	L. M. Turner.....	Napa.....	\$7 00
Best single variety of prunes.....	T. H. Eply.....	Napa.....	\$4 00
Best exhibit of nectarines.....	Mrs. R. E. F. Moore.....	Napa.....	\$4 00
Best collection of wine grapes raised in one vineyard.....	H. W. Crabb.....	Oakville.....	\$25 00
Second best.....	M. L. Durbin.....	Suisun.....	\$15 00
Best exhibit of table grapes raised in one vineyard.....	M. L. Durbin.....	Suisun.....	\$20 00
Second best.....	T. H. Eply.....	Napa.....	\$12 00
Best collection of figs, ten pounds each.....	J. M. Thompson.....	Napa.....	\$5 00
Best collection of almonds, twenty pounds.....	A. T. Hatch.....	Suisun.....	\$10 00
Best exhibit of olives.....	A. Flamant.....	Napa.....	\$5 00
CLASS LXIV—PRESERVED FRUITS, ETC.			
Best exhibit of sun-dried fruits, not less than five varieties, of five pounds each.....	H. R. Baurette.....	Napa.....	\$8 00
Best exhibit of sun-dried apples, not less than two varieties, of five pounds each.....	H. R. Baurette.....	Napa.....	\$4 00
Best exhibit of sun-dried peaches, not less than two varieties, of five pounds each.....	L. M. Turner.....	Napa.....	\$5 00
Best exhibit of sun-dried plums, two varieties, not less than five pounds each.....	T. H. Eply.....	Napa.....	\$5 00
Best exhibit of sun-dried prunes, two varieties, not less than five pounds each.....	T. H. Eply.....	Napa.....	\$5 00
Best exhibit of domestic canned fruit, five varieties.....	H. R. Baurette.....	Napa.....	\$5 00
Best exhibit of jellies, five varieties.....	Mrs. G. W. Deweese.....	Napa.....	\$5 00
Best exhibit of preserves, three varieties.....	Mrs. J. J. Swift.....	Napa.....	\$5 00
Best exhibit of pickles, three varieties.....	W. C. Damon.....	Napa.....	\$4 00
Best exhibit of catsup, three bottles.....	J. J. Swift.....	Napa.....	\$3 00
CLASS LXV—BUTTER, CHEESE, HAM, BACON, AND HONEY.			
Best ten rolls of butter.....	A. McFarland.....	Napa.....	\$8 00
Second best.....	F. Brughelli.....	Napa.....	\$5 00
Best exhibit of three or more hams.....	J. J. Swift.....	Napa.....	\$4 00
Best exhibit of three or more sides of bacon.....	J. J. Swift.....	Napa.....	\$4 00

FIFTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS LXVI—WHITE DRY WINES.			
Best Riesling type	H. W. Crabb	Oakville .....	..\$10 00
Best Hock type	H. W. Crabb	Oakville .....	..\$10 00
Second best	C. Krug	St. Helena .....	..\$5 00
Best Sauterne type	H. W. Crabb	Oakville .....	..\$10 00
Second best	M. M. Estee	Napa .....	..\$5 00
Best exhibit of any other of this variety (Gutedel)	M. M. Estee	Napa .....	..\$10 00
Second best (Carbonet)	M. M. Estee	Napa .....	..\$5 00
Sweepstake premium on best of any wine of the above variety (Johannesburg) ..	H. W. Crabb	Oakville .....	..\$20 00
RED AND SWEET WINES.			
Best Angelica	Henry Hagen	Napa .....	..\$6 00
Best Muscatel	H. W. Crabb	Oakville .....	..\$6 00
Best Malaga	H. W. Crabb	Oakville .....	..\$6 00
Best Madeira	H. W. Crabb	Oakville .....	..\$6 00
Best Port, two years old (California) ..	H. W. Crabb	Oakville .....	..\$6 00
Best Port, any age (California)	H. W. Crabb	Oakville .....	..\$6 00
Best Sherry, two years old	Jos. Matthews	Napa .....	..\$6 00
Best Sherry, any age	H. W. Crabb	Oakville .....	..\$6 00
Best Burgundy	Chas. Krug	St. Helena .....	..\$10 00
Second best	H. W. Crabb	Oakville .....	..\$4 00
Best Zinfandel	H. W. Crabb	Oakville .....	..\$5 00
Best of any other of this variety (Lagrand) Sweepstake premium for best of any other of these varieties (Carbonet)	H. W. Crabb	Oakville .....	..\$10 00 ..\$20 00
BRANDIES.			
Best grape brandy, any age	Jos. Matthews	Napa .....	..\$6 00
Best grape brandy, vintage of 1887 ..	H. W. Crabb	Oakville .....	..\$6 00
Best grape brandy, vintage of 1888 ..	H. W. Crabb	Oakville .....	..\$6 00
CLASS LXVIII—COUNTY EXHIBITS.			
Best display of agricultural products ...	Napa County, by J. M. Thompson	Napa .....	..\$50 00
Best display of agricultural products ...	Solano County, by A. T. Hatch	Suisun .....	..\$50 00

SIXTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS LXX—CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND WAGONS.			
Best exhibit of carriages, buggies, and wagons	Wm. Hunter	Napa .....	..\$20 00
Best exhibit of two-wheeled cart	Wm. Hunter	Napa .....	..\$6 00
Best carriage trimming	Welte Bros.	Napa .....	..\$10 00
CLASS LXXI—SADDLERY AND HARNESS.			
Best set of light double harness	Jepsen & Son	Napa .....	..\$14 00
Best set of light single harness	Welte Bros.	Napa .....	..\$10 00
Best saddle	Jepsen & Son	Napa .....	..\$5 00
CLASS LXXII—MISCELLANEOUS DISTRICT MANUFACTURES, ETC.			
Best display of samples of silk culture, embracing eggs, worms, moths, and coccons	Mrs. M. F. Inman	St. Helena .....	..\$10 00
Best exhibit of leather	Sawyer Tan'ing Co.	Napa .....	..\$10 00
Best exhibit of woolen yarn	Napa Woolen Mills	Napa .....	..\$4 00
Best exhibit of woolen goods	Napa Woolen Mills	Napa .....	..Dip. \$10
Best pair of blankets	Napa Woolen Mills	Napa .....	..\$6 00

SIXTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Best model gate.....	W. A. Pierce.....	Napa.....	\$6 00
Best exhibit of glue.....	E. Dunk.....	Napa.....	\$6 00
Best exhibit of polished California woods, not less than ten pieces.....	Enterprise Planing Mills.....	Napa.....	\$6 00
Best exhibit of wood turning.....	Enterprise Planing Mills.....	Napa.....	\$4 00
Best exhibit of wood turning, corners, brackets, molding, etc.....	Enterprise Planing Mills.....	Napa.....	\$10 00
Best and most useful invention.....	Richard Wylie.....	Napa.....	\$5 00

SEVENTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS LXXIII—PAINTING, ORNAMENTAL WORK, ETC.			
Best ten varieties of needle work.....	Carrie Stockman.....	Napa.....	\$25 00
Second best.....	Mrs. J. L. Shearer.....	Napa.....	\$10 00
Best exhibit of fancy family machine sewing.....	Mrs. J. L. Shearer.....	Napa.....	\$6 00
Best silk embroidery on silk or velvet.....	Miss M. Thompson.....	Napa.....	\$6 00
Best cotton embroidery.....	Mrs. M. Ritter.....	Napa.....	\$4 00
Best embroidery on lace.....	Mrs. F. E. Norton.....	Napa.....	\$4 00
Best point lace work.....	Mary Ritter.....	Napa.....	\$4 00
Best etching.....	Mrs. C. W. Arm- strong.....	Napa.....	\$4 00
Best embroidered sofa cushion.....	Ella Stansbury.....	Napa.....	\$4 00
Best embroidered wall panel.....	Mrs. C. W. Arm- strong.....	Napa.....	\$4 00
Best embroidered fire screen.....	Ella Stansbury.....	Napa.....	\$6 00
Best Kensington work in chenille.....	Mrs. C. W. Arm- strong.....	Napa.....	\$4 00
Best crochet work in silk.....	Mary Ritter.....	Napa.....	\$4 00
Best crochet work in cotton.....	Mary Ritter.....	Napa.....	\$4 00
Best Spanish lace.....	Mary Ritter.....	Napa.....	\$4 00
Best transfer work.....	Mrs. R. E. F. Moore.....	Napa.....	\$4 00
Best crazy silk patchwork quilt.....	Mrs. Easterby.....	Napa.....	\$4 00
Best arrasene work.....	Ella Stansbury.....	Napa.....	\$4 00
Best ribbon work.....	Mrs. C. W. Arm- strong.....	Napa.....	\$4 00
Best afghan.....	Mrs. Dennis Spen- cer.....	Napa.....	\$4 00
Best toilet set, not less than three pieces.....	Lillian Easterby.....	Napa.....	\$4 00
Best crochet shawl.....	Mrs. Robt. Crouch.....	Napa.....	\$4 00
Best tatting.....	Mrs. M. Ritter.....	Napa.....	\$2 00
Best netting.....	Mrs. M. Ritter.....	Napa.....	\$4 00
Best display of hand-knit underwear.....	Mrs. Robt. Crouch.....	Napa.....	\$4 00
Best hearth rug.....	Mrs. A. McKenzie.....	Napa.....	\$4 00
Best table scarf.....	Mrs. G. T. Smith.....	Napa.....	\$4 00
Best piece of fancy knitting.....	Mrs. W. G. Dulugh.....	Napa.....	\$4 00
Best silk quilt.....	Mrs. Chas. Winship.....	Napa.....	\$4 00
Best quilting.....	Mrs. E. Callen.....	Napa.....	\$4 00
Best baby's dress.....	Mrs. Mary Ritter.....	Napa.....	\$5 00
Best gent's shirt.....	Mrs. R. E. F. Moore.....	Napa.....	\$4 00
Best boy's suit.....	Mrs. J. A. Keller.....	Napa.....	\$6 00
Best Spanish drawn work.....	Miss Fannie Shamp.....	Calistoga.....	\$5 00
CLASS LXXIV—BREAD, CAKES, ETC.			
Best wheat bread.....	Millie Thomas.....	Napa.....	\$6 00
Best Boston brown bread.....	Josie Rider.....	Napa.....	\$6 00
Best corn bread.....	Maud Fowler.....	Napa.....	\$6 00
Best fruit cake.....	Dolly Peach.....	Napa.....	\$6 00
Best pound cake.....	Maud Buford.....	Napa.....	\$4 00
Best sponge cake.....	Josie Rider.....	Napa.....	\$6 00
Best coffee cake.....	Josie Rider.....	Napa.....	\$6 00
Best assortment of tarts.....	Josie Rider.....	Napa.....	\$6 00

TRANSACTIONS OF THE
SEVENTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS LXXV—CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT, ETC.			
Best exhibit of plain sewing	Ella Rider	Napa .....	.....\$6 00
Best exhibit of needlework, three pieces ..	E. M. Thompson ..	Napa .....	.....\$10 00
Best piece of silk embroidery	Miss Kelly	Napa .....	.....\$5 00
Best crochet work	Lulu Trubody	Napa .....	.....\$4 00
Best point lace	Miss Kelly	Napa .....	.....\$4 00
Best etching	Miss Heegler	Napa .....	.....\$4 00
Best crazy patchwork	L. M. Knapp	Napa .....	.....\$4 00
Best crayon drawing	Ethel Francis	Napa .....	.....\$4 00
Best hair work	Ella Rider	Napa .....	.....\$4 00
Best bead work	Ella Rider	Napa .....	.....\$4 00
Best specimen of penmanship	Marie Keller	Napa .....	.....\$4 00
Best white bread	Agnes Stephens	Napa .....	.....\$4 00
Best sponge cake	E. M. Thompson ..	Napa .....	.....\$4 00
Best pound cake	Lizzie Stephens	Napa .....	.....\$4 00
Best and most tastily made calico dress ..	Marie Keller	Napa .....	.....\$4 00
Prettiest and most tastily dressed doll ..	E. M. Thompson ..	Napa .....	.....\$4 00
Best fruit cake	Lizzie Stephens	Napa .....	.....\$4 00
CLASS LXXVI—PAINTING, ORNAMENTAL WORK, ETC.			
Best collection of paintings	Mrs. Winship	Napa .....	.....\$20 00
Best painting in oil on canvas	Mrs. M. L. Durbin ..	Suisun .....	.....\$10 00
Best painting in oil on satin	Mrs. L. McDonald ..	Calistoga .....	.....\$10 00
Best portrait painting in oil	Mrs. M. L. Durbin ..	Suisun .....	.....\$10 00
Best painting in water colors on wood, silk, plush, or paper	Ida Coleman	Napa .....	.....\$6 00
Best landscape painting in oil	Emma Stockman	Napa .....	.....\$10 00
Best flower painting in oil	Miss S. Blaikie	Calistoga .....	.....\$10 00
Best animal painting in oil	Mattie Trowbridge ..	Napa .....	.....\$5 00
Best and largest variety of wax work	Ada V. Peterson	Napa .....	.....\$10 00
Best wax flowers	J. Q. Greenwood	Napa .....	.....\$6 00
Best shell work	Miss Kelly	Napa .....	.....\$4 00
Best moss work	Emily Bickford	Napa .....	.....\$4 00
Best exhibit of stuffed birds and animals ..	Wm. West	Napa .....	.....\$5 00
Best exhibit of drawing and painting made by class under direction of one teacher, not less than two pieces	Mrs. Crocker	Napa .....	.....\$30 00
Best cabinet of minerals, etc.	Francis Underwood ..	Napa .....	.....\$5 00
Best porcelain painting	Ida F. Coleman	Napa .....	.....\$6 00
Best painting in india ink	G. A. R. Kimball	Napa .....	.....\$5 00
Best kensington painting	Mrs. F. E. Norton	Napa .....	.....\$5 00
Best luster painting	Mrs. F. E. Norton	Napa .....	.....\$4 00
Best collection of photographs	Geo. P. Clark	Napa	Dip., \$10
Best pencil drawing	Mrs. T. Earl	Napa .....	.....\$4 00
Best crayon drawing	Ida F. Coleman	Napa .....	.....\$4 00
Best florentine modeling	Florence Easterby ..	Napa .....	.....\$4 00
Best hair work	Mrs. V. R. Tays	Napa .....	.....\$4 00
Best feather work	Mrs. Belknap	Napa .....	.....\$4 00

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Special on animal painting	Maud Buford	Napa .....	.....\$2 00
Special on animal painting	Mrs. M. L. Durbin ..	Suisun .....	.....\$2 00
Special on crayon drawing	G. A. R. Kimball	Napa .....	.....\$1 50
Special on crayon drawing	Jennie Mills	Napa .....	.....\$1 50
Special on pastel work	Lillie Fowler	Napa .....	.....\$3 00
Special on cotton work	Lizzie Stoffels	Napa .....	.....\$3 00
Special on poston embroidery	Mrs. E. Callen	Napa .....	.....\$1 50
Special on cotton crochet	Bertha Levy	Napa .....	.....\$2 00
Special on Spanish lace	Mrs. E. Callen	Napa .....	.....\$1 50
Special on afghan	Mrs. G. T. Smith	Napa .....	.....\$2 00

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Special on table scarf	Mrs. C. W. Armstrong	Napa	\$2 00
Special on fancy knitting	Mrs. Heegler	Napa	\$2 00
Special on Spanish drawn work	M. Thompson	Napa	\$2 50
Special on child's needlework	Corrine Plass	Napa	\$2 50
Special on crochet work	Marian Coyle	Napa	\$1 50
Special on crazy patchwork	Amelia Grafe	Napa	\$1 50
Special on collection of needlework	Keller children	Napa	\$2 50
Special on Spanish drawn work	Fannie Shamp	Calistoga	\$5 00
Special on flowers in oil painting	Mrs. W. F. Fisher	Calistoga	\$2 00
Special on fish in oil painting	Mrs. W. F. Fisher	Calistoga	\$2 00
Special on macrame work	Mrs. Robinson	Rutherford	\$3 00
Special on jams, jellies, etc.	Mrs. R. E. F. Moore	Napa	\$2 50
Special on oil paintings	Mrs. E. H. King	Napa	\$5 00
Special on oil paintings	Mrs. J. H. Mitchell	Napa	\$5 00
Special on bedstead made by child	Miss Keller	Napa	\$2 00
Special on porcelain painting	Cora Damon	Napa	\$3 00
Special on oil painting	Irene Leggett	Napa	\$2 00
Angora goat rugs	Sawyer Tanning Company	Napa	\$5 00
Model of hay rake	W. P. Prall	Napa	\$5 00
Improved easel	Mrs. E. McDonald	Calistoga	\$5 00
Window ventilator	H. J. Baddley	Napa	\$5 00
Wood carving	J. H. Francis	Calistoga	\$5 00
Hand-made horn canes	Julius Rover	Napa	\$5 00
Tire-setting machine	Harris & Vallejo	Napa	\$5 00
Architectural drawings	L. M. Twiton	Napa	\$5 00
Specimen of penmanship	Lillian Easterly	Napa	\$5 00
Exhibit of marble work	Newman & Wing	Napa	\$5 00
Almond cream, for the complexion	Mrs. Woelfill	Napa	\$5 00
Hand-made horseshoes	William Hunter	Napa	\$5 00
Exhibit of electrical supplies	R. A. Simon	Napa	\$5 00
Electric motor in motion	R. A. Simon	Napa	\$5 00
Exhibit of musical instruments	D. L. Haas	Napa	\$5 00
Callustro polish, Napa product	A. G. Boggs	Napa	\$5 00
Exhibit of hardware	James & Son	Napa	\$5 00
Blackberry brandy	H. W. Crabb	Oakville	\$5 00
Sweet wines	H. W. Crabb	Oakville	\$5 00
One year old sherry	Joseph Matthews	Napa	\$5 00
Single buggy	G. A. Wright	Napa	\$5 00
Spring wagon	Joseph Mitchell	Napa	\$5 00
Zinfandel wine	Joseph Matthews	Napa	\$5 00
Special on collection of dried fruit	H. R. Baurette	Napa	\$5 00
Special on second best dressed doll	Grace I. Davis	Napa	\$5 00
Special on sketches in charcoal	Emma Stockman	Napa	\$3 00
Special on second best col'tion of paintings	Lutie Kimball	Napa	\$10 00
Special on third best col'tion of paintings	Susie Blaikie	Calistoga	\$5 00
Special on second best painting in oil, on canvas	Ida F. Coleman	Napa	\$5 00
Special on second best painting in oil, on satin	Mrs. G. T. Smith	Napa	\$5 00
Special on second best portrait painting	Maud Buford	Napa	\$5 00
Special on second best water-color painting	Lillie Fowler	Napa	\$3 00
Special on second best landscape painting	Lutie Kimball	Napa	\$5 00
Special on second best flower painting	Mrs. W. McCollum	Napa	\$5 00
Special on second best animal painting	Mrs. A. Crocker	Napa	\$2 50
Special on second best luster painting	Mrs. V. R. Tays	Napa	\$2 00
Special on second best crayon drawing	Maud Buford	Napa	\$2 00
Special on fruit painting, in oil	Susie Blaikie	Calistoga	\$5 00
Special on collection (three quilts)	Mrs. A. Conkling	Napa	\$5 00
Special on landscape painting	G. A. R. Kimball	Napa	\$2 50
Special on oil painting	Mrs. J. J. Fine	Napa	\$2 00
Special on oil painting	Mrs. G. T. Smith	Napa	\$2 00
Special on oil painting	Mrs. E. M. Porter	Napa	\$2 00
Special on oil painting	Mrs. Winship	Napa	\$2 00
Special on oil painting	Maud Fowler	Napa	\$2 00
Special on oil painting	L. E. Rea	Napa	\$2 50
Special on oil painting	Mrs. W. F. Fisher	Napa	\$2 50
Special on oil painting	Mrs. R. E. F. Moore	Napa	\$2 50

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Special on oil painting	Ida F. Coleman ...	Napa .....	.....\$2 50
Special on water-color painting	Lillian Easterby ...	Napa .....	.....\$2 00
Special on water-color painting	Miss C. Damon ...	Napa .....	.....\$2 00

LADIES' TOURNAMENT.

Name.	Premium.	Award.
Miss Evelyn Packard ..	First premium, by "Examiner"	Saddle and bridle.
Miss Clara Durbin	Second premium .....	.....\$40 00
Miss Mollie Bottorff ...	Third premium .....	.....\$30 00
Mrs. B. Deweese	Fourth premium .....	.....\$20 00
Mrs. A. McFarland	Fifth premium .....	.....\$10 00
Miss Maggie Robinson.	Sixth premium .....	.....\$5 00
Miss Clara Bowman ...	Seventh premium .....	.....\$5 00
Miss Joyce Beagles	Eighth premium .....	.....\$5 00

SPEED PROGRAMME.

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1889.

RACE No. 1—RUNNING.

Free for all. Twenty-five dollars entrance, ten dollars forfeit; two hundred dollars added; fifty dollars to second horse. Three quarters of a mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Mikado, by Shiloh; dam, Margery	B. P. Hill	Santa Clara.
Susie S, by Ironwood	Kelly & Samuels	San Francisco.
Nabeau, by Nathan Coombs; dam, Beauty	Wm. Boots	Milpitas.

SUMMARY.

Mikado	1	1
Susie S	2	2
Nabeau	3	3

Time—1:15 $\frac{3}{4}$; 1:15 $\frac{1}{2}$.

RACE No. 2—RUNNING.

Twenty-five dollars entrance, ten dollars forfeit; two hundred and fifty dollars added; fifty dollars to second horse. One mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Wild Oats, by Wildidle; dam, Mary Givens	W. L. Appleby	Santa Clara.
Isabella, by Norfolk; dam, Maggie S	D. Reeves	Sacramento.
Welcome, by Warwick; dam, Eola	Kelly & Samuels	San Francisco.
Nerva, by Bob Wooding; dam, Lizzie Marshall.	Wm. Boots	Milpitas.

SUMMARY.

Wild Oats	2	1	1
Nerva	1	2	2

Time—1:42 $\frac{3}{4}$; 1:46 $\frac{3}{4}$; 1:47 $\frac{1}{4}$.

RACE No. 3—RUNNING.

Twenty-five dollars entrance, ten dollars forfeit; two hundred dollars added; fifty dollars to second horse. One and one half miles dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Alfarata, by Wildidle; dam, by Monday	Montgomery & Rea	Santa Clara.
Ed McGinness, by Grinstead; dam, Jennie G ..	Kelly & Samuels	San Francisco.

SUMMARY.

Ed McGinness	1
Alfarata	2

Time—2:41.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1889.

RACE No. 4—TROTTING.

2:30 Class. Purse, eight hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Balkan, by Mambrino Wilkes; dam, Fanny Fern.....	Irvin Ayres.....	San Francisco.
J R, by Elector; dam, by St. Lawrence.....	J. A. Dustin.....	Oakland.
Hazel Kirke, by Brigadier.....	M. Salisbury.....	Pleasanton.
Homestake, by Gibraltar; dam, Kate.....	Pleasanton Stock Farm.....	Pleasanton.
Ringwood, by Sidney; dam, Alma.....	A. C. Dietz.....	San Francisco.
Express, by Electioneer; dam, Esther.....	Palo Alto Stock Farm.....	Menlo Park.
Atto Rex, by Attorney; dam, Roxy.....	E. B. Gifford.....	San Diego.

SUMMARY.

Atto Rex.....	6	5	4	1	1	1
Hazel Kirke.....	5	1	2	3	2	2
Express.....	4	2	1	2	5	3
J R.....	1	3	3	5	3	4
Balkan.....	3	4	5	4	4	dr.
Ringwood.....	2	6				dr.

Time—2:24½; 2:24½; 2:23; 2:25½; 2:25½; 2:25.

RACE No. 5—TROTTING.

2:20 Class. Purse, one thousand dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Alfred S, by Elmo; dam, by American Star.....	O. A. Hickok.....	Mayfield.
Bay Rose, by Sultan; dam, by The Moor.....	O. A. Hickok.....	Visalia.
Maggie E, by Nutwood; dam, by George M Patchen, Jr.....	S. B. Emerson.....	Oakland.
Jim L, by Dan Voorhees; dam, Grace.....	J. A. Linscott.....	Santa Rosa.
Palo Alto, by Electioneer; dam, Dame Winnie.....	Palo Alto Stock Farm.....	Menlo Park.
Victor, by Echo; dam, by Woodburn.....	G. A. Doherty.....	Crescent Mills.

SUMMARY.

Palo Alto.....	1	1	1
Bay Rose.....	2	2	3
Jim L.....	4	3	2
Victor.....	3	4	4

Time—2:21¼; 2:20; 2:18.

RACE No. 6—TROTTING.

2:40 Class. District. Purse, five hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Leila, by Rustic; dam, Eclipse mare.....	Geo. F. Baxter.....	Petaluma.
Lookout, sire unknown; dam, by Nelson.....	T. Whitton.....	Yountville.
Flora Belle, by Alcona; dam, Fontana.....	H. B. Starr.....	Napa.
Nona Y, by Admiral; dam, Black Flora.....	Napa Stock Farm.....	Napa.
Ned Lock, by Antelope; dam, Dollie.....	Sanborn & Murphy.....	Santa Rosa.
Lenmar, by Admar; dam, Lenore.....	A. T. Hatch.....	Suisun.
Belle A, by Tilton Almont; dam, Flora.....	W. R. Merrill.....	Willows.

SUMMARY.

Flora Belle	3	1	1	3	1
Lookout	1	4	3	1	2
Nona Y	2	2	2	2	3
Belle A	4	3	4	4	4

Time—2:25; 2:25; 2:26; 2:28; 2:26½.

RACE No. 7—TROTTING.

Yearling District Stake. Purse and stakes, three hundred and twenty dollars. Dash of one mile.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Starlight, by Dawn; dam, Lena Bowles	B. E. Harris	San Francisco.
Dusk, by Dawn; dam, May Belle	Jno. Harrison	Petaluma.
Anna Belle, by Dawn; dam, by Pacheco	A. L. Whitney	Petaluma.

SUMMARY.

Starlight	1
Anna Belle	2
Dusk	3

Time—3:12.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1889.

RACE No. 8—TROTTING.

For two-year olds. Purse and stakes, three hundred and ninety dollars. Mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Del Mar, by Electioneer; dam, Sontag Dixie	Palo Alto Stock Farm	Menlo Park.
Lorena, by Jim Mulvenna; dam, Elmorene	B. E. Harris	San Francisco.

SUMMARY.

Del Mar	1	1
Lorena	2	2

Time—2:34¾; 2:30.

RACE No. 9—PACING.

2:25 Class. Purse, five hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Thos. Ryder, by Alex Button, dam, by Black Ralph	R. H. Newton	Woodland.
Creole	M. Salisbury	Pleasanton.
Racquet	C. J. Havens	San Francisco.
Longworth, by Sidney; dam, Graydale	A. C. Dietz	San Francisco.
Edwin C, by Elector; dam, Lady Cooney	T. N. Griffin	San Francisco.
Belle Button, by Alex Button; dam, by Dietz's St. Clair	G. W. Woodard	Yolo.

SUMMARY.

Creole	1	1	2	2	1
Belle Button	3	2	1	3	3
Racquet	4	3	4	1	2
Edwin C	5	4	3	dis.	
Longworth	2	dr.			

Time—2:24½; 2:20; 2:23¾; 2:20½; 2:25¼.

RACE No. 10—TROTTING.

Special. Purse, three hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Direct, by Director; dam, Echora.	Pleasanton Stock Farm	..... Pleasanton.
Victor, by Echo; dam, by Woodburn	G. A. Doherty	..... Crescent Mills.

SUMMARY.

Direct	1	1	1
Victor	2	2	2

Time—2:29¼; 2:19¼; 2:21¾.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1889.

RACE No. 11—TROTTING.

For district three-year olds. Purse and stakes, seven hundred and ten dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Keepsake, by Black Ralph; dam, by Bert.	L. H. Boggs .....	..... Lakeport.
George Washington, by Mambrino Chief, Jr.; dam, Fanny Rose	T. Smith .....	..... Vallejo.
Oakville Maid, by Whippleton	H. B. Starr .....	..... Napa.
Captor, by Capri; dam, Fanny	A. J. Zane .....	..... Healdsburg.
Directa, by Director; dam, by Admiral	Loeber & Heald .....	..... St. Helena.
Del Rey, by Clay Duke; dam, Madonna	J. W. Martin .....	..... Yolo.

SUMMARY.

George Washington	1	3	2	1	1
Directa	2	1	1	2	2
Keepsake	4	2	3	3	dis.
Oakville Maid	3	5	dis.		
Del Rey	5	4	dis.		
Captor			dis.		

Time—2:32¾; 2:35¼; 2:31½; 2:33; 2:34¾.

RACE No. 12—TROTTING.

Special. Purse, three hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Gus Wilkes, by Mambrino Wilkes; dam, by Bonner	J. A. Dustin .....	..... Oakland.
Argent, by Sterling; dam, Madam Buckner	T. Walton .....	..... San Francisco.
Don Tomas, by Del Sur	E. B. Gifford .....	..... San Diego.

SUMMARY.

Don Tomas	2	1	1	2	1
Argent	3	3	3	1	2
Gus Wilkes	1	2	2	dr.	

Time—2:27 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:24 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:26 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:25; 2:27.

RACE No. 13—TROTTING.

2:27 Class. Purse, eight hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Alpheus, by Mambrino Wilkes; dam, Rose....	I. Ayers	San Francisco.
Gracie S, by Speculation	O. A. Hickok	San Francisco.
Emaline, by Electioneer; dam, Emma Robson.	Palo Alto Stock Farm.	Menlo Park.
Emma Temple, by Jackson Temple; dam, by Emigrant	H. H. Hellman	Petaluma.
Belle B, by Jim Hawkins; dam, by Norman Chief.	E. B. Gifford	San Diego.

SUMMARY.

Emma Temple	4	1	1	3	1
Alpheus	2	2	2	1	2
Belle B	1	3	3	2	3
Gracie S	3	4	4	4	4

Time—2:31 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:30 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:26 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:27 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:25.

RACE No. 14—TROTTING.

For three-year olds. Stake, four hundred and sixty dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Lillian Wilkes, by Guy Wilkes; dam, by Langford	Wm. Corbett	San Francisco.

SUMMARY.

Lillian Wilkes	W. O.
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Time—2:18.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1889.

RACE No. 15—TROTTING.

2:40 Class. District stallions. Purse, five hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Clay Duke, by Alcona; dam, Metamora.....	J. W. Martin	Yolo.
Ned Lock, by Antelope; dam, Dollie.....	Sanborn & Murphy	Santa Rosa.
Daly, by Gen. Benton; dam, by Electioneer.....	Rosedale Breeding Farm	Santa Rosa.
Guide, by Director; dam, Imogene	A. T. Hatch	Suisun.
Sur Del, by Del Sur; dam, Belle E	L. H. Boggs	Lakeport.
Alcona, Jr., by Alcona; dam, Madonna	J. P. Rodehaver	Petaluma.
Oaknut, by Dawn; dam, Miss Brown	W. R. Overholzer	Petaluma.

SUMMARY.

Guide	1	1	1
Clay Duke	3	2	3
Daly	2	4	2
Sur Del	4	3	4

Time—2:29; 2:33; 2:30.

RACE NO. 16—TROTTING.

2:50 Class. Purse, eight hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Vic H, by Blackbird; dam, Ellen.....	D. M. Reavis.....	Chico.
Homestake, by Gibraltar; dam, Kate.....	Pleasanton Stock Farm.....	Pleasanton.
Ringwood, by Sidney; dam, Alma.....	A. C. Dietz.....	San Francisco.
Lorita, by Piedmont; dam, Lady Lowell.....	Palo Alto Stock Farm.....	Menlo Park.
Wanda, by Eros; dam, by Elmo.....	La Siesta Ranch.....	Menlo Park.
Hazel Wilkes, by Guy Wilkes; dam, Blanche..	J. A. Goldsmith.....	San Mateo.

SUMMARY.

Lorita	1	1	1
Hazel Wilkes.....	2	2	2
Wanda	3	3	3
Ringwood	4	dr.	

Time—2:26½; 2:23½; 2:22¾.

RACE NO. 17—TROTTING.

For district two-year olds. Purse and stakes, three hundred and thirty dollars. Mile heats, best two in three.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Frank B, by Coligny; dam, Mollie	W. T. Bartlett.....	Suisun.
Maud Dee, by Anteeo; dam, Maud	R. Murphy.....	Guerneville.

SUMMARY.

Frank B.....	1	1
Maud Dee.....	2	2

Time—2:46¾; 2:44¼.

RACE NO. 17½—TROTTING.

Special. Purse, five hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Patch Allen, by George M Patchen	T. Griffin.....	San Francisco.
Big Jim, by Gen. Benton; dam, Dame Winnie ..	L. E. Clawson.....	San Francisco.
Nina D, by Nutwood; dam, Adelaide	J. A. Goldsmith.....	San Mateo.
Baywood, by Nutwood; dam, by George M Patchen	J. McConnell.....	Pleasanton.
Lucy Abbott, by Abbotsford; dam, by Whip- ple's Hambletonian.....	P. Brandon	San Francisco.

SUMMARY.

Nina D.....	2	1	1	1
Patch Allen.....	1	3	3	2
Big Jim.....	3	2	2	3

Time—2:31 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:27 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2:32 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:26 $\frac{1}{2}$.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1889.

RACE No. 18—PACING.

2:30 Class. District. Purse, three hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Colena, by Coligny; dam, by Casserly	M. J. Reames	Suisun.
Cora C, by Whippleton; dam, Etta	H. W. Crabb	Oakville.
Thomas Ryder, by Alex Button; dam, by Black Ralph	R. H. Newton	Woodland.
Belle Button, by Alex Button; dam, by Dietz's St. Clair	G. W. Woodard	Yolo.
J H, by Alex Button; dam, Winnie	A. Boucher	Woodland.

SUMMARY.

Belle Button.....	2	1	1	1
Thomas Ryder.....	1	2	2	3
J H.....	3	3	3	2
Cora C.....	dis.			

Time—2:20 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2:20; 2:27; 2:28.

RACE No. 19—TROTTING.

2:17 Class. Purse, eight hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Lillie Stanley, by Whippleton; dam, Dolly Mc- Mann	Coombs & Salisbury	Pleasanton.
Dawn, by Nutwood; dam, Countess	A. L. Whitney	Petaluma.

SUMMARY.

Lillie Stanley.....	1	1	1
Dawn.....	2	2	2

Time—2:19 $\frac{1}{4}$; 2:23; 2:20 $\frac{1}{4}$.

RACE NO. 20—TROTTING.

2:30 Class. District. Purse, six hundred dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Flora B, by Whippleton	H. W. Crabb	Oakville.
Nona Y, by Admiral; dam, Black Flora	E. P. Heald	Napa and S. F.
Redwood, by Anteeo; dam, by Milton Medium	A. McFadyen	Santa Rosa.
Lookout, sire unknown; dam, by John Nelson	T. Whitton	Yountville.
Lenmar, by Admar; dam, Lenore	A. T. Hatch	Suisun.
Mattie P, by Jackson Temple; dam, by T. Hyer, Jr.	R. S. Brown	Petaluma.
Alfred G, by Anteeo; dam, Rosa B.	A. A. Guerne	Santa Rosa.

SUMMARY.

Redwood	2	3	1	1	1
Alfred G	1	4	3	2	2
Lookout	3	1	4	4	4
Nona Y	4	2	2	3	3

Time—2:31½; 2:27¾; 2:24½; 2:27½; 2:25.

RACE NO. 21—TROTTING.

Special. Purse, one hundred and fifty dollars. Mile heats, best three in five.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Alex Button, Jr., by Alex Button; dam, by John Nelson	J. W. Martin	Yolo.
Prince W, by Whippleton; dam, by Ethan Allen, Jr.	E. Spear	St. Helena.
May Howard, by Paddy Magee; dam, unknown	G. W. Hill	Napa.

SUMMARY.

Alex Button, Jr.	2	1	2	1
Prince W	3	3	1	2
May Howard	1	2	3	3

Time—2:50¾; 2:42; 2:40; 2:35¾.

Race not finished, but awarded to Alex Button, Jr.

RACE NO. 22—PACING.

Special for Gold Leaf to beat her record of 2:15. Purse, five hundred dollars. One mile heat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Gold Leaf, by Sidney; dam, Fern Leaf.	Pleasanton Stock Farm	Pleasanton.

SUMMARY.

Gold Leaf	1
Time	2

Time—2:11¼.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

For the Year 1889,

Composed of the Counties of Amador and Sacramento.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

U. S. GREGORY	President.
CLOVIS T. LAGRAVE	Secretary.
GEO. WOOLSEY	Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

F. FRATES	Ione, Amador County.
B. ISAACS	Ione, Amador County.
W. P. PEEK	Jackson, Amador County.
E. J. GREGORY	Sacramento, Sacramento County.
JOHN McFARLAND	Galt, Sacramento County.
OLIVER PLUMMER	Cosumnes, Sacramento County.
B. A. BORDEN	Ione, Amador County.
U. S. GREGORY	Ione, Amador County.

REPORT.

IONE, January 1, 1890.

To the honorable the State Board of Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN: The Directors of the Twenty-sixth District Agricultural Association submit this, their report of the transactions of said association, for the year ending this date.

CLOVIS T. LAGRAVE, Secretary.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts.

State appropriation, 1888	\$1,200 00	
Memberships	50 00	
Season tickets	423 00	
Privileges at Park	1,255 10	
Privileges at Pavilion	65 00	
Gate receipts at Park	619 20	
Grand stand at Park	97 25	
Door receipts at Pavilion	186 50	
Race entries and forfeits	1,260 00	
Hay sold	19 10	
Advanced by Messrs. Frater and Gregory	500 00	
Advertisements in premium list pamphlets	218 00	
State appropriation, 1889	3,000 00	
		<u>\$8,893 15</u>

Expenditures.

Treasurer's overpayment for 1888	\$90 19	
Premiums and labor for 1888	725 82	
Labor at Park and Pavilion	863 40	
Merchandise supplies	297 91	
Hay and straw	99 00	
Purses and premiums	5,012 50	
Borrowed of Frates and Gregory	500 00	
Premium lists, pamphlets, advertising, printing, etc.	526 51	
Iron pipe and freight	119 41	
Brass band, orchestra, and parade in Sacramento	388 00	
Insurance	52 50	
Expenses of President	35 00	
Recording Pavilion deed, etc.	4 50	
Salary of Secretary	150 00	
		<u>\$8,864 74</u>

EXHIBITS AT THE FAIR—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
CLASS I—THOROUGHBRED HORSES.		
Morton	S. C. Tryon	Sacramento.
CLASS II—GRADED HORSES.		
Ajax, four years old	C. F. Bunch	Ione.
Maple Leaf, two years old	C. F. Bunch	Ione.
Wait-a-bit, two years old	F. Leininger	Ione.
Suckling colt	J. Chalmers	Ione.
Steve Douglas, under one year	W. H. Prouty	Ione.
Ben Butler, one year old	W. H. Prouty	Ione.
Mary Ann, seven years old	W. H. Prouty	Ione.
Maud, two years old	L. M. Earle	Lancha Plana.
Bay Bell, six years old	L. F. Walker	Jackson.
Beauty, three years old	F. Seguin	Ione.
Three suckling colts	A. Braddy	Ione.
CLASS III—FAMILY.		
Ajax and three colts	C. F. Bunch	Ione.
CLASS IV—HORSES OF ALL WORK.		
Prince Albert, six years old	J. W. Parkinson	Ione.
Counselor K, five years old	Wm. Kern	Ione.
Peacock, Jr., two years old	M. A. Sparks	Galt.
Young Peacock, eight years old	M. A. Sparks	Galt.
Echo, four years old	Geo. W. Walker	Ione.
Star, three years old	J. T. Clifton	Ione.
CLASS V—ROADSTERS.		
Dollie, five years old	Edwin Dawson	Ione.
Nutwood, three years old	Grant Prouty	Ione.
Dick, four years old	M. A. Sparks	Galt.
Thomas, two years old	L. M. Earle	Lancha Plana.
CLASS VI—BUGGY HORSES.		
Billy	Rev. M. T. A. White	Ione.
.....	F. Frates	Ione.
Billy P	Geo. A. Gordon	Jackson.
Lady Tempest	W. H. Prouty	Ione.
CLASS VII—DRAFT HORSES.		
John Bull, eight years old	Jos. Ellis	Jackson.
Julia, two years old	Grant Prouty	Ione.
Governor, five years old	F. Frates	Ione.
Tom, five years old	F. Frates	Ione.
CLASS VIII—JACKS.		
Bob Bidwell, two years old	W. Nichols	Lancha Plana.
CLASS IX—MULES.		
Span of mules	A. C. Gooding	Lancha Plana.
CLASS X—THOROUGHBRED CATTLE.		
Ida, eight years old	S. A. Welch	Ione.
Daisy, nineteen months old	S. A. Welch	Ione.
Flossy, eight months old	S. A. Welch	Ione.
Cleveland, three years old	R. Bagley	Ione.

FIRST DEPARTMENT--Continued.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
CLASS XII--GRADED CATTLE.		
Bess, one year old.....	C. J. Gregory.....	Ione.
Josephus, four months old.....	L. M. Earle.....	Lancha Plana.
Cow, eight years old.....	C. J. Gregory.....	Ione.
Mary, six years old.....	L. M. Earle.....	Lancha Plana.
Cherry, two years old.....	Edwin Dawson.....	Ione.
CLASS XVI--POULTRY.		
Bantams.....	Eugene Woolsey.....	Ione.
Langshans.....	Eugene Woolsey.....	Ione.
White Leghorns.....	Eugene Woolsey.....	Ione.
Bantams.....	Herbert Woolsey.....	Ione.
Buff Cochins.....	J. H. Cunningham.....	Ione.

PREMIUMS AWARDED—1889.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
HORSES.			
Morton	S. C. Tryon	Sacramento	\$15 00
Bay Bell	L. F. Walker	Jackson	\$12 50
Maud	L. M. Earle	Lancha Plana	\$10 00
Ajax	C. F. Bunch	Ione	\$15 00
Ben Butler	W. H. Prouty	Ione	\$7 50
Colt	A. Braddy	Ione	\$5 00
Young Peacock	M. A. Sparks	Galt	\$20 00
Peacock, Jr.	M. A. Sparks	Galt	\$10 00
Star	J. T. Clifton	Ione	\$10 00
Nutwood	G. Prouty	Ione	\$10 00
Thomas	L. M. Earle	Lancha Plana	\$7 50
Billy P.	George A. Gordon	Jackson	\$10 00
John Bull	Joseph Ellis	Jackson	\$10 00
Julia	G. Prouty	Ione	\$7 50
Span—Governor and Tom	F. Frates	Ione	\$20 00
MULES AND JACKS.			
Span of mules	A. C. Gooding	Lancha Plana	\$15 00
Jack	W. Nichols	Lancha Plana	\$10 00
CATTLE.			
Cleveland, bull	R. Bagley	Ione	\$20 00
Ida, Jersey cow	S. A. Welch	Ione	\$15 00
Cow	C. J. Gregory	Ione	\$10 00
Cow	C. J. Gregory	Ione	\$7 50
Calf	L. M. Earle	Lancha Plana	\$5 00
POULTRY.			
Langshans	E. Woolsey	Ione	\$2 00
Leghorns	E. Woolsey	Ione	\$2 00
Buff Cochins	J. H. Cunningham	Ione	\$2 00
Bantams	H. Woolsey	Ione	\$2 00

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS II.			
Windmill	J. F. Whittle	Forest Home	Dip., \$5
Washing machine	Geo. Woolsey	Ione	Diploma.
Plum and peach pitter	Geo. Woolsey	Ione	Diploma.

THIRD DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Harness and saddles	J. G. Murphy	Ione	Dip., \$3
Riding bridle	J. G. Murphy	Ione	\$1 50
Lady's saddle	J. G. Murphy	Ione	\$3 00
Single harness	J. G. Murphy	Ione	\$3 00

THIRD DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Double harness	J. G. Murphy	Ione	\$3 00
Buck gloves	W. G. Edgar	Jackson Valley	\$3 00
Gentleman's boots	L. M. Earle	Lancha Plana	\$3 00
Gentleman's shoes	L. M. Earle	Lancha Plana	\$3 00
CLASS II.			
Dental work	O. T. Wilson	Ione	\$3 00
CLASS IV.			
Barrel of lime	J. W. Sibole	Ione	Dip., \$3
Chrome	J. W. Loomis	Ione	Dip., \$1
Soft soap	W. G. Edgar	Jackson Valley	Dip., \$2
Roofing slate	W. Lane	Ione	Dip., \$5
Hard soap	J. Northup	Lancha Plana	Dip., \$1
Sandstone	Geo. Ellis	Ione	Dip., \$1
Soapstone	A. P. Harmon	Jackson	Dip., \$1
CLASS V.			
Pharmaceutical goods	F. W. Knapp	Oleta	\$5 00
Groceries	Wangerin & Frates	Ione	Diploma.
Fancy goods—drug store	Adams & Gregory	Ione	Diploma.
Millinery goods	Black & McHardy	Ione	Dip., \$5

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Wheat	C. C. Prouty	Ione	\$3 00
Tobacco	J. Walker	Ione	\$2 50
Shelled corn	J. A. Gooding	Ione	\$3 00
CLASS II.			
Tomatoes	J. W. McMurry	Ione	\$2 50
Sweet corn	D. Denney	Ione	\$3 00
Stock beets	D. Denney	Ione	\$2 00
Green peppers	D. Denney	Ione	\$1 00
Sweet corn	J. A. Gooding	Lancha Plana	\$1 50
Sweet potatoes	J. A. Gooding	Lancha Plana	\$2 00
Potatoes	J. A. Gooding	Lancha Plana	\$2 50
Largest watermelon	J. A. Gooding	Lancha Plana	\$2 00
Popcorn	W. G. Edgar	Jackson Valley	\$2 00
Green muskmelons	N. Foster	Lancha Plana	\$1 50
Yellow muskmelons	N. Foster	Lancha Plana	\$1 50
Cucumbers	N. Foster	Lancha Plana	\$2 00
Squashes	J. Northup	Lancha Plana	\$2 00
Table beets	J. W. McMurry	Ione	\$2 00
Indian corn	A. P. Harmon	Jackson	\$3 00
Largest squash	J. Northup	Lancha Plana	\$2 00
Table carrots	A. L. Garibaldi	Amador City	\$2 00
Onions	A. L. Garibaldi	Amador City	\$2 00
Cabbage	A. L. Garibaldi	Amador City	\$2 50
Egg plant	A. L. Garibaldi	Amador City	\$1 00
Potatoes	A. L. Garibaldi	Amador City	\$5 00
Garden vegetables	A. L. Garibaldi	Amador City	\$5 00
Garden seeds	A. L. Garibaldi	Amador City	\$5 00
Popcorn	J. Walker	Ione	\$1 00
Largest pumpkin	J. Northup	Lancha Plana	\$2 00
Vegetables	J. A. Gooding	Lancha Plana	\$3 00
CLASS III.			
Autumn leaves	Mrs. O. T. Wilson	Ione	\$1 00
Cut flowers	H. C. Kuykendall	Galt	\$1 50

TRANSACTIONS OF THE
FOURTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS IV.			
Lard	N. Foster	Lancha Plana	\$3 00
Lard	J. Northup	Lancha Plana	\$1 50
Cheese	A. I. Rider	Ione	\$2 50
Cheese	A. I. Rider	Ione	\$2 00
CLASS V.			
Salt-raising bread	Mrs. G. Withington	Ione	\$1 00
Brown bread	Mrs. G. Withington	Ione	\$1 00
Second best wheat bread	Mrs. G. Withington	Ione	\$1 00
Best display of bread	Mrs. G. Withington	Ione	\$1 00
Best wheat bread	Mrs. G. F. Mack	Ione	\$2 00
Raised biscuit	Mrs. G. F. Mack	Ione	\$1 00
Second best salt-raising bread	A. P. Harmon	Jackson	\$1 00

FIFTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Best apples	Geo. Woolsey	Ione	\$7 50
Second best	J. W. Violett	Ione	\$6 00
Best peaches	J. Northup	Lancha Plana	\$7 50
Second best	Geo. Woolsey	Ione	\$6 00
Best pears	Geo. Woolsey	Ione	\$7 50
Second best	A. L. Garibaldi	Amador City	\$6 00
Best plums	D. Denney	Ione	\$7 50
Second best	J. A. Gooding	Lancha Plana	\$6 00
Best prunes	Geo. Woolsey	Ione	\$7 50
Second best	J. W. Violett	Ione	\$4 50
Best nectarines	J. Northup	Lancha Plana	\$2 50
Best figs	Geo. H. Dunlap	Ione	\$3 00
Second best	A. L. Garibaldi	Amador City	\$2 00
Best oranges	J. Northup	Lancha Plana	\$5 00
Best strawberries	D. Denney	Ione	\$1 00
Best blackberries	Geo. Woolsey	Ione	\$1 00
Best one variety of apples	E. F. Dawson	Ione	Sp. men.
Best table grapes	J. Northup	Lancha Plana	\$5 00
Second best	A. Winter	Ione	\$3 00
Best wine grapes	N. Foster	Lancha Plana	\$5 00
Best general display of grapes	J. McFarland	Galt	\$5 00
Best pomegranates	Geo. H. Dunlap	Ione	\$3 00
Best mountain fruits	A. L. Garibaldi	Amador City	\$15 00
Best valley fruits	Geo. Woolsey	Ione	\$15 00
CLASS II.			
Best dried apples	Geo. Woolsey	Ione	\$3 00
Second best	J. W. Violett	Ione	\$2 00
Best dried pears	Geo. Woolsey	Ione	\$3 00
Best dried peaches	D. Denney	Ione	\$3 00
Second best	E. Merkel	Ione	\$2 00
Best dried prunes	C. S. Black	Ione	\$3 00
Best dried figs	N. Foster	Lancha Plana	\$2 00
Best English walnuts	T. Clifton	Ione	\$1 50
Best black walnuts	E. F. Dawson	Ione	\$1 50
Best soft-shell almonds	A. L. Garibaldi	Amador City	\$1 50
Best chestnuts	Geo. H. Dunlap	Ione	\$1 50
CLASS III.			
Best display of jellies	Mrs. H. Kuykendall	Galt	\$3 00
Best fruit in glass	Mrs. J. W. Violett	Ione	\$3 00
Best pickles	J. Northup	Lancha Plana	\$2 00
Best canned fruit	J. Northup	Lancha Plana	\$3 00
Best preserves	Geo. Woolsey	Ione	\$3 00
Second best jams	Geo. Woolsey	Ione	\$2 00
Second best jellies	F. Merkel	Ione	\$2 00

FIFTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Second best pickles	Mrs. D. Denney	Ione	\$1 00
Best jams	Mrs. D. Denney	Ione	\$3 00
Second best canned fruit	Mrs. M. Foster	Lancha Plana	\$2 00
Second best preserves	D. Denney	Ione	\$2 00
CLASS IV.			
Port wine	W. G. Edgar	Ione	\$3 00
Sweet wine	N. Foster	Lancha Plana	\$3 00
Claret wine	N. Foster	Lancha Plana	\$3 00
Keg beer	J. Hirschle	Ione	\$3 00
Dry wine	Geo. Woolsey	Ione	\$3 00
Apple cider	Geo. Woolsey	Ione	\$2 00
Brandy	Geo. N. McKee	Clay	\$5 00

SIXTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Display of canvas work	Miss Rose Zehender	Volcano	\$2 00
Lace work	Mrs. C. Zehender	Volcano	\$2 00
Hand-knit stockings	Mrs. C. Zehender	Volcano	\$1 50
Piano cover	Mrs. R. Bagley	Ione	\$2 50
Lambrequin	Mrs. R. Bagley	Ione	\$1 50
Table scarf	Mrs. R. Bagley	Ione	\$2 50
Banner	Mrs. R. Bagley	Ione	\$2 50
Handkerchief box	Mrs. R. Bagley	Ione	\$1 50
Chair set	Mrs. R. Bagley	Ione	\$2 50
Pillowshams	Mrs. R. Bagley	Ione	\$2 50
Outline work	Mrs. H. M. Ward	May	\$1 50
Crazy quilt	Mrs. H. M. Ward	May	\$2 00
Crochet bedspread	Mrs. D. Denney	Ione	\$2 00
Handsomest tidy	Mrs. A. Welch	Ione	\$1 50
Carriage afghan	Mrs. C. T. LaGrave	Ione	\$2 50
Sofa cushion	Mrs. H. M. Ward	May	\$1 50
Embroidered flannel skirt	Mrs. M. T. A. White	Ione	\$2 50
Embroidered picture frame	Mrs. M. T. A. White	Ione	\$1 50
Hair work	Mrs. M. T. A. White	Ione	\$1 50
Ornamental panel	Mrs. M. T. A. White	Ione	\$2 50
Table scarf	Mrs. M. T. A. White	Ione	\$2 00
Arrasene work	Mrs. M. T. A. White	Ione	\$2 00
Display of infant's clothing	Mrs. J. W. Violet	Ione	\$2 50
Embroidered picture	Mrs. C. W. Swain	Ione	\$2 50
Pincushion	Mrs. C. W. Swain	Ione	\$1 00
Display of fancy work	Mrs. C. W. Swain	Ione	\$5 00
Arrasene lambrequin	Mrs. C. W. Swain	Ione	\$1 50
Arrasene table scarf	Mrs. C. W. Swain	Ione	\$2 50
House rug	Mrs. Bessie Gillis	Ione	\$1 50
Patchwork quilt	Mrs. M. Fitzsimons	Ione	\$2 00
Log cabin quilt	Mrs. Edna Joblin	Ione	\$2 00
Patchwork quilt	Mrs. J. W. Loomis	Ione	Sp. men.
Ribbon work	Mrs. M. T. A. White	Ione	\$2 00
Needlework picture, one hundred and eight years old	J. C. Fithian	Ione	Sp. men.
Crochet lace work and sacque	Mrs. H. W. Ford	Ione	\$1 00
Patchwork quilt	Mrs. Fithian	Ione	Sp. men.
Crochet table cover	Mrs. H. Loveridge	Ione	\$1 00
Pillowshams	Mrs. M. C. Rendell	Ione	\$1 00
Chenille work	Mrs. M. T. A. White	Ione	\$2 00
Knit linen hose	Mrs. M. Fitzsimons	Ione	Sp. men.
Patchwork quilt	Mrs. G. Withington	Ione	Sp. men.
Needlework	Miss Edith Clark	Ione	\$1 00

TRANSACTIONS OF THE
SIXTH DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS II.			
Embroidered banner.....	Lulu Seguin	Ione	\$1 00
Display of paper flowers.....	Daisy Fox	Ione	\$1 50
Crochet lace work	Rosy Fox	Ione	\$1 50
House rug.....	Blanche Seguin	Ione	\$1 50
Etched quilt	Clida Gillis	Ione	\$1 50
Silk embroidery.....	Edith Hutchins	Ione	\$1 50

SEVENTH DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I.			
Best oil painting (still life).....	Dr. O. T. Wilson	Ione	\$5 00
Second best.....	Miss Cora Love	Ione	\$2 50
Painting on textile fabrics	Mrs. C. T. LaGrave	Ione	\$2 50
Water-color painting	Geo. Hansen.....	Jackson	\$2 50
Collection of paintings.....	Dr. O. T. Wilson.....	Ione	\$5 00
CLASS II.			
Pen drawing	Geo. Hansen.....	Jackson	\$1 50
Pencil drawing	Geo. Hansen.....	Jackson	\$1 50
CLASS III.			
Original fruit painting	Mrs. C. T. LaGrave	Ione	\$2 00
Kensington painting.....	Mrs. C. T. LaGrave	Ione	\$2 00
Collection of paintings.....	Mrs. C. T. LaGrave	Ione	\$5 00
Oil painting (copy)	Mrs. H. M. Ward	May	\$2 50
CLASS IV.			
Map in colors.....	Miss E. Hutchins.....	Ione	\$2 50
Water-color painting (copy)	Miss E. Hutchins.....	Ione	\$2 00
Oil painting (copy)	Chas. Adriance.....	Ione	\$2 00
Animal drawing	Chas. Adriance.....	Ione	\$1 00
Landscape (pencil)	Chas. Adriance.....	Ione	\$1 00
Original painting in oil	Chas. Adriance.....	Ione	\$2 50
CLASS V.			
Collection of photos and views.....	C. Sutterly	Ione	Dip. \$5 00
Collection of photographs	J. R. Hodson.....	Sacramento.....	Gold med.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
Worsted wreath	Mrs. J. Jamison	Ione	\$1 00
Mineral cabinet.....	J. W. Loomis	Ione	\$3 00
Pipe clay	D. Denney	Ione	Sp. men.
Sandstone	D. Denney	Ione	Sp. men.
Sun-dried apricots.....	A. D. Rider	Ione	Sp. men.
Quinces.....	N. Foster	Lancha Plana.....	Sp. men.
Persimmons	Geo. H. Dunlap	Ione	Sp. men.
Fancy work frame.....	M. T. A. White.....	Ione	\$2 00

SPEED PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1889.

RACE No. 1—RUNNING.

For two-year olds. Twenty-five dollars entrance, ten dollars forfeit; two hundred dollars added, of which fifty dollars to second. Five eighths of a mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Morton, ch. c.	Thomas Boyle	Sacramento.
Eda, b. f.	G. W. Trahern	Sacramento.
King Hooker, ch. s.	Phil. Siebenthaler	Sacramento.
Hubert Earl, ch. c.	J. W. Donathan	San José.
Jesse James, s. g.	Dean Bros.	Milton.
Pliny, b. g.	Kelly & Samuels	Sacramento.

SUMMARY.

Pliny	1
Hubert Earl	2
King Hooker	3
Eda	0
Morton	0
Jesse James	0

Time—1:03.

RACE No. 2—RUNNING.

For all ages. Fifty dollars entrance, twenty-five dollars forfeit; two hundred and fifty dollars added, of which seventy-five dollars to second. One and one eighth miles.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Hello, s. g.	A. D. Harrison	Stockton.
Fanny F, b. m.	Matt. Storn	Sacramento.
G W	G. W. Trahern	Sacramento.
Bessie Shannon, b. f.	John Reavey	San Francisco.
Ed McGinniss, b. g.	Kelly & Samuels	Sacramento.
Lurline, ch. m.	Matt. Storn	Sacramento.
Wild Oats, b. c.	W. L. Appleby	Santa Clara.
Sid, br. s.	Ben. Hill	Lakeside.

SUMMARY.

Ed McGinniss	1
G W	2
Hello	3
Sid	0
Bessie Shannon	0
Lurline	0
Wild Oats	0
Fanny F	0

Time—1:57.

RACE No. 3—RUNNING.

Saddle horses. Stake, fifty dollars; entrance, five dollars. Six hundred yards and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Harrison, s. g.	Ben. Dean	Milton.
Black Oak, br. g.	H. E. Barton	Latrobe.
Bunch Grass, b. g.	Al. Clifton	Ione.

SUMMARY.

Harrison	1
Black Oak	2
Bunch Grass	3

Time—0:32 $\frac{1}{2}$; 0:32 $\frac{3}{4}$.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1889.

RACE No. 4—RUNNING.

For all ages. Twenty-five dollars entrance, ten dollars forfeit; two hundred dollars added, of which fifty dollars to second. Three quarters of a mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Kildare, ch. g.	Matt. Storn	Sacramento.
Hotspur, b. s.	G. W. Trahern	Sacramento.
Longshot, ch. s.	J. McBride	Sacramento.
Hello, s. g.	A. D. Harrison	Stockton.
Welcome, br. m.	Kelly & Samuels	Sacramento.
Alfarata, br. m.	W. L. Appleby	Santa Clara.

SUMMARY.

Alfarata	1	1
Longshot	2	2
Hello	3	3

Time—1:15 $\frac{1}{4}$; 1:15 $\frac{3}{4}$.

RACE No. 5—RUNNING.

For all ages. Twenty-five dollars entrance, ten dollars forfeit; two hundred dollars added, of which fifty dollars to second. Nine sixteenths of a mile.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Painkiller, b. s.	H. E. Barton	Latrobe.
Eve, g. m.	Ben. P. Hill	Lakeside.
Susie S, b. m.	Kelly & Samuels	Sacramento.
Susie, s. m.	Dean Bros.	Milton.
White Cloud, b. p. g.	W. L. Appleby	Santa Clara.

SUMMARY.

Susie S	1
White Cloud	2
Eve	3

Time—0:55.

RACE No. 6—TROTTERS AND PACERS.

Special race. Purse, five hundred dollars; entrance, fifty dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Little Doc, b. g.	W. Ober	Sacramento.
Eva W, ch. m.	Geo. Cropsey	Pleasanton.
Thapsin, blk. g.	W. F. Smith	Sacramento.
Franklin, blk. g.	C. A. Davis & Co.	San José.

SUMMARY.

Franklin	1
Thapsin	2
Eva W	3
Little Doc	4

Time—2:28½; 2:25½; 2:26½; 2:28½.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1889.

RACE No. 7—RUNNING.

For two-year olds. Twenty-five dollars entrance, ten dollars forfeit; two hundred dollars added, of which fifty dollars to second. Three quarters of a mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Pliny, b. g.	Kelly & Samuels	Sacramento.
King Hooker, ch. s.	Phil. Siebenthaler	Sacramento.
Eda, b. f.	G. W. Trahern	Sacramento.
Hubert Earl, ch. c.	J. W. Donathan	San José.

SUMMARY.

Pliny	1
Hubert Earl	2
Eda	3
King Hooker	0

Time—1:16¾.

RACE No. 8—RUNNING.

Handicap for all ages. Fifty dollars entrance, twenty-five dollars forfeit, ten dollars declaration; two hundred and fifty dollars added, of which seventy-five dollars to second. One and one fourth miles.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Hello, s. g.	A. D. Harrison	Stockton.
Lurline, ch. m.	Matt. Storn	Sacramento.
Dave Douglas, b. g.	G. W. Trahern	Sacramento.
Forester, ch. g.	Matt. Storn	Sacramento.
Bessie Shannon, b. f.	John Reavey	San Francisco.
Ed McGinniss, b. g.	Kelly & Samuels	Sacramento.
Mikado, ch. g.	Ben. Hill	Lakeside.
Wild Oats, b. c.	W. L. Appleby	Santa Clara.

SUMMARY.

Mikado	1
Ed McGinniss	2
Wild Oats	3

Time—2:08½.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE

RACE No. 9—TROTTING.

Stallion race. Purse, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Hiram Wilkes, blk. s.	F. Post. ....	..... Stockton.
Ajax, b. s.	C. F. Bunch. ....	..... Ione.
Colonel, b. s.	R. Hopkins. ....	..... Stockton.

SUMMARY.

Colonel	1	1	1
Ajax	2	2	2
Hiram Wilkes	3	3	3

Time—2:50; 2:46½; 2:47.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1889.

RACE No. 10—RUNNING.

For all ages. Twenty-five dollars entrance, ten dollars forfeit; two hundred dollars added, of which fifty dollars to second. Half mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Susie S, b. m.	Kelly & Samuels. ....	..... Sacramento.
Eve, g. m.	Ben. P. Hill. ....	..... Lakeside.

SUMMARY.

Susie S	1	1
Eve	2	2

Time—0:48½; 0:48.

RACE No. 11—RUNNING.

For all ages. Twenty-five dollars entrance, ten dollars forfeit; two hundred and fifty dollars added, of which seventy-five dollars to second. One mile and repeat.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Lurline, ch. m.	Matt. Storn. ....	..... Sacramento.
Welcome, b. m.	Kelly & Samuels. ....	..... Sacramento.
Wild Oats, b. c.	W. L. Appleby. ....	..... Santa Clara.

SUMMARY.

Wild Oats	1	1
Lurline	2	2
Welcome	3	3

Time—1:44½; 1:45½.

SPECIAL TROTTING.

2:40 Class. Purse, three hundred dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Jaggers, s. g.	R. E. Stowe	Stockton.
Mary Lou, s. m.	J. L. McCord	Sacramento.
Rabe, ch. g.	Geo. S. Nixon	Winnemucca.
Redwood, ch. s.	Geo. Cropsey	Pleasanton.

SUMMARY.

Mary Lou	2	1	1	1
Rabe	4	4	2	2
Redwood	3	3	3	3
Jaggers	1	2	4	dis.

Time—2:31½; 2:30; 2:30; 2:33.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1889.

SPECIAL RUNNING.

Purse, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; entrance, five dollars. Mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Forester, ch. g.	Matt. Storn	Sacramento.
Kildare, ch. g.	Matt. Storn	Sacramento.
Nerva, ch. m.	Chas. Boots	Milpitas.

SUMMARY.

Nerva	1
Forester	2
Kildare	3

Time—1:45½.

SPECIAL RUNNING.

Purse, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; entrance, five dollars. Seven eighths of a mile dash.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Fanny F, b. m.	Matt. Storn	Sacramento.
Hello, s. g.	A. D. Harrison	Stockton.
Painkiller, b. s.	H. E. Barton	Latrobe.
Nabeau, b. g.	Chas. L. Boots	Milpitas.
Jim Duffy	J. Reavey	San Francisco.

SUMMARY.

Nabeau	1
Hello	2
Fanny F	3

Time—1:29.

RACE No. 12—TROTTING.

Free for all. Purse, five hundred dollars.

Name and Pedigree of Horse.	By Whom Entered.	Address.
Franklin, blk. g.	C. A. Davis & Co.	San José.
Thapsin, blk. g.	Wilbur Smith.	Sacramento.
Eva W, ch. m.	Geo. Cropsey.	Pleasanton.

SUMMARY.

Thapsin	1	1	1
Franklin	2	2	2
Eva W	3	3	3
Time—2:25; 2:27½; 2:24½.			

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

For the Year 1889,

Composed of the County of San Bernardino.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

L. M. HOLT.....	President.
J. A. CRAWFORD.....	Secretary.
FARMERS EXCHANGE BANK.....	Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

L. M. HOLT.....	San Bernardino.
COL. W. R. TOLLES.....	San Bernardino.
R. F. CUNNINGHAM.....	San Bernardino.
RICHARD GIRD.....	Chino.
GEORGE L. JOY.....	South Riverside.
J. N. HOAG.....	Redlands.
E. ROSENTHAL.....	Riverside.
P. K. KLINEFELTER.....	Riverside.

REPORT.

SAN BERNARDINO, February 28, 1890.

To the honorable the State Board of Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN: The Directors of the Twenty-eighth District Agricultural Association submit this, their report of the transactions of said association, for the year ending this date.

J. A. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts.

Received for tickets sold at door.....	\$1,405 35
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Expenditures.

Paid Loring Opera House Co. for rental.....	\$190 00
Paid carpenters' bills.....	186 80
Paid for hardware.....	13 89
Paid for decorating.....	30 00
Paid Electric Light Co.....	36 00
Paid for music.....	135 00
Paid for dry goods, muslin, sheeting, etc.....	94 99
Paid for postage and telegrams.....	19 60
Paid for labor.....	290 80
Paid for printing, advertising, and stationery.....	105 95
Paid for premiums awarded.....	2,483 00
Paid for Secretary's salary.....	150 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,736 03

EXHIBITS AT THE FAIR—1890.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Owner.	Address.
CLASS XXXIV.		
Trotting stallion.....	E. R. Thayer.....	Riverside.
Trotting stallion.....	E. R. Thayer.....	Riverside.
Christmas, trotting stallion.....	J. W. Sayward.....	Riverside.
Tom Young, draft stallion.....	L. Uttley.....	San Bernardino.
Draft stallion.....	E. R. Thayer.....	Riverside.
Red Lion, draft stallion.....	T. A. Attwood.....	Riverside.
Moxie, brood mare.....	G. W. Dickson.....	Riverside.
Flora, brood mare.....	E. Gilliland.....	Riverside.
CLASS XXXV.		
Bull of any age.....	J. Saunders.....	Riverside.
CLASS XXXVIII.		
Trio of chickens.....	P. Russell.....	Riverside.

PREMIUMS AWARDED—1890.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Name of Animal.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS XXXIV.			
Best trotting stallion	J. W. Sayward	Riverside	\$10 00
Best draft stallion	T. A. Attwood	San Bernardino	\$10 00
Best brood mare	G. W. Dickson	Riverside	\$10 00
CLASS XXXV.			
Best bull	J. Saunders	Riverside	\$10 00
CLASS XXXVIII.			
Best trio of chickens	P. Russell	Riverside	\$5 00

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS I—ORANGES.			
Best display of oranges	J. S. Castleman	Riverside	\$100 00
Second best	W. H. Backus	Riverside	\$90 00
Third best	S. C. Evans	Riverside	\$80 00
Fourth best	A. D. Haight	Riverside	\$70 00
Fifth best	A. P. Combs	Riverside	\$60 00
Sixth best	Pattee & Perley	Riverside	\$50 00
Seventh best	Dr. Shugart	Riverside	\$40 00
Eighth best	M. B. Ogden	Riverside	\$30 00
Ninth best	Dr. S. R. Magee	Riverside	\$20 00
Tenth best	J. D. McNabb	Riverside	\$10 00
Best one hundred Washington Navels	W. H. Backus	Riverside	\$20 00
Second best	D. W. McLeod	Riverside	\$15 00
Third best	W. P. Morrison	Redlands	\$10 00
Fourth best	Wright Bros.	Riverside	\$5 00
Best one hundred Mediterranean Sweets	W. H. Backus	Riverside	\$10 00
Second best	Dr. Shugart	Riverside	\$7 50
Third best	O. A. Worthing	Redlands	\$5 00
Fourth best	A. P. Combs	Redlands	\$2 50
Best one hundred St. Michaels	W. H. Backus	Riverside	\$10 00
Second best	Mrs. Gilliland	Riverside	\$7 50
Third best	Dr. Shugart	Riverside	\$5 00
Fourth best	M. Archibald	Colton	\$2 50
Best one hundred Malta Bloods	H. H. St. Clair	Redlands	\$10 00
Second best	S. C. Evans	Riverside	\$7 50
Third best	O. A. Worthing	Redlands	\$5 00
Fourth best	T. P. Drinkwater	Riverside	\$2 50
Best one hundred oranges of any other budded variety	Pattee & Perley	Riverside	\$10 00
Second best	J. S. Castleman	Riverside	\$7 50
Third best	Wright Bros.	Riverside	\$5 00
Fourth best	A. P. Combs	Riverside	\$2 50
Best one hundred Seedling oranges	J. S. Castleman	Riverside	\$10 00
Second best	T. P. Drinkwater	Riverside	\$7 50
Third best	J. B. Glover	Redlands	\$5 00
Fourth best	W. H. Backus	Riverside	\$2 50
Best box of Washington Navels	W. H. Backus	Riverside	Gold med.
Best display of oranges by packer	Boyd & DeVine	Riverside	Diploma.

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS II—LEMONS AND LIMES.			
Best display of lemons by grower.....	A. D. Haight.....	Riverside.....	\$50 00
Second best.....	Pattee & Perley.....	Riverside.....	\$25 00
Third best.....	E. J. Davis.....	Riverside.....	\$15 00
Fourth best.....	G. W. Garcelon.....	Riverside.....	\$10 00
Best one hundred cured lemons.....	E. M. Hatch.....	Ontario.....	\$50 00
Best display of lemons by packer.....	Griffen & Skelley Co.....	Riverside.....	Diploma.
Best box of cured lemons by grower or packer.....	Griffen & Skelley Co.....	Riverside.....	Sil. med.
Best display of limes by grower.....	M. Rosenthal.....	Riverside.....	\$10 00
CLASS III—SHADDOCKS AND PUMALOES.			
Best display by grower.....	W. H. Backus.....	Riverside.....	\$5 00
Second best.....	J. W. Doran.....	Old San Bernar- dino.....	\$2 50
CLASS IV—BANANAS.			
Best display by grower.....	W. S. Corwin.....	Messina.....	\$10 00
CLASS V—OLIVES AND OLIVE OIL.			
Best exhibit of pickled olives.....	J. D. McNabb.....	Riverside.....	\$10 00
Second best.....	A. P. Combs.....	Riverside.....	\$7 50
Best exhibit of olive oil by manufacturer.....	P. K. Klinefelter.....	Riverside.....	\$10 00
Second best.....	G. Thayer.....	Riverside.....	\$5 00
CLASS VI—PERSIMMONS.			
Best display by grower.....	Mrs. Gilliland.....	Riverside.....	\$5 00
Second best.....	Jas. Boyd.....	Riverside.....	\$2 50
CLASS IX—RAISINS.			
Best exhibit by grower or packer.....	W. T. Noyes.....	Highlands.....	\$80 00
Second best.....	Boyd & DeVine.....	Riverside.....	\$40 00
Third best.....	S. C. Evans.....	Riverside.....	\$20 00
CLASS X—DRIED FIGS.			
Best exhibit by grower.....	C. B. Schrock.....	Riverside.....	\$5 00
CLASS XI—DRIED PEACHES.			
Best exhibit of dried peeled peaches by grower or packer.....	R. F. Cunningham.....	Highlands.....	\$50 00
Second best.....	Mrs. M. Crawford.....	Highlands.....	\$25 00
Third best.....	Mrs. G. H. Craft.....	Crafton.....	\$10 00
Best exhibit of dried unpeeled peaches by grower or packer.....	R. F. Cunningham.....	Highlands.....	\$50 00
Second best.....	Mrs. M. Crawford.....	Highlands.....	\$25 00
Third best.....	C. P. Barrows.....	San Bernardino.....	\$10 00
CLASS XII—DRIED APRICOTS.			
Best exhibit of dried apricots by grower or packer.....	Mrs. J. Jarvis.....	Riverside.....	\$50 00
Second best.....	H. B. Everest.....	Riverside.....	\$25 00
Third best.....	R. F. Cunningham.....	Highlands.....	\$10 00
CLASS XIII—DRIED NECTARINES.			
Exhibit of dried nectarines by grower or packer.....	J. W. Doran.....	Old San Bernar- dino.....	\$5 00
CLASS XIV—DRIED PRUNES.			
Best exhibit of dried prunes by grower or packer.....	R. F. Cunningham.....	Highlands.....	\$10 00
Second best.....	T. Mullen.....	Beaumont.....	\$7 50
CLASS XVII—ENGLISH WALNUTS.			
Best display by grower.....	Dr. Shugart.....	Riverside.....	\$10 00
Second best.....	H. A. Pulse.....	Riverside.....	\$5 00
Third best.....	Jas. Boyd.....	Riverside.....	\$2 50
CLASS XVIII—ALMONDS.			
Display by grower.....	Mrs. Dr. Jarvis.....	Riverside.....	\$2 00

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Articles Exhibited.	Exhibitor.	Address.	Award.
CLASS XIX—NURSERY STOCK.			
Best display of nursery stock of citrus trees by grower	Wait & Sims	Riverside	\$10 00
Second best	T. S. Ingram	Highlands	\$5 00
CLASS XX—ORNAMENTAL SHRUBBERY.			
Best display by grower	O. M. Morris	San Bernardino	\$25 00
CLASS XXI—FLORAL DISPLAY.			
Best display of flowers in pots by grower	Mrs. D. G. Cunningham	Riverside	\$15 00
Best display of cut flowers by grower	Miss Handy	Riverside	\$15 00
Second best	W. C. T. U. ladies	Riverside	\$10 00
Third best	Miss Gilliland	Riverside	\$5 00
CLASS XXII—PRESERVED FRUITS.			
Best display of preserved fruits and jellies in glasses	Mrs. Stewart	Riverside	\$20 00
Second best	Mrs. Craft	Crafton	\$15 00
Third best	Mrs. Boyd	Riverside	\$10 00
CLASS XXV—HONEY.			
Best display by the producer	Anderson Bros.	Temescal	\$25 00
CLASS XXVI—BUILDING STONE.			
Best display of marble	Colton Marble Works	Colton	\$40 00
CLASS XXX—BUTTER.			
Best five rolls by manufacturer	Mrs. Bordwell	Riverside	\$10 00
Second best	Mrs. Boyd	Riverside	\$5 00
CLASS XXXI—CHEESE.			
Best display by manufacturer	Mrs. Boyd	Riverside	\$10 00
CLASS XXXII—MINERALS.			
Best collection of minerals from mines now being worked or developed	J. C. King	San Bernardino	\$50 00

CLASS XXXIX—CROP STATEMENTS.

The District Association Board of Agriculture will issue its diplomas to all cultivators of the soil in the district who have produced crops during the year 1889 that have netted the grower \$200 an acre or more, upon such grower making a detailed report of such crop to the Board, on or before the first day of May, 1890, showing the number of acres reported upon, the kind of crop, cost of production, net price received for the same, how sold, and the kind of fertilizers, if any, used, together with such other information as may be of value to the public concerning such crops. This class is intended to cover orange, lemon, grape, and other fruit crops, also vegetables and other productions of the soil. The diploma issued to the grower will state the number of acres reported upon, kind of production, net profit per acre, and such other information as may be deemed advisable. No diploma issued on less than one acre. Cost of diplomas, \$100.

CLASS XL—NEWSPAPER WORK.

The Board of Agriculture will pay to each newspaper published in the county, outside of the county seat, the sum of \$25 for a good article, to contain not less than two thousand words, that shall give a careful review of the agricultural, horticultural, and other productions of the locality in which such paper is published, such article to appear in print prior to opening of the first annual Fair of the Twenty-eighth District Association at Riverside, on the tenth day of February, 1890; and one hundred copies of the paper containing the same to be furnished the association for distribution at such Fair on the second day of the Fair. The association will also pay to the two papers published at the county seat each the sum of \$50 for similar articles covering the production of the entire county, to contain not less than four thousand words, two hundred copies to be furnished as above for distribution at the Fair.

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Continued.

The following papers have complied with the above conditions, and have been paid the amount of their premiums, viz.:

"The Phoenix," Riverside	\$25 00
Riverside "Press," Riverside	\$25 00
Ontario "Observer," Ontario	\$25 00
Ontario "Record," Ontario	\$25 00
"Citrograph," Redlands	\$25 00
Banning "Herald," Banning	\$25 00
Beaumont "Sentinel," Beaumont	\$25 00
Rialto "Orange Grower," Rialto	\$25 00
South Riverside "Bee," South Riverside	\$25 00
San Bernardino "Courier," San Bernardino	\$50 00
San Bernardino "Times-Index," San Bernardino	\$50 00

Name of Child.	Name of Parents.	Address.	Award.
CLASS XL1—BABY SHOW.			
Best triplets under two years of age born in San Bernardino County—Babies Barham	Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Barham	Riverside	Baby carriage, \$35
Best twins under two years of age born in San Bernardino County—Babies Newman	Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Newman	Riverside	\$20 00
Second best—Babies Martin	Mr. and Mrs. M. Martin	Riverside	\$10 00
Third best—Babies Sawyer	Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer	Riverside	\$10 00
Fourth best—Babies Sims	Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sims	Riverside	\$10 00
Fifth best—Babies Thomson	Mr. and Mrs. Thomson	Riverside	\$10 00
Handsome baby—Baby Branch	Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Branch	Riverside	\$25 00
Second handsomest—Baby Butler	Mr. and Mrs. S. Butler	Riverside	\$3 00
Third handsomest—Baby Jarvis	Dr. and Mrs. Jarvis	Riverside	\$3 00
Fourth handsomest—Baby Miller	Mr. and Mrs. E. Miller	Riverside	\$3 00
Fifth handsomest—Baby Rouse	Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Rouse	Riverside	\$2 50
Sixth handsomest—Baby McAvinney	Mr. and Mrs. McAvinney	Riverside	\$2 50
Seventh handsomest—Baby Maltbie	Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Maltbie	Riverside	\$2 50
Eighth handsomest—Baby LeCompt	Mr. and Mrs. LeCompt	Riverside	\$2 50
Best baby under two years of age born in San Bernardino County—Baby Canterbury	Mr. and Mrs. Canterbury	Mound City	\$20 00
Second best—Baby Overshiner	Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Overshiner	Riverside	\$10 00
Third best—Baby House	Mr. and Mrs. Jud. House	Riverside	\$5 00
Fourth best—Baby Stevens	Mrs. Mollie Stevens	Riverside	\$2 50
Fifth best—Baby Studebaker	Mr. and Mrs. W. Studebaker	Riverside	\$2 50
Sixth best—Baby Volk	Mrs. Volk	San Bernardino	\$1 50
Seventh best—Baby Carroll	Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Carroll	Riverside	\$1 50
Eighth best—Baby Gardner	Mrs. C. Gardner	Riverside	\$1 50
Ninth best—Baby Goodcell	Mr. and Mrs. H. Goodcell	San Bernardino	\$1 50
Tenth best—Baby McGovern	Mr. and Mrs. McGovern	San Bernardino	\$1 00
Eleventh best—Baby Robb	Mrs. Frank Robb	Riverside	\$1 00
Smallest baby—Baby Smith, three days old	Mrs. Smith	Riverside	\$2 50

Besides the above premiums, seventy-nine gold rings are being made, one for each baby shown, to be engraved with the words "Riverside Baby Show, 1890." These rings are to cost \$1 each.

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